How Provinces Hope to Balance Budgets

Public Utilities Number

Fire and Casualty Group Experience

Largest Circulation of Any Canadian Financial Paper

THE FINANCIAL POST

Canadian Mining News Department Page 8

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

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The Nation's Business

Higher Taxes Hit Business Men, Workers and Investors
De Valera's Foreign Ancestry
The Manitoba Bank

Many New Taxes Mean Fewer Jobs

ONE result of all the new taxes imposed by the provincial governments and about to be imposed by the Federal government, is that business houses will be forced to introduce even more rigorous economies in order to find the money to pay governments. Ordinary economies in business tend to lay the foundation for additional employment and greater prosperity for they provide the capital funds out of which business concerns expand. Economies that are affected merely to offset increased governmental levies accomplish no such useful purpose; they merely create unemployment and lowered purchasing power.

* * *

CONSIDER the case of the moderate sized industrial firm which, in one way or another, has had $25,000 of new taxes levied on it by different governments this year. If this firm is an average firm it is just about breaking even or possibly losing a little on its operations, drawing upon its reserves to keep going. It cannot bear an additional burden of $25,000 yearly; it must find a way to save the money and it will have to find part of it in letting out some men whom it has been trying to carry because of their years of service or their potential value.

Or take a financial institution like a bank. Ontario has put on a host of new taxes, including an additional $100 tax on each bank branch. The other provinces have introduced similar or at least equally burdensome taxes. The banks will be paying practically as much in taxes as they pay to their shareholders for the rent of the capital that started the bank and keeps it going. The money to pay the new taxes will be found chiefly by closing up non-profitable branches that were originally established largely from a sense of public duty in order that every hamlet in the country might have adequate banking service. There will be political and editorial protests against the closing down of the branches and telegrams will be sent to prime ministers and M. P's. But the money to pay the taxes must be found.

* * *

IF THERE were really a serious effort to reduce the scope of government and the costs of government and if these costs were at the irreducible minimum, there could be no complaint. But governmental costs have been scarcely nibbled at. This is obvious to anyone who will study the record. The result is that the whole burden of deflation, which should be shared by every group in the community and in every department of activity, is being thrown upon business men, investors and wage earners.

We are piling up obstacles that will seriously retard our progress in better days.

* * *

The Foreigners in Ireland

IRELAND threatens to be a disturbing anti-Empire factor at the Imperial Conference.

There are no more lovable people on the face of the earth than the Irish. But, as one of their own humorists wrote many years ago, they love a riot. They are a trusting people and easily misled.

The basis of the present trouble was foreseen years ago by the late Right Rev. Dr. Fallon, Roman Catholic Bishop of London, Ontario. He had completed a long tour of Europe which ended with a visit to the land of his forefathers. He addressed a large mass meeting of clergy, fellow students and others on his return in 1925. He gave an account of conditions in the various countries and, coming to his own country, he said: "Ireland would be the happiest place on the face of the earth today if they could drive the foreigners out of it."

Chatting with a group of his friends just after his address, he was asked whom he meant by the foreigners. He replied: "You all know as well as I do whom I mean. Did it never occur to you that De Valera is no Irishman, but a Spaniard of Eastern Mediterranean ancestry?"

* * *

Manitoba Bank Debacle is Given Airing

DETAILS of the transfer of the provincial savings accounts from the Manitoba Government offices to the chartered banks are being brought out before a committee of the Manitoba Legislature. The record reveals the sorry

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

FORD SETS OFF STARTING GUN OF SALES PUSH

Exhibit of New Models Releases Postponed Buying Power

STOCKS ACTIVE

Steel Industry Executives Hope Campaign of Auto Companies Will Bear Fruit

Ford companies in Canada and the United States, with their decision to exhibit at once the new V-eight cars in dealers' showrooms all over the continent of North America, are touching off the starting gun for a forward push by all the principal automobile companies. Many potential buyers—the industry hopes and believes—have been waiting for the announcement of specifications and for a view of the new cars before finally deciding on their new cars. Spring buying normally establishes a peak in April but so far this year has been hesitant to an abnormal degree.

The big stir created by the Ford announcements has been reflecting itself in greater activity in stocks of Ford companies, of Chrysler and of General Motors especially as these are the companies most obviously preparing for intensive campaigns. Against a background of general weakness these stocks displayed activity early this week both in New York and Canadian stock markets.

Waiting to See

Though executives in the steel industry, directors and managers of automobile supply companies and shareholders of companies manufacturing parts are keeping an interested eye on what is happening, the stock market has not reflected the expectancy as yet that automobile demand will aid these supply companies. The tendency is to wait and see how important the new drive turns out to be.

Those who supply automobile companies so far have been required to manufacture at costs lower than ever before attempted because the whole idea of manufacturers is to attract buyers by combined quality and cheapness. Ford companies announce that they will offer the new V-eight 65 horsepower motor car at the price of a four-cylnder car and the new V-four 50 horsepower car at a still lower price.

What production will prove to be of the new cars cannot be guessed. Ford of Canada will no doubt for a time have its efforts centred on filling orders. In the United States the Rouge plant is understood to be turning out cars at from 500 to 1,000 cars daily with orders for 200,000 cars on hand. The present programme at Rouge gives work to 70,000 men for five or six days a week. In Canada the amount of work to result from the manufacture of the new models has yet to be demonstrated.

Models Expected Hourly

Canadian dealers are expecting demonstration models before the end of the current week. These will presumably be imported direct from the American factory since there is bound to be some lag in the commencement of production at the East Windsor plant.

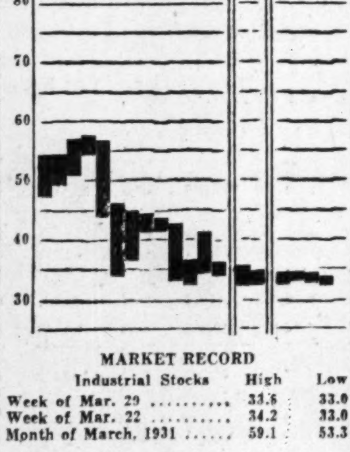
The new eight has a 90-degree V-type engine, with down-draught silenced carburetor, and automatic spark control. The bore is 3 1/16 inches, the stroke 3¾ inches, and the piston has a displacement of 221 cubic inches.

Other features, which will be common to both the eight and the new fours, include silent second gear and synchronized gear shift, new rear spring construction, Houdaille double-acting shock absorbers, large enclosed four-wheel brakes, new V-fronted radiator, slanting windshield, inside adjustable sun visors, adjustable driver's seat and an 11-gallon gasoline tank.

Choice of fourteen body styles is offered, of which six are de luxe models.

Stock Market

20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



MARKET RECORD

Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of Mar. 29	33.6	33.0
Week of Mar. 22	34.2	33.0
Month of March, 1931	59.1	53.3
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of Mar. 29	204	204
Week of Mar. 22	204	204
Month of March, 1931	251	246
10 Public Utilities		
Week of Mar. 29	52	51
Week of Mar. 22	54	51
Month of March, 1931	89	82

Highlights of the Week

Some Subjects That Make Articles for This Issue of The Financial Post

Too Much Power?

The question of possible overproduction of water power in Canada is frankly faced in an important article on page 17.

Group Experience

A brand new feature for fire and casualty insurance agents and executives. The 1931 record of all the companies compiled by "groups." Pages 12 to 15 inclusive.

Public Utilities

Present position and outlook for each of the Canadian public utility securities covered in 16-page supplement beginning on page 17.

Gas Secrets Bared

A further analysis is made of some of the information, valuable to investors, presented to a parliamentary committee by Imperial Oil. Page 1.

Empire Builders

Sketches of Baldwin and Runciman, first of a series of word portraits of Empire statesmen coming to the Economic Conference at Ottawa in July. Page 6.

A New Wheat

Canada is proud of its Garnet wheat but it introduces a serious problem in grading it for export. The problem is discussed in an article on page 1.

New Taxes Galore

Provinces aim at balanced budgets but use new taxes more than economy. A record of provincial finances and a list of the new taxes. Page 1.

ABITIBI CANYON POWER PROJECT UP TO SCHEDULE

Must Have First Two Generators Operating By October 1

Ontario Power Service Corp. $23,000,000 project at Abitibi Canyon, 70 miles north of Cochrane, is reported by officials of Abitibi Power & Paper Co., parent company, to be well up to schedule. In order to deliver 85,000 horsepower as per contract to Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission at Hunta for transmission to Sudbury on October 1, the first two generators will have to be in operation. The installation calls for five 66,000 horsepower vertical turbines with generators of 48,500 kv.a. capacity.

Used 500 Tons Explosives

Some idea of the size of the project is given by the following table of major items entering into the construction as shown in a report made to Commerce Reports by U. S. Consul William E. Chapman, North Bay, Ont.

Earth excavation, cubic yds.	480,000
Rock excavation, cubic yds.	560,000
Earth fill, cubic yards	480,000
Concrete, cubic yds.	500,000
Crushed rock for concrete, cu. yds.	500,000
Mixers (2 cubic yards capacity, tilting type, electrically operated) number	4
Explosives, tons	500
Railway tracks, miles	18
Capacity of crusher per day, cubic yds.	4,000
Capacity of concrete-mixing plant per hour, cubic yds.	160
Capacity of concrete-mixing plant per day, cubic yds.	3,200

Backs Water 20 Miles

The power house, the non-overflow section of the dam and the headworks are built in the gorge with a spillway section on the east bank and a non-overflow abutment and wing wall on the west. The gorge dam will be 580 ft. long, the spillway dam 270 ft. long and the generators will have 242 ft. of water head. The dam is to be 250 ft. high from the bottom to the highest point. It is fed by a draught area of 8,443 square miles and the dam will back the water of the river 20 miles.

The report by Consul Chapman says the estimated horsepower capacity of the plant at 80 per cent efficiency is: 1st, 101,200 for the ordinary minimum flow of the Abitibi river; and 2nd, 138,820 for the ordinary six months flow. Power will be carried at 132,000 volts on two steel tower lines from the dam to Hunta, on the Canadian National Railway line 10 miles west of Cochrane and 60 miles southwest of the dam. The commission then takes the current 190 miles south to Sudbury. Mr. Chapman thinks there will be an outlet for power in the district as well in connection with the new coal and fire-clay discoveries north of the canyon.

The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission line from Hunta to Sudbury cost $2,000,000.

Cofferdam Was Great Success

When the company is ready to deliver power it will have to close

(Continued on page 2, col. 7)

C.P.R. Bonds Attract Foreign Investors

Further offering of Canadian Pacific Railway convertible 6's, due 1942, has been discontinued temporarily with some $8,000,000 of the issue sold on a 6 per cent yield basis. Offered on March 18, the issue met a fairly satisfactory response from investors but moved out slowly.

Demand is reported to have been good from investors in the United States, England and on the continent. With exchange favorable to United States investors purchases from this source are regarded as an indication of confidence in return of Canadian exchange to par.

TEXTILE IMPORTS INDICATE TREND OF PUBLIC WANT

Raw Cotton Purchases Show Steady Decline in 5 Years

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Raw cotton imports into Canada have shown a gradual but steady decline in the past five years indicative of the lower demand for cotton and the increasing popularity of silk and artificial silk goods. Figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show raw cotton imports in 1931 were 94,922,051 pounds compared with 100,314,317 pounds in the previous year and 151,992,480 pounds in 1927.

Total imports of cotton and its products last year were valued at $25,905,833 against imports of $40,061,699 in 1930. Reductions in imports in nearly all divisions of the industry are apparent but values of raw cotton play the most important part in the decline. Though volume of raw cotton brought into Canada in 1931 was only about 5 per cent less than in the previous year, values dropped about 39 per cent from $14,216,319 to $8,666,696.

Imports Decline Steadily

Following is a comparison of raw cotton imports in the past five years:

	Pounds
1927	151,992,580
1928	146,925,066
1929	136,296,702
1930	100,314,317
1931	94,927,051

In cases where weights are not specified in the government figures, values for the most part show reductions. To what extent these declines may be attributed to actual reduction in volume of shipments or to lower price quotations is not disclosed; in face of the sharp break in cotton values it may be expected that the greater part of the drop is due to lower values. An idea of the extent of these

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

"Don't Meddle With Tariffs For Empire's Base Metals"

Robert C. Stanley, President International Nickel Co., Tells The Financial Post Aggression Would Endanger Present Friendly Relations

While the British Empire is nearly self sufficient as regards minerals and Canada is an increasing producer of both base and precious metals, trade with foreign countries is of paramount importance to the success of Canadian and Empire mineral industries, Robert C. Stanley, president of the International Nickel Co. told The Financial Post following the annual meeting of the company held in Toronto on March 29.

It becomes imperative, in Mr. Stanley's opinion, that the forthcoming Imperial Congress, to be held in Ottawa this summer, stress every effort to secure closer ties with the Empire with respect to trade in the metal industry, without recourse to tariffs that might bring retaliatory barriers and thereby prevent the free egress of Canadian metals to foreign countries.

As an example of how important foreign trade is to Canada Mr. Stanley mentioned that while over 90 per cent of the world's nickel was produced in Canada, only about one-quarter of one per cent of the nickel was consumed in the Dominion, in so far as his company was able to trace by direct sales records. Of monel metal, that technically controlled nickel-copper alloy made direct from the ore of the Creighton mine at Sudbury, about 89 per cent is consumed in the United States.

At the present time an effort is being made in the United States to secure a duty on foreign copper imported into that country. If such a tariff is imposed it is sure to bring retaliatory measures from countries affected, Mr. Stanley believes. The British Empire should therefore not be aggressors in any measures that may endanger the existing friendly relations now enjoyed by Empire metal producers in the markets of the world.

NO WATER EVER MIXED IN STOCK OF IMPERIAL OIL

Premiums Received on Stock Issues Double Two Stock Dividends

THREE SPLITS

No Stock Sold Except to Employees in Last Decade—Exhaustive Data Submitted

No water has mixed with Imperial Oil stock since the company was formed in 1880 it is revealed by a further study of the company's brief to the House of Commons gasoline committee. The stock dividend of 110,000 shares in 1915 on 110,000 shares then outstanding doubled the stock issued, but including the only other stock dividend made in 1907, the stock at par so issued as dividends only amounted to $14,000,000 whereas the public had paid in for various issues of Imperial Oil stock not only par value of $34,174,401 but premium of $29,920,129. All stock sold in the 51-year period was sold at par or higher except these two stock dividends and after 1898 the stock sold and issued was sold at a heavy premium or advance over its par value except in 1912 and 1917 when stock was sold at par.

Money Paid for Imperial Oil Stock

Capital paid in par value	$34,174,401
Capital paid as premium	29,920,129
	64,094,530
Par value two stock dividends	14,000,000
Prem. exceeded stock divs. by	15,920,129
Profits reinvested	75,163,998

Thus shareholders received in these two stock dividends of $14,000,000 less stock than had been paid for by the public to the extent of $15,920,129. In the 50-year period to the end of 1930 the company had also set aside profits as reserve to the extent of $75,163,998, and these reserves had been invested in the business. The average of the dividends earned from 1912 to 1930 was 7.1 per cent of the capital and premium, that is, the investment in the business. The capital history of the company from 1912 to end of 1930 was as follows:

Capital Structure Changes Since 1912

1912—40,000 shs. $100 par outstanding
1,100 shs. issued at par
18,900 shs. issued at $167
1913—60,000 shs. $100 par outstanding
40,000 shs. issued at $160
1914—100,000 shs. $100 outstanding
10,000 shs. issued at $200
1915—110,000 shs. $100 outstanding
110,000 shs. stock dividend
9,625 shs. issued at $120
(Dividend ratio 4.2 per cent)
1916—229,625 shs. $100 outstanding
20,375 shs. issued at $120
(Dividend ratio 5.1 per cent)
1917—250,000 shs. $100 outstanding
50,000 shs. issued at par
(Dividend ratio 4.1 per cent)
1919—300,000 shs. $100 changed into 1,200,000 shs. $25 par value
(Dividend ratio 7.11 per cent)
1920—1,200,000 shs. $25 par outstanding
209,231 shs. issued at $75
1,010 shs. issued at $100
(Dividend ratio 8.07 per cent)
1921—1,410,241 shs. $25 outstanding
158,669 shs. issued at $89
(Dividend ratio 4.60 per cent)
1922-24—Stock sold to employees
1924—1,619,410 shs. $25 changed into 6,497,852 no par value shares
(Dividend ratio 5.03 per cent)
1924-28—Stock sold to employees.
1928—6,608,808 shs. changed into 26,452,076 no par value shares
1929-31—Stock sold to employees
1932—26,742,792 no par value shares outstanding

For ten years therefore no stock has been sold except to employees and in 20 years there have been three stock splits which did not change invested capital one iota and one stock dividend which was equivalent to an issue of 110,000 shares for part of premium capital already paid into company. Premiums received on $100 par value stock issues were $67 in 1912, $60 in 1913, $100 a share in 1914, $20 in 1915 after stock dividend, $20 a share in 1916, and premiums received on $25 par value stock were $50 and $75 in 1920 and $64 in 1921. Total dividends paid in ten years have trebled, greater part of increase coming from increasing dividends of the great subsidiary, International Petroleum. Its stock holdings in subsidiaries are shown in the following table not previously published in entirety:

Outstanding Stock of Imperial Oil and Subsidiaries

	No. of Shares	Book Value of Shares
Imperial Oil	26,742,792	$50,092,431
Imp. Oil Refin.	5,002	499,500
Imp. Pipe Line Co.	6,800	679,500
Queen Ciy Oil Co.	250	24,500
Transit Co.	2,500	249,600
Transit & Stor. Co.	3,009	300,000
Ioco Townsite	1,000	100,000
Royalite Oil Co.	500,000	3,351,584
Foothills Oil & Gas Co.	1,462,005	1,245,000
Northwest Co.	5,000	499,700
Dalhousie Oil Co.	*3,000,000	567,580
Interna. Petro. Co.	**200,000	
	***14,324,088	26,403,870

* Held by Royalite Oil. ** Preferred. ***Common stock.

Note: All common stock except where stated.

Profit .77c Per Gallon

In a most interesting and comprehensive table submitted by Imperial Oil, Ltd., to the parliamentary committee investigating gasoline prices in Canada and published elsewhere in this issue, one learns that of 937,413,981 gallons of oil products sold by Imperial Oil refineries in 1930 the two largest items were 392,079,889 gallons of gasoline and 426,331,098 gallons of fuel oils and still gas. Average price received on all products by the company was 14.08 cents a gallon including such prices as 22.56 cents a gallon for gasoline sold direct, 15.05 cents a gallon for gasoline sold to jobbers, 52.09 cents a gallon for lubricating oil sold direct, and 4.61 cents a gallon for fuel oils and still gas. Grease sold at 82.64 cents a gallon, wax at 47.12 cents a gallon and candles a $1.44 a gallon, but the average was down to 14.08 cents a gallon. From this amount has to be deducted on the average 1.57 cents a gallon for freight from refineries to marketing stations, .08 cents a gallon

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Provinces Pass Increased Taxes To Balance Budget

Higher Imposts on Gasoline, Corporations, Personal Incomes, Liquor and Amusements Are in General Favor

INCOME TAX IS GENERAL IN WEST

New Sources of Revenue Are Few; Manitoba Plans Tax on Tobacco; Ontario and British Columbia Put New Tax on Fuel Oil; Nuisance Taxes Largely Avoided; Treasury Officials Strive For Surplus and Curtail Expenditures

Nine provincial legislatures in Canada have been or are facing the annual question of how to make ends meet for the forthcoming fiscal year. The battle of the budget has taken on added significance to the average taxpayer, the man who has to pay. In all of the provinces increased taxation will be felt to a greater extent than is usual; in some of the provinces, notably British Columbia, the increased weight of taxation will be decidedly noticeable. Provincial treasurers are all planning balanced budgets. Records of previous years indicate that the balance is not always maintained but, faced by necessity, added effort may be expected this year in keeping expenditures in line with revenues.

Few new sources of revenue are being tapped by the provinces; the fuel oil tax in Ontario and British Columbia is one; tax on corporation head offices and branches in Ontario is another. Manitoba will levy a new special tax for relief on liquor and tobaccos. The four Western provinces will all depend on income tax for substantial revenue with British Columbia leading with a graduated and cumulative tax and no exemptions. Direct taxation is more in evidence this year than for many years. British Columbia's tax on liquor and automobile drivers' licenses are new.

Gasoline Tax Popular

Increased taxation of gasoline met widest legislative favor with seven provinces seeking to add to revenues from this source. British Columbia and New Brunswick increased the tax by two cents per gallon, the other provinces by one cent. Corporation taxes have been generally revised upward with banks, insurance companies and trust and loan companies particularly singled out. Motor licenses were increased by five of the provinces. Succession duties, revenues from which have fallen off materially in the last two years, have been generally let alone although New Brunswick plans a 10 per cent increase in the higher brackets.

The different provinces are depending on various means of deriving increased revenue. Taxes on gasoline, motor vehicles, amusements, corporations, and liquor sales are naturally the most favored sources. Income taxes instituted by the Western provinces have not yet found their way East. Nuisance taxes have been avoided as far as possible. Quebec, however, has increased tax on meals to include 35 cent spreads; Ontario expects to get another $100,000 through sale of law stamps.

Details of provincial tax increases as revealed in budget speeches and subsequent legislation have been compiled by The Financial Post and are given here as an interesting comparison as to what each province is doing. The recent trend of annual current revenues and expenditures is shown for each province with the estimates for the next fiscal year. Where the amount of deficit for the current year has been indicated the figure has been given but in most cases current revenue and expenditure for the current year is not yet available.

Alberta Plans Surplus

Alberta with a deficit of $2,306,581 in the year ended March 31, 1931, is expected to have a deficit of around $4,000,000 in the year just ended but proposes to show a surplus in the year ending March 31, 1933, of $149,200. To make this possible the government has had recourse to emergency taxation and has curtailed expenditures. The estimates for 1932-1933 compare with figures for previous years as follows:

Yr. end. Mar. 31:	Current Revenue $	Current Expenditure $	Surplus $
1929	15,265,084	13,686,261	1,578,823
1930	15,829,865	15,402,885	426,981
1931	15,710,962	18,017,543	*2,306,581
1932 est.	....	....	*4,000,000
1933 est.	16,822,344	16,673,144	149,200

*Deficit on current account.

The province has been faced, in the year just ended, with considerable reduction in revenues as compared with revenues in 1930-1931. It is expected to make up this deficiency by a general increase of 10 per cent in taxes, fees or licenses paid by insurance, elevator, express, telegraph and miscellaneous companies; an increase of 10 per cent in the railway mileage tax; general increase in tax on banks and increase in taxes of trust and loan and gas companies. Reversion to the former scale of charges for truck licenses is estimated to yield $600,000; gasoline tax is not increased. Amusement taxes will be increased with 10 cent tickets exempted; an increased gallonage tax will be imposed on beer; reductions in government salaries now in effect will be continued.

It is proposed to place a graduated tax on incomes starting at 1 per cent and granting exemption of $750 to single men and $1,500 for married men.

On the first $2,000 of taxable income, the province charges 1 per cent and 2 per cent on that between $2,000 and $4,000. After that the rate goes up 1 per cent for each $1,000 until $25,000 is reached and on all over that amount it is 25 per cent.

The new income tax will replace the former service tax and cities will receive a compensation allowance from income tax revenue. Corporations will be assessed 4 per cent with an exemption of $1,000.

B. C. Takes Drastic Action

Anticipating decreased revenues from liquor profits and other usual sources and faced with the necessity of reducing borrowings and balancing the budget, Hon. J. W. Jones, provincial treasurer of British Columbia, has brought in a budget that proposes drastic changes in direct taxation. At the same time a three-year policy of retrenchment in government expenditures is announced together with treasury control of departmental disbursements.

The deficit for the year ended March 31, 1932, will approximate $3,000,000 according to Mr. Jones. The revenues and expenditures in recent years compare as follows:

Yr. end. Mar. 31:	Current Revenue $	Current Expenditure $	Surplus $
1929	21,094,427	†22,825,520	*1,731,093
1930	25,498,409	†25,066,980	*431,429
1931	24,280,703	†29,099,964	*4,819,261
1932 est.	....	....	*3,000,000
1933 est.	24,843,766	24,688,671	155,095

*Deficit.
†Includes sinking funds on capital account taken out of income.

Most important proposal is the increase in income tax placed in effect last year. It is proposed to assess a cumulative tax of 1 per cent on the first $1,000 of income, 2 per cent on the second $1,000, etc. up to $19,000; thereafter there will be a straight tax of 10 per cent allowing no exemption. Tax on an income of $3,000 would be $60. The same principle applies to business firms which will pay 1 per cent per $1,000 of net profit and turnover tax on gross income will be eliminated. Gasoline tax is raised from 5 cents to 7 cents per gallon; fuel oil will be taxed ½ cent per gallon.

A special tax of 5 per cent will be levied on all liquors except wines produced in the province and municipalities will not share in this revenue. The amusement tax will be revised upwards; tax on pari-mutuel bets at race tracks is increased from 5 per cent to 7 per cent. All lands outside

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Bank Stocks Traded Below Pegged Prices

Active Market on Over-the-Counter Basis Results From Continued Policy of Maintaining Minimum Price

That stocks, like water, seek their own level is apparent from bid and asked prices quoted on leading Canadian bank stocks by dealers who are not members of the Toronto or Montreal stock exchanges. Trading of these stocks has been restricted on both exchanges because the minimum price established last October has not been taken off. No sales of bank stocks have been recorded recently on either exchange due to this policy but the over-the-counter market is said to be fairly active.

A recent sale of Dominion Bank stock is reported to have taken place in New York at a price equivalent to $163 per share in Canadian funds. The minimum price is $189. Royal Bank stock is currently offered at $188; the pegged price is $211. In every case the minimum price is considerably higher than the current market. On the basis of current asked price yields vary from 7.37 per cent on Dominion Bank stock to 5.9 per cent for that of the Bank of Montreal. Yields to be obtained on the basis of minimum prices range from .4 to .7 of 1 per cent lower than the yield on the current market price as well as being lower than the yield obtainable from recent provincial bond offerings.

Objection to retaining minimum prices is voiced by many brokers. Clients who wish to deal in bank stocks are often referred by brokers to dealers who maintain a market for pegged stocks. The current market for Canadian bank stocks as supplied by such a dealer on March 29 is compared with minimum prices established by the stock exchanges as follows:

Bank	Pegged Price	Street Market Bid	Street Market Ask	Yield %
Commerce	186	167	169	7.1
Dominion	189	163	163	7.37
Imperial	188	174	176	6.8
Montreal	215	201	204	5.9
Royal	211	188	...	6.4
Toronto	193	180	182	6.6

GARNET GRADE NOW EXPECTED FOR 1933 CROP

Farmers, Traders Fear Application of New Grade in 1932

CONSIDER BUYERS

Change Over to New Grade Might Cause Confusion in Chief Export Markets

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Now that the separate grading of Garnet wheat has been referred by the government at Ottawa to the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons the general expectation in grain circles is that an amendment to the Canada Grain Act will be passed at the current session of Parliament, providing that Garnet wheat shall no longer be allowed in the statutory grades of Manitoba Northern wheat, and that it shall be separately graded, but that the new regulation will not be made effective until the crop of 1933 comes to be moved. Strong as is the case which can be made out for separate grading of Garnet wheat, an equally strong case can be made out for giving plenty of notice of the change when it is made.

From the standpoint of marketing there is the fact that a certain amount of notice of what Garnet wheat is and what may be expected of it will have to be furnished to the millers abroad who are counted on to buy it. Such buyers have become familiar with the trade name of Manitoba as applying generally to Western Canadian wheat, and so important has this fact been considered that only a small fraction of the wheat so graded is produced in Manitoba, it has never been considered safe to alter the designation. Now, if a large percentage of western wheat is suddenly to have the name Garnet instead of Manitoba applied to it, no matter how good it is, and no matter how well it satisfies the requirements of the millers, some time lag before it is appreciated at its proper value is inevitable. To some extent this can be avoided by an advertising of the facts of the case in advance a process for which there would hardly be time in the interval before Parliament finishes with an amendment to the Canada Grain Act and the movement of this year's crop.

Then there is the technical market difficulty connected with hedging. October wheat has already been traded in for a considerable time, and before the law is amended the December future will be on the trading list. It would be unfair to the purchasers of the future, who have had in mind the present grading, for the Exchange to decree that Garnet wheat should be delivered on the contract, unless at such a large discount that there would be no danger of them being forced to accept delivery of the new

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

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TEXTILE IMPORTS INDICATE TREND OF PUBLIC WANT

(Continued from page 1)

declines may be gained by a glance at comparisons of the more important items in imports of piece goods. During 1931 printed cotton fabrics valued at $2,629,682 were imported compared with $3,324,179 in the previous year. Imports of cotton fabrics, piece dyed, n.o.p., were valued at $2,445,420 against $3,175,839 in 1930.

The effects of specific duties on certain articles is more clearly indicated in figures covering imports of cotton socks and stockings. Last year imports in this division amounted to 14,354 dozen pairs; this compares with 715,316 dozen pairs in the previous year.

Figures on imports of raw silk show the trend of merchandising in this direction. Sharp increases are reported in the past few years while activities of the artificial silk industry have also shown marked gains. Cotton manufacturers have taken steps to combat these inroads into their business by adding many lines of artificial silk weaves to their output; Dominion Textile Co., for instance, which is the largest cotton manufacturer in Canada is also now the largest consumer of artificial silk yarns in the Dominion.

A comparison of imports of raw silk over the past five years shows the increasing demand for this form of material:

	Pounds
1927	679,923
1928	938,459
1929	1,282,815
1930	1,822,870
1931	2,260,243

Indicating that Canadian silk mills are securing a larger proportion of the domestic business, imports of woven fabrics of silk have declined in the past year in face of higher imports of raw material. In 1931 imports of woven fabrics, in the gum, were but 535,250 yards compared with 3,667,586 yards in the previous year. Similarly woven fabrics, wholly or in part silk, n.o.p. dropped from 8,498,069 yards in 1930 to 5,944,487 yards in 1931. Imports of silk stockings fell from 40,015 dozen pairs in 1930 to 4,758 dozen pairs last year.

The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

results that attend government attempts to run business enterprises.

As a consideration for the banks' assumption of the deposit liabilities, the province issued one year treasury notes for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent, and gave as collateral security the bonds, mainly those of the province, which were held by the savings office. Obviously these notes cannot be redeemed at the end of a year, and the problem of permanent adjustment will still remain. The treasury notes will doubtless be renewed from time to time until there is such an improvement in the bond market as will enable the underlying securities to be marketed or until there is a favorable opportunity to float a new issue on satisfactory terms. From the standpoint of provincial finance it would have been more satisfactory if the arrangement made could have covered the permanent disposition of these underlying securities, but the banks would hardly have been justified in taking them at more than current market price, and the depressed state of the bond market made it a highly unfavorable time to consummate such a transaction.

* * *

WHEN Premier Bracken first made the announcement respecting the transfer of the savings account, there appeared to be a suggestion that the run on the offices which precipitated action had been the result of rumors deliberately circulated with malicious intent. Examination of the record appears to show, on the contrary, that the savings office first encountered difficulties in providing liquid funds to meet withdrawals somewhat larger than usual, that recourse was had to a loan of $1,900,000 from one of the chartered banks, and that shortly after an appeal for further assistance was made to Premier Bennett. It is quite possible that any leakage of information about actual conditions would have been sufficient to set afloat rumors, with the result of increasing withdrawals. Politics have had some strange results in Canada, but that the Premier's political opponents should deliberately have conspired to bring about a bank run rather more than taxes credulity.

The chartered banks gave the assistance it was proper for them to give in the early days of the troubles of the savings offices, and it was quite in order for them to insist that before further advances were made, the province should secure the backing of the Dominion Government. Premier Bennett can hardly be blamed for not giving the guarantee that Premier Bracken asked for, a guarantee that of necessity would have to be unlimited in extent and indefinite in amount, for once given, it could not be withdrawn without bringing the savings offices to an end.

* * *

THE chartered banks made one curious mistake, which indicates that if politicians are sometimes ignorant of banking, bankers may be equally ignorant of politics. Having agreed to take over the deposit liabilities they sought to make it a condition of the transfer that in order to prevent any revival of the provincial scheme the law authorizing it should be repealed. Premier Bracken pointed out to them that while he could introduce such a bill he could not guarantee that the legislature would pass it, and that the legislature would have to be informed that the demand was made by the banks. The proposal was withdrawn, but it remained upon the record, to be produced as soon as the legislature should make a demand for the relevant papers. The propriety of such a demand is more than doubtful, and had there been more time for consideration it would hardly have been made.

GARNET GRADE NOW EXPECTED FOR 1933 CROP

(Continued from page 1)

grade, and too large a discount would be considered an adverse advertisement of the qualities of Garnet. Trading in two styles of future, old style and new, is of course possible, and has been carried on during several different periods at Chicago, but it is somewhat unsatisfactory. Should the old style continue to trade at a premium over the new it would be considered as indicating that harm had been done to the price of Canadian wheat by the innovation in grading.

Garnet wheat is not allowed now in No. 1 hard or in No. 1 Northern. Under new grading a good deal of our present No. 2 Northern would be graded No. 1 Garnet. It might be at no greater discount under No. 1 Northern than currently prevails with No. 2 Northern. But the diminution of quantity of No. 2 Northern would presumably draw that grade closer in price to No. 1 Northern, and it is altogether probable that the producer of Garnet wheat is going to feel that he has been injured by the change. Members of Parliament for northern constituencies are fully alive to the political resentment from which they may suffer if the business of changing the grading is not handled with a good deal of care. To change the grading law after farmers have sown their crop, for a change could hardly be effected now before seeding time, and certainly not in time to allow farmers to change their plans for seeding, would be considered by many farmers as unduly oppressive.

Quebec Leading In Power Projects

Quebec led all other provinces at the beginning of 1932 in installed water power capacity per 1,000 population, with an aggregate of 1,081 h.p. British Columbia was not far behind with 951 h.p. per 1,000 population, followed by Ontario with 626 h.p.

Manitoba leads the prairie provinces with an installation, on the same basis, of 489 h.p., followed by 96 h.p. for Alberta and 46 h.p. for Saskatchewan. In the Maritimes, New Brunswick is in the lead with 328 h.p., Nova Scotia second with 219 h.p. and Prince Edward Island third with 28 h.p. Total installations in the Dominion per 1,000 population is 644 h.p.

PROVINCES PLAN INCREASED TAXES TO BALANCE BUDGET

(Continued from page 1)

of school districts will be subject to a super-tax of 5 per cent for school purposes. Automobile drivers will pay $1 for a license.

Social services including sanatoria, mothers' pensions, industrial schools and mental hospitals, will be transferred to municipalities with a saving to the province of $868,000 annually, as part of the retrenchment programme. Educational grants will be cut. Government salaries will be reduced 2 per cent in addition to the cut effected last fall and sessional indemnities will be reduced by 10 per cent. There will be no loan for road construction. Expenditures have been reduced by $3,393,359.

Manitoba Absorbs Deficit

With the exception of 1928, Manitoba has shown a surplus for each year since 1922-1923 until the year ended April 30, 1931, when a deficit would have been shown had the province not made up the difference out of a deferred subsidy account. Deficit of around $3,000,000 expected for the current fiscal year will also be met from this account. The record in recent years is as follows:

Yr. end. Apr. 30:	Ordinary Revenue $	Ordinary Expenditure $	Surplus $
1929	12,435,110	12,433,104	2,006
1930	13,992,504	13,802,933	189,571
1931 ...	†14,705,530	14,705,530	......
1932 est.	....	....	*3,000,000
1933 est.	13,717,688	13,692,044	25,644

*Deficit.

†Includes $619,287 appropriated from deferred subsidy account thereby avoiding statement of deficit.

Numerous changes in taxation are proposed in Manitoba while government salaries and sessional indemnities will be cut by $350,000; educational grants are down and cuts for various services range up to 40 per cent. Tax on personal incomes is to be increased by ½ of 1 per cent to 1 per cent with exemptions lowered from $3,000 to $1,500 for married persons and householders and from $1,500 to $750 for unmarried persons; exemptions for dependents is cut from $500 to $300. The 20 per cent discount is eliminated as well as the former allowance made for the amount paid on Dominion income tax.

Corporation taxes are increased with insurance companies paying 3 per cent on gross premium income instead of 2 per cent; banks paying $5,000 for head offices instead of $2,400 and $500 for each branch instead of from $100 to $300. Corporations not paying a tax under the Corporations Taxation Act will be subject to a 2 per cent tax on net income; the present tax of 2 per cent on corporations coming under the act will be raised to 5 per cent.

An entirely new special tax for relief purposes will be levied on liquor sales and sales of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco and is expected to bring in $500,000. Gasoline tax will be raised from 5 to 6 cents per gallon but automobile licenses will remain unchanged except for commercial truck licenses. Two items of taxation are being repealed. Child welfare tax on land which amounted to $325,000 last year and Soldiers' Taxation Relief Levy on Land which brought in $90,000 will be abolished. Revenues estimated to be derived from amusement taxes and succession duties are down.

Expenditures proposed are $813,318 lower than estimates for 1931-1932 while estimated revenues are down by $693,926.

New Brunswick Cuts Costs 22 p.c.

The New Brunswick budget for the year ending October 31, 1932, calls for a surplus of $2,597 and if this is attained it will break a series of deficits which has run for the past four fiscal periods. Estimated revenue of $6,789,456 is larger than that reported for any previous year. The record of revenues and expenditures in recent years is as follows:

Yr. end. Oct. 31:	Current Revenue $	Current Expenditure $	Surplus $
1928	5,290,098	5,393,784	*103,686
1929	5,991,375	6,521,575	*530,200
1930	6,513,285	7,357,020	*843,735
1931	6,314,659	6,506,741	*192,082
1932 est.	6,789,456	6,786,859	2,597

*Deficit.

It is proposed to increase New Brunswick's revenue by $475,000 and decrease expenditures by $550,000 or 22 per cent. Gasoline will be taxed an additional 2 cents per gallon and motor license fees have been increased 5 cents per 100 lbs. Amendment to the present tax on corporations will provide for an increase for two years of taxes on banks from 1/30 of 1 per cent to 1/10 of 1 per cent; an increase of 50 per cent in the amount of tax on insurance companies. There will be an increase of 10 per cent in succession duties.

The increased taxes are expected to bring the province an additional $300,000 on gasoline; $70,000 on motor license fees; $100,000 from banks and insurance companies; $25,000 from succession duties. Uncontrollable expenditures in 1932 will total $4,275,317 of a total estimated at $6,786,859.

Nova Scotia Raises Taxes

Nova Scotia has reported numerous deficits in recent years but taxation was not increased in the past fiscal year. Deficits on current account in 1930-1931 was $89,990 to which can be added $314,844 set aside for bond retirement which brings gross deficit to $404,834. Increased expenditures included $333,000 for mothers' pensions and $81,983 additional for education. Increase in revenues came chiefly from motor licenses and liquor sales.

Yr. end. Sept. 30:	Current Revenue $	Current Expenditure $	Surplus $
1928	6,933,630	7,543,078	*609,448
1929	7,390,410	7,288,486	101,924
1930	7,682,066	7,900,987	*218,921
1931	8,104,602	8,194,592	†89,990
1932 est.	8,643,494	8,641,202	2,292

*Deficit.

†Not including $314,844 placed in sinking fund for bond retirement.

Nova Scotia revenues will be implemented in the current year by increased gasoline and amusement taxes and increased tax on corporations. Succession duties on large estates will also be changed. Expenditures are being reduced with salaries of ministers and higher paid officials being voluntarily lowered, by 5 or 10 per cent.

Gasoline tax will be increased by 1 cent to 6 cents per gallon. Theatre and amusement tax will go up approximately 10 per cent with the present 2 cent tax on lower priced tickets remaining unchanged. An additional $121,000 will be secured by increased taxes on banks, trust and loan companies, telephone and light companies.

Ontario Taxes Higher

Ontario has been able to keep deficits in the past two years down to comparatively low figures although the deficit in 1931 is before provision for retirement of the public debt applicable to strictly provincial purposes and had this provision been included in current expenditures as in former years the 1931 deficit have been considerably larger. A surplus is anticipated in the estimates for 1932-1933.

Yr. end. Oct. 31:	Current Revenue $	Current Expenditure $	Surplus $
1928	48,570,217	48,341,981	228,236
1929	54,012,680	51,369,786	2,642,894
1930	57,343,291	57,989,352	*646,061
1931	54,390,092	54,846,994	†*456,902
1932 est.	56,005,000	55,640,000	365,000

*Deficit.

†Before provision for debt retirement.

Increased taxation in Ontario amounting to $4,210,000 is anticipated for 1932 governmental economies and expenditure cuts will amount to $4,675,000. Having already increased motor car license fees last fall, the gasoline tax is now raised to 6 cents per gallon from 5 cents. A new tax of ½ cent per gallon is levied on fuel oil. A tax of 10 cents per gallon is imposed on domestic wines and 10 cents per bottle will be charged on liquors and imported wines. Amusement tax exemption on tickets selling for 25 cents and under is left optional with the government which originally intended to eliminate exemptions. Increase is made also in tax on natural gas.

New levies on corporations are expected to add over $2,000,000 to provincial revenues. Fire and life insurance taxes are increased from ¼ to 1 per cent on gross premiums while other types of insurers have tax increased from 1 to 2 per cent. Tax on branch banks is increased to $200 from $100; tax on trust and loan companies, telephone, telegraph and express companies is raised. Tax of 1 per cent on net profits of incorporated companies will be levied and tax will be determined on the same basis as under the Dominion Income Tax Act. A tax of $50 each for head and branch offices is imposed.

Quebec Has Fine Record

Quebec has had an unbroken record of surpluses since 1898. The surplus reported for the year ended June 30, 1931, is the smallest for many years; the surplus anticipated for the current fiscal year is considerably lower and estimates do not provide for a much greater surplus in the fiscal period 1932-1933 but the fact that even a small surplus is possible in such a difficult period is evidence of the very strong financial position and fiscal policy of the province. Current revenues and expenditures of the province in recent years are as follows:

Yr. end. June 30:	Current Revenue $	Current Expenditure $	Surplus $
1929	39,976,283	35,964,487	4,011,796
1930	43,585,141	39,374,910	4,210,231
1931	41,630,620	40,853,844	776,775
1932 est.	38,895,287	38,736,500	158,787
1933 est.	39,575,252	39,887,961	187,291

The Quebec Government in the past has refrained from making any drastic increases in taxation but the budget presented last November for the year 1932-1933 includes increases in corporation taxes, gasoline tax; meal tax; tax on railways and tax on security transfers. The corporation tax was amended to provide a tax of 1½ per cent on corporation profits in the province, exempting only banks and railway companies. The tax applies on net profits after provision for bond interest and depreciation but before reserves for capital account and dividends.

The tax on gasoline was increased by 1 cent per gallon. The tax of 5 per cent on meals costing $1 or more was extended to apply on meals costing 35 cents or more. Amusement tax was increased from 10 to 12½ per cent on the price of each admission. There is now a minimum tax of 2 cents per share on transfer of securities while on securities having par value of over $10 the transfer tax is 3 cents per share up to $100 par value and 8 cents for each additional $100 par value or fraction. Railway mileage tax is increased to equal that of Ontario or at the rate of $60 per mile for each main line single track and $40 per mile for each additional track. There have been no cuts in government salaries.

Saskatchewan Revenue Drops

Saskatchewan has experienced sharp decreases in revenues while expenditures have increased with the result that a deficit of $3,856,667 was reported for the year ended April 30, 1931, and a similar deficit is indicated for the current fiscal year. With substantial increase in taxation, the government expects to balance the budget in 1932-1933. The record in recent years is as follows:

Yr. end. Apr. 30:	Current Revenue $	Current Expenditure $	Surplus $
1929	16,096,666	15,971,231	125,435
1930	16,561,528	17,079,704	*518,176
1931	14,346,010	18,202,677	*3,856,667
1932 est.	....	....	....
1933 est.	18,355,389	18,323,713	31,676

*Deficit on current account.

The province has put into effect a relief income tax expected to give a gross revenue of $775,000 but is exempting single men with salaries up to $750 and married men with salaries up to $1,500. Public revenue tax on property is increased ½ mill to 2 mills. This tax, to be collected by the municipalities, is expected to net $1,600,000. Corporation taxes are increased by 100 per cent; motor licenses are increased by $5 excepting on farm trucks. Temporary increase is made in succession duties. Liquor prices may be increased; gasoline tax is up to 6 cents a gallon. Expenditures have been cut by reducing social services, educational grants; road grants, government salaries and sessional indemnities.

Prince Edward Island usually shows a small surplus and the deficit of 1931 is the largest for many years. The estimates for 1932 provide for a small surplus largely through reduction of expenditures. Comparison of current revenues and expenditures since 1928 is as follows:

Yr. end. Dec. 31:	Current Revenue	Current Expenditure	Surplu
1928	$1,034,782	$ 943,548	$ 91,234
1929	1,083,571	1,033,315	50,256
1930	1,148,749	1,133,366	15,383
1931	1,149,571	1,453,191	*303,620
1932 est.	1,209,871	1,207,465	2,406

*Deficit on current account.

NO WATER EVER MIXED IN STOCK OF IMPERIAL OIL

(Continued from page 1)

for income taxes, .07 cents a gallon for sales taxes, 1.44 cents a gallon for marketing expenses, .09 cents a gallon for total cost of packages and .13 cents a gallon for contingency reserves, leaving a net realization of 10.70 cents a gallon netted back to the refinery. From this had to be taken 8.37 cents a gallon for the total cost of crude oil and other material, 1.16 cents a gallon for manufacturing expenses, .30 cents a gallon for depreciation and general administration, .02 cents a gallon for taxes, .08 cents a gallon for Dominion income tax, making a total of expenses of 13.31 cents a gallon leaving as net earnings only .77 cents a gallon.

This profit is an average on all products whereas the profit on gasoline sold direct would be 1.66 cents a gallon, on gasoline sold to jobbers .04 cents a gallon, making an average of 1.01 cents a gallon. The highest profit was on lubricating oil to jobbers of 2.30 cents a gallon if one omits grease which showed a profit of 3.67 cents a gallon, wax which showed a profit of 3.15 cents a gallon and candles which showed a profit of 7.27 cents a gallon and vacuum oil which showed a profit of 26.60 cents a gallon.

ABITIBI CANYON POWER PROJECT UP TO SCHEDULE

(Continued from page 1)

the two de-watering tunnels 1,200 ft. long which were driven through solid rock on the west side of the river. That will be easy as provision was made at the upper portals of the tunnels for heavy steel gates, which will be forced down by gravity and power as soon as the plant is ready to operate, and sealed with concrete plugs.

A timber crib cofferdam, tightly sheeted on the upstream face, was built across the gorge below the tunnel portals to divert the river flow through the tunnels and to keep the working site entirely free from water hazard. The cofferdam cost over $100,000 and Consul Chapman is authority for the statement that it is one of the most successful ever built. It is set on a concrete mat on the river bed, sealed with concrete against the bank at both ends and sheeted on the water face with two layers of heavy planking with thick fabric between the layers. Burlap bags and baled hay were dropped at the toe to aid silting, sealing the structure so well that pumping was not required. A low crib cofferdam was built below the powerhouse site. The flow of the Abitibi river was diverted through the tunnels on April 1, 1931, and it will have to be shut off from the tunnels soon enough to permit power development by October 1.

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SALES, COSTS AND PROFITS ALL PRODUCTS IN 1930 AT ALL IMPERIAL OIL REFINERIES*

1 Deduct Sales Charges — 2 Deduct Manufacturing Charges

Product:	Imperial Gallons Sold	Per Cent	Gross Value of Sales Receipts Total $	Gross Value of Sales Receipts Per Gal. cents	Freight Refinery to Marketing Stations Total $	Freight Per Gal. cents	Taxes Provincial Inc., Prov. Corporate, Municipal & School etc., Exclusive of Prov. Gasoline Tax Total $	Taxes Per Gal. cents	Sales Taxes Total $	Sales Taxes Imp. Gal. cents	Marketing Expenses Total $	Marketing Expenses Imp. Gal. cents	Total Cost of Packages Total $	Total Cost of Packages Imp. Gal. cents	Contingency Reserve Total $	Contingency Reserve Per Gal. cents	Net Realization Netted Back to Refinery Total $	Net Realization Per Gal. cents	Total Cost of Crude Oil and Other Material Total $	Total Cost of Crude Oil Per Gal. cents	Manufacturing Expenses Total $	Manufacturing Expenses Imp. Gal. cents	Depreciation and General Administration Total $	Depreciation Imp. Gal. cents	Taxes Provincial Inc., Prov. Corporate, Municipal and School Tax, etc. Total $	Taxes Imp. Gal. cents	3 Dom. Income Tax Total $	Dom. Income Tax Per Imp. Gal. cents	Total of Expenses 1, 2, 3 Total $	Total of Expenses Per Imp. Gal. cents	Net Earnings Total $	Net Earnings Per Imp. Gal. cents
Gasoline	242,316,822	25.93	54,680,288	22.56	9,947,586	2.45	529,349	0.22	325,100	0.13	9,597,201	3.96	53,329	0.02	884,496	0.37	37,343,163	15.41	26,897,479	11.10	4,147,094	1.71	1,777,678	0.73	137,596	0.06	364,897	0.15	50,661,805	20.90	4,018,422	1.66
Gasoline, Jobbers	149,763,067	16.08	22,546,330	15.05	3,426,820	2.29	....	...	177,951	0.12	15,274	0.01	....	...	....	...	18,926,283	12.63	16,429,894	10.96	2,563,098	1.71	....	...	....	...	....	...	22,613,040	15.09	66,709	0.04
	392,079,889	41.96	77,226,558	19.69	9,374,407	2.39	529,349	0.13	503,052	0.13	9,612,475	2.45	53,329	0.01	884,496	0.23	56,269,447	14.35	43,327,373	11.05	6,710,193	1.71	1,777,678	0.45	137,596	0.04	564,897	0.08	73,274,846	18.68	3,931,712	1.01
Refined Oil and Dist.	29,046,588	3.11	6,862,678	23.63	1,067,175	3.67	64,021	0.22	37,417	0.13	1,161,623	4.00	27,909	0.10	139,365	0.48	4,365,164	15.03	3,148,912	10.84	567,016	1.95	199,956	0.69	15,477	0.05	36,670	0.13	6,465,546	22.26	397,131	1.37
Refined Oil and Dist., Jobbers	9,618,337	1.03	1,654,636	17.20	356,253	3.70	....	...	14,296	0.15	1,011	0.01	....	...	....	...	1,283,074	13.34	1,042,714	10.84	187,759	1.95	....	...	....	...	4,446	0.05	1,606,462	16.70	48,154	0.50
	38,664,925	4.14	8,517,314	22.03	1,423,428	3.68	64,021	0.17	51,714	0.13	1,162,634	3.01	27,909	0.07	139,365	0.36	5,648,239	14.61	4,191,627	10.84	754,775	1.95	199,956	0.52	15,477	0.04	41,117	0.11	8,072,029	20.88	445,285	1.15
Lubricating Oils	12,225,873	1.31	6,368,982	52.09	794,365	6.49	27,294	0.22	46,728	0.38	495,021	4.06	331,669	2.71	78,375	0.64	4,595,526	37.59	....	...												
Lubricating Oils Jobbers	4,833,325	0.52	1,101,346	22.78	146,236	3.03	....	...	12,713	0.26	536	0.01	27,274	0.56	....	...	914,586	18.92	4,223,818	24.76	667,686	3.91	176,884	1.04	18,691	0.08	36,188	0.21	7,078,480	41.49	391,848	2.30
	17,059,198	1.83	7,470,329	43.79	940,601	5.51	27,294	0.16	59,442	0.35	495,557	2.90	358,943	2.10	78,375	0.47	5,510,112	32.30	....	...												
Fuel Oils and Still Gas	426,331,098	45.63	19,661,947	4.61	1,746,967	0.41	99,780	0.02	995	...	1,811,757	0.43	1,409	...	39,769	0.01	15,961,276	3.74	12,074,826	2.82	2,017,036	0.47	534,356	0.13	41,360	0.01	109,359	0.03	18,477,618	4.33	1,184,328	0.28
Asphalt	37,592,774	4.02	3,386,443	9.01	616,398	1.64	6,532	0.02	24,713	0.07	118,623	0.32	141,666	0.38	14,960	0.08	2,468,548	6.55	1,841,077	4.89	321,478	0.85	85,166	0.23	6,502	0.02	17,687	0.05	3,194,897	8.50	191,546	0.51
Coke	19,560,732	2.09	668,751	3.42	7,491	0.04	917	0.01	1,001	0.01	16,728	0.08	....	...	6,509	0.03	636,083	3.25	471,134	2.41	84,939	0.43	22,502	0.12	1,741	0.01	4,714	0.02	617,679	3.16	51,052	0.26
Grease	1,909,816	0.21	1,578,229	82.64	142,256	7.45	4,012	0.21	10,129	0.53	72,927	3.82	200,365	10.49	23,036	1.21	1,125,501	58.93	888,419	46.52	124,720	6.53	33,041	1.73	2,557	0.13	6,489	0.34	1,507,955	78.97	70,274	3.67
Wax	1,002,242	0.11	472,289	47.12	36,992	3.69	1,044	0.10	2,301	0.23	18,973	1.89	17,262	1.72	1,064	0.01	394,651	39.38	292,437	29.18	52,683	5.25	13,957	1.40	1,080	0.11	2,915	0.29	440,718	43.97	31,576	3.15
Candles	131,646	0.01	189,409	143.88	12,211	9.28	350	0.27	1,635	1.24	6,309	4.79	14,413	10.95	1,375	1.04	153,114	116.31	119,169	90.53	18,278	13.88	4,842	3.68	374	0.28	883	0.67	179,843	136.61	9,566	7.27
Total	934,332,320	100.00	119,171,253	12.75	14,300,754	1.53	733,302	0.08	654,987	0.07	13,315,988	1.42	815,300	0.09	1,188,954	0.12	88,161,965	9.44	67,429,883	7.22	10,751,792	1.16	2,848,379	0.30	220,471	0.02	584,247	0.06	112,844,062	12.07	6,327,191	0.68
Vacuum Oils	2,998,851	...	3,199,952	106.71	319,879	10.67	8,479	0.28	13,789	0.46	153,997	5.14	....	...	54,197	1.81	2,649,609	88.35	1,778,169	59.30	....	...	....	...	....	...	73,665	2.45	2,402,177	80.11	797,775	26.60
Returnable Steel Barrels & misc. mdse.	82,810	...	9,615,061	...	55,730	...	3,959	...	2,045	...	71,600	...	....	...	6,848	...	9,474,876	...	9,376,210	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	8,340	...	9,524,785	...	90,325	...
	937,413,981	...	131,986,267	14.08	14,676,363	1.57	745,741	0.08	670,822	0.07	13,541,586	1.44	815,300	0.09	1,250,000	0.13	100,286,452	10.70	78,584,263	8.37	10,751,792	1.16	2,848,379	0.30	220,471	0.02	666,253	0.08	124,770,975	13.31	7,215,291	0.77

*Table submitted at Ottawa for investigation into gasoline prices in Canada.

Describes Daily Routine Of Bank Exchange Office

Trader Shows Why Direct Montreal-London Foreign Exchange Market Would Not be Feasible

By **R. E. KNIGHT**

Manager, Foreign Exchange Department, Bank of Montreal
Part III of address given before Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, Montreal
(Concluded)

Practically all the Canadian banks maintain foreign exchange departments in their head office organization, the duties of which are to act as a clearing house for all the exchange requirements of the many branches, thus offsetting many transactions and avoiding unnecessary covering in the market. For example, grain exporters may be selling London bills to Vancouver branch, while, at the same time, clients of Halifax may need to remit funds to London to meet maturing obligations. Similarly, drafts sold in Montreal covering shipments of newsprint to the United States may partially offset the purchase, say, in Toronto, of requirements for interest on bonds payable in New York.

Banks maintain balances at certain strategic points abroad to take care of their drawings, and the foreign exchange department is responsible for seeing that these balances are kept at their required level. The foreign exchange department does not take an extended position, "short" or "long" in anticipation of a favorable trend in rates. There are times, however, when it is necessary to look ahead in order to be able to satisfy clients' requirements in the future, but, generally speaking, the aim is to have the sales and purchases balance from day to day.

Canadian Market Impracticable

It is interesting to see how rates are obtained and transactions covered in Montreal, particularly as reference has been recently made in the press to the necessity of establishing a direct market between Montreal and London, entirely independent of New York. I shall endeavor to show you that an independent market is impracticable and could be accomplished only by impeding the free movement of exchange between Montreal and New York, which could not be other than harmful to the trade and credit of Canada.

Exchange operations between Canada and London are trifling compared with those between New York and London, and if we were prohibited from covering in New York, trade would cease, or all exchange would be covered from the London end, because our purchases and sales of sterling so seldom synchronize.

Imagine applying to your banker for £10,000 and being told he could not sell to you today, but he thinks Tom Jones will have £5,000 to sell tomorrow and he may be able to get it for you if you will pay Tom's price.

Market Rules Price

The exchange of any country is similar to a commodity of international value in that its price is established where there is the broadest market. We do not necessarily buy sterling in New York; instead, we sell U. S. dollars in London, but we must get into the stream between London and New York somehow, in order to get the cheapest rates and the quickest action. If ever the flow of funds between Canada and London surpasses that between London and New York, we shall find New York coming to us to cover their sterling commitments.

As illustration, suppose sterling in New York is $4 and New York funds are 25 per cent premium, making on the present basis the Montreal rate for sterling $5. We decide the sterling rate in Montreal should not be higher than par, which is $4.86. Now, would you, as a seller, let your sterling go at $4.86, when you could sell it in New York at $4, and sell the resultant New York funds in Canada at 25 per cent, netting you $5 in Canada?

Trader a Busy Man

The popular impression is that a foreign exchange trader works from 10 to 3. Actually the business day starts at my home at 7 a.m. when the cable company 'phones a cable from our London office giving the noon market there for U. S. dollars. The spread between a bid and offer will vary according to conditions from a ¼ of a cent to 1 cent. London does not cable the Canadian dollar quotations because there is seldom both a bid and offer in the market. Now, in our operations of the previous day, we may have been forced into a "long" or "short" position in sterling after the close of the New York market, perhaps by requirements of Vancouver late in the afternoon or we may be aware of large transactions coming up as soon as our market opens. In these circumstances, I may cover in London by buying or selling American dollars against Sterling before our market opens. The exchange of cables is very fast and we are usually able to complete a transaction and exchange the cables necessary within 10 minutes.

At 9.30 a.m. the market rates for all the currencies in which we are interested, start coming in from New York over our private telegraph wire. At this time, they are usually the relay of the London rates, the New York market not getting under way until about 10 a.m. As these rates are received, they are converted into Canadian terms by adding what we consider the premium in Montreal on New York funds. For example, if sterling cables are quoted by New York as 3.45, and New York funds are 10 per cent premium, our basic rate in Montreal will be 3.45 plus 10 per cent., or, 3.78. This does not mean that we can actually buy and sell at 3.78, because the New York rate may be 3.45 bid, with no offers under 3.45½, or New York funds may be 10 per cent premium bid, with no offers. In such a case, we would be prepared to buy at 3.78, but we may have to make our selling rate 3.79 until a closer market is established.

The market for New York funds in Canada is made between the banks and is usually broader than the market for Canadian in New York, because the bulk of the requirements originates on this side. Under present conditions, it is sometimes difficult to start the market for New York funds, particularly if the course has been erratic on the previous day. If there is only one side, say a bid but no offers, we may have to make a sale contrary to our inclination to start things.

If we cannot make a trade in Montreal or Toronto, we will try New York. Once the market has been established, it will usually take care of itself, the rate advancing or declining according to demand and supply, but with the present high premium, the market is narrow, fluctuations are violent, and large orders are difficult to fill.

Latterly our requirements have not been so heavy and the supply has been augmented by the sale of bonds, by Canadian holders in New York and by favorable visible trade balances, and the premium has responded by declining. Later on, the tourist trade, if as heavy as in previous years, should further serve to relieve the pressure.

New Industries Enter Canada

The list of new industries established in Canada since August, 1930, shows 142 manufacturing concerns have introduced their operations here. Of these, 131 were from the United States, 10 from Great Britain, and one from France, according to Hon. H. H. Stevens Minister of Trade and Commerce.

DISTILLED LIQUORS OUTPUT IS HALVED DURING YEAR 1930

Dominion Bureau Shows Mounting Investment Leading to Overproduction

As dropping demand, prices and production in 1931 affected the distilled liquors industry in Canada very materially, a report just issued for 1930 Dominion Bureau of Statistics is of current interest in that it shows that 1931 began with 15 establishments that had a total capital investment of $61,533,825, a total gross value (as shown in 1930) of production of $24,925,861 and a total employment of 1,965 persons. Eleven establishments were responsible for 98.2 per cent of the total invested and four establishments had a combined output of $21,599,771 or over 86.7 per cent of the total gross value of output. Three establishments alone employed 1,218 persons.

Four establishments with capital values above $5,000,000 increased capital investment from $37,901,741 at the end of 1929 to $41,711,446 at the end of 1930. It is interesting to note that in the same period the gross value of production for six establishments having a production exceeding $1,000,000 dropped from $39,364,032 at the end of 1929 to $21,599,771 at the end of 1930. The total capital invested in Canada in the industry advanced from $26,422,006 in 1926 to $61,533,825 at the end of 1930. This accounts for the large overproduction and the consequent drop in price in 1931. In this period from 1926 to 1930 four establishments in Ontario increased their capital from $18,440,846 to $33,431,130; six establishments in Quebec increased their capital from $4,970,606 to $19,956,998 and five establishments in the western provinces increased their capital from $3,010,554 to $8,145,697. Elimination of weaker plants has naturally followed, three dropping out of business in Ontario, one in Quebec and one in British Columbia in 1930. In view of the manifest overproduction, total production of whiskies and other potable spirits—which was 15,704,095 proof gallons worth $41,377,298 in 1929—in 1930 dropped to 8,424,535 proof gallons worth $23,258,130.

The total cost of all materials used in manufacture fell from $12,928,920 in 1929 to $6,616,520, almost half. In 1930 the industry used 47,416,431 pounds of corn, 66,740,372 pounds of rye, 4,618,060 pounds of other grain, 21,281,182 pounds of Canadian malt, 637,508 pounds of foreign malt and 63,243,817 pounds of molasses, Ontario being the principal buyer except of molasses, Quebec being the principal purchaser of molasses.

VANCOUVER PORT HAD GOOD YEAR

Trade in 1931 Almost Equal in Volume to 1930

The port of Vancouver had almost as busy a year in 1931 as in the year before. Exports were actually heavier, but not sufficiently so to compensate for the smaller imports. Grain shipments were quite considerably heavier than in the previous year, while pulp and paper shipments were heavier than in any previous year except 1928.

Deep-sea vessels entering the port of Vancouver during 1931 numbered 1,034 and had a total tonnage of 4,084,103, as compared to 1,188 vessels in 1930, aggregating 4,474,225 tons. Imports of cargo from foreign countries fell from 1,516,685 tons in 1930 to 1,366,962 tons in 1931, according to statistical returns, but exports increased from 2,839,475 tons to 2,849,775 tons. The combined figures thus show total foreign trade for 1931 amounting to 4,216,737 tons, or slightly below the 1930 total of 4,356,160 tons.

Grain 11 Per Cent Heavier

Grain shipments from Vancouver totalled 70,696,935 bushels during 1931, or approximately seven million bushels higher than the previous year. Pulp and paper shipments totalled 290,860 tons, this comparing with 278,818 tons exported in 1930. Total lumber shipments from British Columbia ports aggregated 619 million feet against 817 million feet the previous year, but the last quarter of 1931 showed an improvement which augurs well for the present year.

Canned salmon shipments also held up well despite the much smaller 1931 pack, and exports to Great Britain, the most important outside market for this fish, were decidedly on the upturn. Total exports of canned salmon in 1931 amounted to 979,787 cases as compared to 1,020,640 cases in 1930, and exports to the United Kingdom alone aggregated 430,239 cases as against 258,378 the previous year.

"One of the most notable financial results of the current depression is an increased tendency on the part of the public to fall back on trust companies, and to turn over to such organizations of specialists the conservation and management of their wealth."

Crown Trust Company

WILLIAM I. GEAR - - President
ARTHUR LYMAN - - Vice-President
F. G. DANIELS - - Vice-President
IRVING P. REXFORD - Gen. Manager

St. James Street · Montreal

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

Fifty-first Annual Report of the Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Year Ended December 31st, 1931

To the Shareholders:

The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1931, show the following results:

Gross Earnings		$142,337,648.25
Working Expenses (including all taxes)		116,654,776.02
Net Earnings		$ 25,682,872.23
Special Income		10,951,963.74
		$ 36,634,835.97
Deduct Fixed Charges		22,050,364.05
Surplus		$ 14,584,471.92
Contribution to Pension Fund		750,000.00
		$ 13,834,471.92
From this there has been charged a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., paid October 1, 1931	$ 2,665,558.60	
And there has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., payable April 1, 1932	2,745,138.42	
		5,410,697.02
		$ 8,423,774.90
There has been charged three quarterly dividends on Ordinary Stock of 1¼ per cent each, paid June 30, 1931, October 1, 1931, and December 31, 1931	12,562,500.00	
And there has been declared from surplus, a further quarterly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 1¼ per cent, payable April 1, 1932	4,187,500.00	16,750,000.00
Leaving a Balance chargeable to Surplus		$ 8,326,225.10

SPECIAL INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1931

Net Revenue from Investments and Available Resources, Exhibit "C"	$ 3,191,588.87
Interest on Deposits, and Interest and Dividends on Other Securities; and results of Separately Operated Properties	5,648,600.03
Net Earnings Ocean and Coastal Steamship Lines	487,516.45
Net Earnings Commercial Telegraph and News Departments, Hotels, Rentals and Miscellaneous	1,624,258.39
	$ 10,951,963.74

Earnings and Expenses

The working expenses for the year, including all taxes, amounted to 81.96 per cent of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 18.04 per cent, as compared with 78.81 per cent and 21.19 per cent respectively in 1930. Excluding taxes, the ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was 79.17 per cent and in 1930, 76.50 per cent.

The gross earnings from railway operations for the year were less by $40,224,151, freight earnings decreasing $24,427,239, passenger earnings $8,428,121, and miscellaneous earnings $7,368,791.

Working expenses were decreased by $27,219,350, resulting in net earnings of $25,682,872, or a decrease from the previous year of $13,004,801.

For the purpose of the above comparisons the figures of 1930 have been re-stated to include the operations of the subsidiary lines taken into the Company's railway accounts during 1931.

The reduction in gross earnings is accounted for by decreased movement in all branches of traffic. No enterprises have been hit harder by the world-wide depression than the Railway and Express Companies of Canada and the United States.

Your subsidiary, the Canadian Pacific Express Company, was not able to pay in full the revenues guaranteed to your Company under the terms of its contract for express privileges. In consequence, the amount by which the payments made to your Company during the year fell short of that guaranteed has been deducted from the earnings as reported periodically throughout the year. A new contract has been concluded since the close of the fiscal year whereby your Company receives the total net earnings of the Express Company derived from its operations on the railway.

Prior to 1930, it was the Company's practice when equipment was retired to charge to expenses the current cost of the new unit without regard to any increase of capacity over that of the unit retired. Beginning with that year, this practice was changed and the cost of the wornout or destroyed unit has been retired from investment and charged to expenses. Due to the substantial decrease in the volume of traffic during the past two years, every effort was made to secure maximum use of the larger and more economical locomotives and cars. Maintenance and transportation expenses were benefited thereby. The lesser use made of the older equipment of smaller capacity had the effect of reducing the number of such units retired during 1931, thereby reducing the expenses for the year.

During the year the Company continued to aid the unemployment situation by anticipating renewals. The expense in connection therewith will be charged into the Company's income accounts at the time the work would ordinarily have been performed.

Separately Operated Railways

For many years accounts in connection with certain subsidiary railway companies whose lines are leased to your Company and whose earnings might, therefore, have been merged with the railway earnings of your Company, have been kept separate. It has been decided to change this practice. Effective January 1, 1931, the operations of the Kettle Valley Railway Company were consolidated with those of your Company, and at July 1, 1931, the operations of the Algoma Eastern Railway, The Fredericton & Grand Lake Coal and Railway and the New Brunswick Coal and Railway were also included. Commencing January 1, 1932, the operating accounts of all other subsidiary steam railway companies whose lines are leased to your company will be incorporated with the railway operating accounts of your Company. The operating results of the electric lines—the Grand River Railway and the Lake Erie & Northern Railway—will be carried into Special Income.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company over a period of years accumulated surplus earnings of $1,040,167, which sum was credited to Special Income in 1930. Operating deficits of other separately operated railways for 1930, amounting to $698,880, were debited to Special Income, leaving a net credit to Special Income from these sources in 1930 of $341,287. The amounts debited in that year included $513,952, representing this Company's one-half share of the deficit on Northern Alberta Railways, in which your Company is equally interested with Canadian National Railways.

The Kettle Valley Railway Company at the date of the consolidation of its operations with those of your Company had accumulated surplus earnings amounting to $1,823,010, which has been credited to Special Income in 1931. An excess of deficits over surpluses from other separately operated railway companies for 1931, amounting to $869,845, has been debited to Special Income, leaving a net credit from these sources in the Special Income of 1931 of $953,165. The deficits referred to include $571,177, representing one-half the deficit for 1931 on Northern Alberta Railways.

Economies

The drastic reduction of $27,219,350 in the working expenses for the year, following upon a reduction of $23,934,266 effected in 1930 (a total reduction from 1929 of $51,153,616), indicates the efforts of the management to offset so far as possible the acute decrease in gross earnings.

Subject to the obligation of providing the public with adequate service, and to the duty of maintaining the property in sound operating condition, no opportunity of curtailing outlay has been neglected. Passenger train service has been reduced to the extent of 3,258,609 train miles per annum, and the trains continued have been operated with fewer coaches. Five operating divisions have been eliminated by consolidating offices and staffs and a number of stations have been closed. The number of locomotives in service has been reduced with a saving in terminal and other expenses through the extension of locomotive runs in various districts. The lessened service required of equipment has enabled it to be maintained with less repair work, and the main shops were closed at intervals during the year. The restriction of activity in all branches of operations has in turn affected the purchases of material, the total expenditures for stores and supplies of all kinds showing a reduction from 1930 of over 42 per cent.

Early in the year your Directors determined upon a ten per cent reduction in the salaries and wages of all officers and employees. At the date of this report the reduction has been applied to the majority of the payrolls, and steps have been taken to apply it to the remainder at an early date.

On the basis of payroll figures for the year 1931 it is estimated that the reductions in compensation made, and to be made, represent approximately $9,000,000 per annum.

Your Directors cannot conclude this portion of the report without paying unstinted praise to the spirit and loyalty of the officers and men of the Company during an exceedingly trying year. Efficient service by all employees of every rank is rendered as a matter of course, but the past year has given impressive evidence of the devotion of the officers and men to the Company's interests. Your Directors desire to express their sincere and grateful appreciation.

Dividends

It will be observed that the payment for the full year of a dividend of five per cent on the Ordinary Capital Stock, has necessitated encroachment on the Company's surplus reserve, the earnings within the year not having been sufficient to provide the amount required for this purpose.

It has been the practice of the Company for many years to pay dividends on its Ordinary Capital Stock in New York funds, but, in view of the cost of providing such funds at the present rate of exchange, the quarterly dividend payable on April 1, 1932, has been declared payable in Canadian funds.

In view of the difficulty under present conditions of making a reliable forecast of the results of the Company's operations in the immediate future, your Directors have deemed it wise to revert to the practice of considering dividends on its Ordinary Capital Stock half-yearly instead of quarterly. The question of dividend on the Ordinary Stock will, therefore, not be considered by the Board until its August meeting, at which time the actual earnings for the first half of 1932 will be known, and an estimate can safely be made of the Canadian grain crop.

Land Sales

The sales of agricultural lands for the year were 87,687 acres for $1,254,100.95, being an average of $14.30 per acre. Included in this area were 7,798 acres of irrigated land which brought $42.25 per acre, so that the average for the balance was $11.57 per acre.

Concessions to Land Contract Holders

Your Directors having decided that the economic conditions presently prevailing among the Company's land contract holders warrant, if they do not imperatively require, the writing off of some measure of their obligations in order to keep them on the land and to induce fulfillment of their contracts, have authorized the extension of relief to all purchasers from the Company under existing land contracts in accordance with the following conditions:

1. The Company voluntarily to remit one year's interest on the total amount owing under the terms of the land contract (excluding taxes paid, if any).
2. The Company to remit a second full year's interest provided: (a) The purchaser has first paid the equivalent of one year's taxes. (b) The purchaser delivers to the Company a one-third share of crop under crop agreement acceptable to the Company; or pays in cash the equivalent of one full annual instalment under the land contract.
3. The Company to give an additional credit on arrears of interest of one dollar for each dollar paid in cash or by delivery of crop, this credit to extend only to extinguishing arrears of interest.
4. These provisions to apply to all payments made by contract holders either in cash or by delivery of crop between January 1 and December 31, 1932.

Issuance of Securities

During the year the Company issued £1,625,000 Four Per Cent. Preference Stock. In view of the unsettled financial conditions existing during the later months of last year your Directors considered it undesirable to make any further issue of the Company's securities at that time, and arrangements were made to provide funds necessary for the Company's undertakings by issuing Short Term Notes to the extent of $25,000,000 at favorable rates of interest.

Hotels

The operation of the Company's hotels resulted in a decrease in earnings of $372,337 under those of the previous year due principally to the falling off in both commercial and tourist business which was general over the North American continent; indeed, at no time since your Company established hotels as auxiliary to its railway and to stimulate tourist and convention travel, has the hotel business been at such a low ebb. The net earnings of the Royal York Hotel were, however, well maintained, amounting to $477,091, or only $18,245 less than 1930.

Your Directors have given consideration to the advisability of closing the Place Viger Hotel in Montreal, erected in 1897 and enlarged and modernized in 1912. Its revenues have been unsatisfactory for some years, mainly in consequence of the erection of large and modern hotels in the centre of the city. A final decision as to the action to be taken will not be made until the autumn, so that the benefit of the summer traffic will not be lost.

The operations of the Lord Nelson Hotel at Halifax, in which your Company has a substantial stock interest, have been affected by the general subnormal commercial conditions and the existence of surplus hotel accommodation in that city, provided since the Lord Nelson Hotel was built. An agreement has been entered into with the bondholders of the Lord Nelson Hotel whereby the interest on the bonds has been guaranteed by your Company in consideration of the bondholders reducing the interest from 6½% to 4% and postponing the sinking fund instalments to November 1, 1933.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited

The operating results of your combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets for the year have been satisfactory, considering traffic conditions, the Company having in the year received its full share of the business offering.

Due to the reduction in tonnage requirements in consequence of the existing depression, three of the older vessels of the fleet, namely, the "Bolingbroke," the "Bothwell" and the "Metagama," were laid up for the entire season and other ships were withdrawn for temporary periods.

Your Directors are glad to report that the operations of the "Empress of Britain," the newest and largest vessel in your Atlantic service, have been satisfactory, having shown an operating profit on voyages during the regular Atlantic season of $396,158. This vessel is now on a World's Cruise, with estimated gross revenues of $1,300,000.

No serious casualties to the vessels of your fleet took place in 1931.

After providing for the distribution of part of the surplus earnings of the Allan Line Steamship Company, to which reference was made in the last Annual Report, there remained to the credit of the Allan Line Deposit Account in Reserve Fund for Contingencies a balance of $8,363,599, which has now been transferred to Steamship Replacement Reserve. As a result of this transfer fully adequate provision has been made for replacement and no further provision has been made from the year's income account.

Canadian Australasian Line

To promote its interest in traffic between Canada and Australia and New Zealand, your Company during the year acquired a half interest in the motorship "Aorangi" and the steamship "Niagara," theretofore operated by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand between Vancouver, Auckland and Sydney. The price agreed upon was £500,000, which, by arrangement with the Union Steamship Company, was paid by the delivery of Canadian Pacific Preference Stock to the amount of £625,000 at an agreed price of 80.

For the purpose of carrying out the transaction, the Canadian Australasian Line Limited, was incorporated in Canada, to which the vessels were transferred by the Union Steamship Company in consideration of the issue of 48,666 shares of the par value of $100 each, one-half of which were then purchased by your Company in the manner described.

The principal office of the new company is at Vancouver, and its directorate is composed of nominees of the two companies in equal numbers.

Agreements

Your confirmation and approval will be asked of the following agreements made by your Directors during the past year:

1. Agreement dated as of January 1, 1927, between His Majesty the King in right of the Dominion of Canada, of the one part, and your Company, of the other part, whereby your Company has been granted the joint use and enjoyment of the passenger station and passenger facilities of the Crown at Saint John, New Brunswick, on the basis of paying one-half the interest charge on capital account and a wheelage proportion of maintenance and operation expenses.
2. Agreement dated October 21, 1931, between your Company, of the first part, Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, of the second part, and Canadian National Railway Company, of the third part, providing for co-operation on the part of the Canadian National Railway Company with your Company and the Steamship Company in the solicitation, booking and carriage of freight, passenger and express traffic on the ships of your Company to and from Canadian Atlantic ports.

Branch Lines

Construction work was proceeded with on branch lines in Western Canada already authorized by the shareholders; 162.9 miles being graded, 300.8 miles of track laid, and 67.2 miles ballasted on these lines. The greater portion of this mileage was built in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the Government of Canada, to which reference was made in the last Annual Report.

At the close of 1931 we were within sight of the end of a construction programme begun in 1919. Your Directors are not recommending for approval any new construction during the present year, the only work to be done being to complete lines already partially built. It is not anticipated that any projects of major proportions will require to be undertaken in the near future.

The branch line construction has, to a large extent, been in the more northerly portions of Saskatchewan and Alberta, where the most active development may be expected. These districts, which are more or less wooded, come more slowly into tonnage production than lands to the South, but when cleared are very productive and not subject to periods of drought. In carrying your lines into this territory, your Directors are of the opinion that they have strengthened and stabilized the future earning power of the system. The results obtained so far have been encouraging; the territory served is being brought under cultivation rapidly, and the yield of grain products per acre has been of satisfactory volume.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company

The crop failure of 1931 in the territory served by your subsidiary, the Soo Line, and the severe business depression, resulted in a very poor year for that property. Its losses in traffic were due in particular to a greatly decreased movement of commodities that formerly contributed its heaviest tonnage and largest revenues, such as grain and grain products, lumber and forest products, coal and iron ore.

The territory served by the Soo Line, save the extreme western portion, has enjoyed this year more moisture and a large amount of fall plowing was completed, so that the whole territory is in excellent condition for early seeding.

The increased production of livestock and livestock products from the Soo territory has been very beneficial notwithstanding the lower prices received. Increased diversification has greatly helped the farmer and the business man.

The management has put into effect many permanent economies, the property is well maintained and its officers feel confident that the present year will show better results than in 1931.

During the past year the Company issued, for its capital requirements, $12,500,000, 5½%, First Refunding Mortgage Bonds to mature July 1, 1978, upon which your Company guaranteed the interest. This guarantee enabled the Company to market the bonds to better advantage and so protect your Company's interest in the property.

The Company being unable to fully provide for the half-yearly interest due January 1, 1932, on its First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, it became necessary for your Company under its guarantee of such interest to advance an amount of $1,400,000, which amount was obtained by loan of $900,000 from the National City Bank of New York, and $500,000 from the First National Bank, Chicago, on this Company's short term promissory notes.

It is to be remembered that your Company's interest in the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company has been a valuable asset, and with the return of normal conditions repayment of any advances made to it may be confidently expected.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Company

During the year a new ore dock has been constructed at Marquette, Mich., by the South Shore Dock Company, a subsidiary of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Company, to which the dock has been leased at a rental equal to the amount required to meet the principal and interest of $1,000,000 5% First Mortgage Bonds of the Dock Company as they mature serially over a period of fifteen years. The total cost of the dock was approximately $1,350,000, and to assist in financing it your Company temporarily advanced to the Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Company $350,000, and also guaranteed the payment of the rental.

Dominion Agricultural Credit Company, Limited

Your Directors authorized a subscription by the Company of $500,000 to the capital of the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company, Limited, organized under Dominion Charter with a view to the promotion of diversification of farming in the Prairie Provinces. Ten per cent of the subscription has been called and paid.

Capital Expenditures

In anticipation of your confirmation your Directors authorized capital appropriations, in addition to those approved at the last Annual Meeting, aggregating for the year 1931, $4,760,833, and ask your approval of expenditures on capital account during the present year of $4,047,921. Of this amount the principal items are:—

Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	$ 148,327
Additional stations, round houses, freight sheds and shops, and extensions to existing buildings	4,306
Tie plates, rail anchors, ballasting, ditching and miscellaneous roadway betterments	2,725,829
Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier section	482,982
Installation of automatic signals	42,906
Additional terminal and side track accommodation	43,299
Improving coaling and watering facilities	16,270
Mechanical Department, machinery at various points	27,848
Improvements in connection with telegraph service	363,312
British Columbia Coast Steamships	22,925

The balance of the amount is required for miscellaneous works to improve facilities and effect economies over the whole system.

Consolidated Debenture Stock

Your Company's power to issue Consolidated Debenture Stock is limited by the various Acts of Parliament relating to the Company to specified rates per mile in the case of railways and to cost in the case of steamships. The amount so authorized is considerably less than one-half of the property investment of the Company, the greater part having been supplied by the issue of Ordinary and Preference stock and by surplus earnings.

Having regard to present economic conditions and the probable future capital requirements of the Company, the Company is applying to Parliament at the present session for authority to issue from time to time additional Consolidated Debenture Stock, to an amount which, together with the outstanding consolidated debenture stock, bonds, debentures and other obligations, including equipment obligations, secured by mortgage of or charge upon the undertaking of the Company, shall not exceed one-half of the Company's property investment.

Royal Commission on Transportation

The shareholders of the Company are, no doubt, aware through the public press that the Government of Canada has appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the whole problem of transportation in Canada, particularly in relation to railways and shipping, and communication facilities therein, having regard to present conditions and the probable future development of the country, and to report their conclusions and make such recommendations as they think proper. The necessity for such an investigation has been generally recognized. The Commission has not yet concluded its labours.

Stock Holdings

The holdings of the Ordinary and Preference Stocks of the Company in December, 1931, were distributed as follows:—

	Ordinary		Preference		Percentage of Ordinary and Preference combined
	No. of holders	Percentage of Stock	No. of holders	Percentage of Stock	
Canada	35,378	20.04	55	.46	14.36
United Kingdom and other British	21,773	44.80	26,896	97.12	59.97
United States	15,254	29.03	31	.59	20.78
Other Countries	4,641	6.13	174	1.83	4.89
Total	77,046		27,156		

RETIRING DIRECTORS

The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching Annual Meeting. They are eligible for re-election.

MR. R. S. McLAUGHLIN
MR. GRANT HALL
MR. E. R. PEACOCK
MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.

For the Directors,

MONTREAL, March 14, 1932.
E. W. BEATTY, *President*.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

General Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1931

ASSETS

PROPERTY INVESTMENT:			
Railway, Rolling Stock Equipment, Lake and River Steamers and Hotels		$868,448,442.64	
Ocean and Coastal Steamships, Exhibit "A"		116,397,891.30	
Acquired Securities (Cost), Exhibit "B"		177,154,694.80	
			$1,162,001,028.74
ADVANCES TO CONTROLLED PROPERTIES			9,458,713.74
INVESTMENTS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES:			
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites		$ 52,877,075.10	
Provincial and Municipal Securities		792,721.29	
Miscellaneous Investments, Exhibit "C," Cost		32,398,329.24	
Assets in Lands and Properties, Exhibit "D"		59,216,053.35	
			145,284,178.98
INSURANCE PREMIUMS PAID IN ADVANCE			264,832.21
WORKING ASSETS:			
Material and Supplies on Hand		$ 21,482,561.67	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances		4,746,078.02	
Net Traffic Balances		382,373.72	
Imperial, Dominion and United States Governments, Accounts due for Transportation, etc.		2,795,675.53	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable		10,496,432.03	
Cash in Hand	$21,876,713.69		
Dominion Government bonds*	2,100,000.00		
		23,976,713.69	
			63,879,834.66
			$1,380,888,588.33

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:			
Ordinary Stock		$335,000,000.00	
Four Per Cent Preference Stock		137,256,921.12	
			472,256,921.12
FOUR PER CENT CONS. DEBENTURE STOCK	$398,911,548.74		
LESS: Collated as below*	107,500,000.00		
			291,411,548.74
TEN YEAR 5% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1934)*			12,000,000.00
TWENTY YEAR 4½% COLLAT. TRUST GOLD BONDS (1946)*			20,000,000.00
TWENTY-FIVE YEAR 5% COLLAT. TRUST GOLD BONDS (1954)*			30,000,000.00
THIRTY YEAR 4½% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1960)*			25,000,000.00
TWENTY YEAR 4½% SINKING FUND SECURED NOTE CERTIFICATES (1944)	$30,000,000.00		
LESS: Purchased by Trustee and cancelled	8,100,600.00		
	$21,899,400.00		
LESS: Amount held by Trustee	10.63		
			21,899,389.37
MORTGAGE BONDS:			
Algoma Branch 1st Mortgage 5 per cent			3,650,000.00
Lacombe & Blindman Valley Railway 1st Mortgage 5 per cent			273,700.00
SHORT TERM NOTES			25,000,000.00
EQUIPMENT OBLIGATIONS	$50,300,000.00		
LESS: Securities on hand with Trustee	4,160,000.00		
			46,140,000.00
CURRENT:			
Audited Vouchers		3,828,064.62	
Pay Rolls		3,128,423.77	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable		5,893,762.59	
			12,850,250.98
ACCRUED:			
Rentals of Leased Lines and Coupons on Mortgage Bonds			1,240,617.72
RESERVES AND APPROPRIATIONS:			
Equipment Replacement		$ 8,419,677.75	
Steamship Replacement		26,966,439.73	
Reserve Fund for Contingencies and for Contingent Taxes		4,553,471.01	
Special Reserve to meet Taxes imposed by Dominion Government		1,050,120.99	
			40,989,709.48
PREMIUM ON CAPITAL STOCK SOLD (LESS DISCOUNT ON BONDS AND NOTES)			67,276,694.80
NET PROCEEDS LANDS AND TOWNSITES			72,061,226.36
SURPLUS REVENUE FROM OPERATION			127,579,894.45
SURPLUS IN OTHER ASSETS			111,258,635.31
			$1,380,888,588.33

E. E. LLOYD,
Comptroller.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ending December 31, 1931, and having compared the above Balance Sheet therewith, we certify that, in our opinion, it is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the statement of Income contained in the Directors' Report is correct.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants, (England).

Montreal, March 11, 1932.

INVESTMENT BOND AND SHARE CORP. ASSETS DECLINE

Portfolio's Market Value Below Funded Debt at Year End

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Financial statement of Investment Bond and Share Corp. discloses the fact that as at December 31, 1931, bonds and stocks held by the company had a market value of $1,663,079. Other assets comprised $41,459 in cash and $22,938 in accrued interest. Against these assets the company had outstanding $2,480,500 of 5 per cent debentures; $1,750,000 of 6 per cent preferred shares and 140,000 shares of no par value common stock. Book value of investments however, less discount on purchase of the company's own debentures redeemed and investment reserve, was $5,321,807.

Total income during the year was $324,852 compared with $371,558 in the previous year. After expenses, net profit was $84,125 against $146,373 reported in 1930. No preferred dividends were paid last year and a surplus of $239,495 was brought forward into the current period. Further reduction in income is anticipated by directors.

Following are details of profit and loss for the past two years:

	1931 $	1930 $
Income from invest.	*319,247	371,558
Stock divds. sold	5,605	....
Total income	324,852	371,558
Less:		
General exp.	10,263	13,531
U.S. funds prem.	806	....
Int. on loans	26,106	5,139
Int. on debs.	*200,000	200,000
Income tax	3,182	5,500
Foreign inc. tax	370	1,015
Net profit	84,125	141,373
Less:		
Pref. divds.	....	105,000
Surplus for year	84,125	41,373
Add prev. surplus	a155,370	a121,755
Balance forward	239,495	163,128

* Includes interest of $43,083 on corporation's 5% debentures purchased and cancelled Dec. 31, 1931.

a After adjustment.

During the year changes in investment holdings resulted in a loss of $437,535. This loss was charged off against investment reserve which was reduced to $163,128 at the end of the year.

Book value of securities held, less investment reserve and discount on $1,513,500 of debentures redeemed, was $5,321,807 at the end of the year. This compared with $6,931,715 at the end of the previous period. Market value of the investment portfolio at the end of last year was $1,663,079.

In liabilities, bank loans, payable in U. S. funds, total $644,000 up from $500,000. Funded debt has been reduced from $4,000,000 to $2,486,500 though the redemption and cancellation of debentures.

Investments at the end of the year were divided as follows: Bonds 33.67 per cent; preferred stocks, 34.67 per cent; common stocks, 30.96 per cent; cash, 70 per cent.

ZIMMERKNIT SHOWS IMPROVED POSITION

Bond Interest Not Earned But Working Capital Substantial

Zimmerknit Co. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Harvey Knitting Co. and Hosiers Ltd., had a gross trading profit of $2,675 in 1931 before deduction of bond interest amounting to $41,228 and bond discount of $1,500 and without providing for depreciation. Transfer of reserves, amounting to $7,272, reduced deficit at December 31, 1931, to $32,781 which is the result of the first full year of operation since the company was reorganized early in 1931. J. D. Woods, president of the company, states that progress has been made in reducing operating expense and practically all of the 1931 deficit was incurred during the first quarter. Outlook is stated to be encouraging.

Current assets are shown at $727,765 and current liabilities at $198,995; a ratio of 3.66 to 1 and giving working capital of $528,770. All accounts receivable for 1931 sales are guaranteed by York Knitting Mills Ltd. Total assets amount to $1,569,695 and in addition to current assets include $17,338 in deferred items and $824,590 in fixed assets. Goodwill is shown at $1. Reserves for contingencies and loss on contracts amounts to $33,582.

Re-organization of Zimmerknit Ltd. was effected early in 1931 after passing into receivership in August, 1930. A new company was created which was given $250,000 of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1951; $500,000 of 6 per cent second mortgage bonds, due 1961; 2,500 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock of $100 par value and 65,880 common shares of no par value. In addition options are outstanding on 27,495 shares of common stock.

Dominion Bridge Arranges to Make Snow Plows

MONTREAL.—Arrangements have been completed between the Maine Steel Products of South Portland, Maine, and Dominion Bridge Co., whereby the latter organization will manufacture a special type of snow-plow, which has hitherto been imported and sold through the Canadian agency of Maine Steel Products.

Canadian Westinghouse Earned $3.41 on Common

Sales Curtailment Became Marked in Last Months of 1931—Earnings Based on Large Orders Booked in 1929 and 1930—Liquid Strength High

Although Canadian Westinghouse Co. was able in 1931 to earn $3.41 a share on 540,000 no par value common shares which pay $3 a year per share, it is pointed out by the chairman, H. H. Westinghouse, and the president, Paul J. Myler, that a considerable portion of the shipments made during 1931 consisted of orders for large generating and distributing apparatus booked during 1929 and 1930. They state that the curtailment in sales experienced in the latter half of 1930 continued throughout the year 1931, becoming more marked in the latter months. Earnings on the common stock in 1930 had been $5.21 a share.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1931 $	1930 $	1299 $
Net earn.*	2,484,739	3,602,536	4,153,181
Less: Deprec.	397,000	379,000	387,000
Dom. taxes	195,000	250,000	320,000
Pension fund	50,000	100,000	100,000
Net profit	1,842,739	2,873,536	3,346,181
Less appropriations:			
Dividends	1,620,000	1,620,000	1,440,000
Surp. for year	222,739	1,253,536	1,906,181
Add:			
Prev. surp.	7,792,417	6,538,881	4,632,700
Less:			
Tax adj. 1930	61,719	....	....
Bal. car. fwd.	7,953,437	7,792,417	6,538,881

*Including royalties and investments.

Business May Be Restricted

The report of directors states that until the development and distribution of additional power throughout the country becomes a necessity the business of the company will be more or less restricted to smaller apparatus for the utilization of the surplus power now available. In one branch of this field extensive preparations have been made for the manufacture and merchandising of a complete line of domestic appliances, including the Westinghouse refrigerator. The equipment and plant for this apparatus is now being installed and production is expected almost at once.

Engineering activities of the company were as active as ever during 1931. Improvements in the design of large transformers, more particularly in respect to strength of insulation, were accomplished. A complete new line of induction motors for all classes of industrial service was developed and there was considerable advancement in the design and manufacture of both large and small types of circuit breakers including a new line of breakers known as the "Nofuz" type to replace fused equipment in panel board service.

Rearranged Plant Layouts

Advantage was taken of the lull in shop activities to revamp and modernize some of the older equipment and to rearrange plant layouts to bring about increased economy in manufacture. Some additions were also made to the machine tool and other plant equipment. Because of lower demand from railways, production activities in the air brake department were and are sharply curtailed.

Current assets ratio improved during the year from 7.4 to 1 to 8.59 to 1.

Working Capital

	1931 $	1930 $
Current assets	13,729,436	13,983,687
Current liabs.	1,599,012	1,893,105
Working capital	12,130,424	12,090,582
Ratio	8.59—1	7.39—1

Of this large working capital cash made up $2,618,502, investments, including Government bonds, made up $7,319,714; accounts and bills receivable were $1,766,155; and inventories, $3,406,763. From these amounts were deducted $1,381,699 for advance payments on contracts.

Current accounts payable were $986,406 and bills payable $272,988. Provision for Dominion income taxes amounted to $195,000 and there was a liability of $144,618 for contracts in progress.

FIRST DIVERSIFIED FAILS TO SECURE MAJORITY VOTE

Meeting is Adjourned — Others in Group Approve Merger Plan

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — A meeting of shareholders of Diversified Standard Securities held March 23, to consider a plan of re-organization and merger of the three Fairhall companies in this group, has been adjourned to April 6. Deposit of shares was insufficient for ratification of the plan.

There were represented at the meeting 31,003 shares of preferred stock of which 28,432 voted in favor of the plan and 2,571 against. Total of 30,000 shares was needed for ratification. Of the 30,824 shares class "A" common stock represented, 27,897 shares were voted for and 2,927 against.

Others Secure Majorities

Majorities were secured in the case of Second Diversified Standard Securities and Third Diversified Standard Securities. Of Second Diversified, 53,960 shares of preferred stock were represented of which 51,946 shares voted for the plan. Total of 44,382 shares was required for ratification. The voting of the class "A" common stock was 48,934 in favor and 2,273 against.

On the Third Diversified, 11,721 shares were represented, and all voted in favor. Total of 7,723 shares was required for ratification. Class "A" common voted in favor was 10,492 with none against.

Following strong protests from shareholders of the three companies, the management recently agreed to alter the original plan of re-organization in such a way as to give voting control to holders of the preferred and class "A" stock. Previously, holders of the founders shares, which represented little or no cash value, would have controlled the new company to be formed.

British Trade Committee Formed

The committee formed in 1929 in Great Britain by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries and the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of following up the resolutions of the 1930 Imperial conference, has been re-formed to collaborate with the British government on trade problems and will in future be known as the British Trade Committee.

Quebec Power "Peg" Lifted

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Minimum prices on the shares of Quebec Power Co. listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange, were removed on March 31.

TO WIDEN SCOPE OF FIELD SERVED BY TANK CARS

Canadian General Transit May Benefit by New Lines

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Prospective business for Canadian General Transit Co. is seen in the announcement that General American Tank Car Co. is preparing to produce a new type of car for the transportation of cement, wheat and other commodities in bulk instead of in bags, as previously. Experiments have been conducted by General American Tank Car Co. and initial units will be ready for service shortly.

In consolidating its Canadian activities with Canadian Tank Car Co., subsidiary of Canadian Car, to form Canadian General Transit Co., General American Tank Car possibly had in mind the early introduction of its new cars for shipping grain and similar commodities. The American company has been active in Canada for several years, leasing general service tank cars, special cars for hauling chemicals, and glass lined cars for milk.

Canadian Tank Car was organized last fall by Canadian Car & Foundry Co. to specialize in leasing of tank cars. Its merger with the Canadian interests of General American Tank Car Co. was announced recently.

U. S. Exports to Canada Decline Nearly 40 p.c.

United States exports to Canada for the year ending December 31, 1931, totalled $395,647,600 a drop of $263,446,000 or 39.97 per cent from the corresponding total for 1930, according to an analysis of U. S. trade returns made by Frederic Hudd, Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York city.

Imports from Canada on the other hand declined only 33.81 per cent or $136,053,500 to $266,276,780 during the year, thus decreasing Canada's unfavorable balance of trade with the United States to $129,350,829 as compared with $256,743,000 a year ago.

These figures will not agree exactly with corresponding figures issued by Canadian trade departments on account of the discrepancies due to goods shipped through other country, in bond, but they do indicate the important changes which have taken place in this trade in the past year.

Silver Fox Prices High

Silver fox pelts are commanding a high price this season, the Fur Pool at Summerside having paid as much as $150 for a single pelt from a breeder in Montague, P.E.I.

HAMILTON BRIDGE EARNS PREFERRED BY SMALL MARGIN

Deficit Reported After Payment of Common Dividends

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Net profits of Hamilton Bridge Co. in 1931, after provision for depreciation and loss on Western Bridge Co.'s operations, were $144,726, before income tax. This compared with $303,340, after depreciation and income tax, in 1930. Sales declined by 44 per cent. Profits were sufficient to cover preferred dividends of $143,552, but payment of $75,000 on account of common dividends resulted in a deficit for the year of $73,823. This was reduced to $60,697 by addition of profit on preferred shares redeemed.

Profits in 1931 were equal to one cent a share on the common stock before income tax in the previous year, common share earnings were $1.57, after income tax. Surplus brought forward into the current year was $533,562 compared with a surplus of $605,219 at the end of 1930.

Profit and Loss Figures

Following is a comparison of profit and loss accounts for the past two years:

	1931 $	1930 $
Net profit	*151,632	303,340
Less:		
West. Bridge loss	6,906	....
Net income	144,726	303,340
Less:		
Preferred divds.	143,552	146,250
Common divds.	75,000	150,000
	†73,826	7,090
Add:		
Profit on pfd. red.	13,129	....
Surplus for year	†60,697	7,090
Add prev. surplus	(a) 594,259	598,129
Balance forward	533,562	605,219

*Before income tax.
(a) Adjusted. †Deficit.

Working Capital Lower

At the end of 1931, current assets were $1,523,421 against current liabilities of $395,627 leaving a net working capital of $1,127,794. This compared with a working capital of $1,364,877 at the end of the previous year. Accounts receivable are lower by $318,000 at $426,697, Dominion of Canada bonds are up $330,000 at $614,183 and inventories are slightly lower at $225,402. Cash is down from $200,758 in 1930 to $72,030.

An item of $30,000 representing capital subscribed and unpaid makes its first appearance. Outlay on contracts at $117,301 is up from $89,184 and fixed assets, less depreciation reserve, are carried at $3,558,692 an increase of $700,000.

Redeem Preferred Shares

In liabilities, the redemption of $50,000 of 6½ per cent preferred stock is noted, leaving $2,200,000 outstanding. A bank loan of $49,554 is shown and accounts payable are higher by $36,000 at $310,322. In his report to shareholders James Playfair, chairman of the board, says in part:

"Western Bridge Company, Limited, operated at a slight loss during the year after allowing for all operating, expenses and full depreciation. There was a considerable reduction in the volume of business obtained by this company, due entirely to the depressed state of business generally.

"During the year under review the sum of $117,604 was added to the value of fixed assets, being moneys expended for sundry plant and equipment and to complete the purchase of the buildings acquired for the Toronto plant.

"The Toronto plant was not operated during the year as the volume of business offering did not warrant opening this plant. The East End Hamilton plant has been closed temporarily but the West End plant is working at approximately thirty per cent of the total capacity of both plants. Your company has only a small volume of unfinished contracts on hand and no great amount of business in prospect. There is, however, considerable bridge and building work on which tenders will be called as soon as general business conditions improve."

WOOL GROWERS HAD GOOD SEASON, VOLUME ALL SOLD

Canadian Co-operative Handled 5,000,000 Lbs., Largest in History

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers reported at the annual meeting last week that it had handled in 1931 nearly 5,000,000 pounds, the largest annual volume yet handled by this organization. It was reported that practically all of this volume had been sold, and that highest current prices had been paid to shippers although a poor demand prevailed through a great part of the season. Full settlement was made on all wool consigned.

Colonel Robert McEwen, president, announced a cut of ¾ cents in handling charges down to 1½ cents per pound, and said that six per cent interest was paid on the original capital invested by the sheepmen, that there was a small operating surplus, adequate reserves and that nothing was owing to the bank.

The report by the general manager, George E. O'Brien, showed 75 per cent of the volume handled sold to Great Britain, 18 per cent to Canadian mills and the small balance to United States and Continental Europe.

Officers and directors of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers were elected as follows: president, Col. Robert McEwen, London, Ont.; vice-president, Chris. Jensen, Magrath, Alta.; and 2nd vice-president, S. A. Logan, Amherst, N.S.

Directors: Wm. MacGregor, P.E.I.; Stanley Wood, Fredericton, N.B.; W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; Geo. L. Telfer, Paris, Ont.; J. A. McClary, Lennoxville, Que.; Georges Bouchard, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.; Geo. Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.; J. R. Hume, Souris, Man.; Wm. Kerr, Hatton, Sask.; A. W. Sharp, Lacombe, Alta., and Geo. C. Hay, Vancouver, B.C.

Canadian Vickers Builds Derrick Ship

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Vickers' shipyards are busy constructing a derrick ship, Foundation Scarboro, which, it is expected, will be launched on April 15. The vessel will be delivered to the Foundation Co. of Canada.

The derrick ship will be capable of handling a load of over 300 tons and will be used in the laying of 100 foot sections of Toronto's new water intake to be laid out from Scarboro Beach. The vessel has been built with this work specially in view, and will be able to handle the 250-ton sections of steel and concrete water pipe.

April Disbursements Are 33 p.c. Under 1930

Dividends to be paid by Canadian corporations during April will total some $21,273,875 which compares with $32,126,789 in April, 1931, and $32,634,632 in April, 1930. April is one of the major months for such distributions but the cumulative effect of passing or reduction of dividends has reduced the volume of payments by 33 per cent from the April, 1930, total.

Twelve companies have deferred or passed dividends usually payable in April during the past month; six companies have reduced the dividend rate and two, Canadian Industries Ltd. and Guarantee Co. of North America, have declared extra dividends. Payment by Shawinigan Water & Power Co. and Quebec Power Co., due formerly in April, has been deferred to May 15, dividend payment dates having been changed. Companies that have passed dividends on preferred stocks include: Twin City Rapid Transit, Great Britain & Canada Investment, Honey Dew Ltd., Price Bros., Traders' Finance, Tooke Bros. and Consolidated Oka Sand & Gravel and Conduits Ltd. Robert Mitchell Co. has passed its common dividend.

Companies which have reduced the dividend rate on preferred stock include: Brandram-Henderson Ltd., and Monarch Mortgage & Investment. Common dividends to be reduced are those of Chas. Gurd & Co., Moore Corp., Economic Investment Trust and Howe Sound Co.

Dividend and interest payments to be made during April are as follows:

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS

Dividends	$21,273,875
Bond interest	28,778,358
Total for April	$50,052,233

DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

Company	Rate	Date	Amount
Agnew Surpass pfd.	$1.75q	1	$17,105
Ajax Oil	3c	15	29,636
Assoc. Breweries	15c.q	1	33,690
Do., pref.	$1.75	1	24,500
Assoc. Tele. "A"	$1q	1	115,000
Do., 1st pref.	1½q	1	48,937
Bk. of N. Scotia	4q	1	480,000
Bell Telephone	2q	15	1,532,386
Brand.-Henderson, pfd.	1q	1	5,000
Brantford Cordage, pfd.	2q	15	34,098
Brazilian Tr. pref.	$1.50	1	5,901
Brit. American Oil	20c.q	1	524,528
B.C. Elec. Pr. & Gas pfd.	1½q	1	75,000
B.C. Power "A"	50c.q	15	500,000
Brockville Trust	87½c.q	1	8,750
Bldg. Prod. "A" & "B"	50c.q	1	60,423
Burt, F. N.	75c.q	1	80,631
Do., pref.	$1.75	1	1,089
Calgary Power c.	$1.50	1	52,500
Canada Bread, 1st pfd.	1¾q	1	21,875
Canada Bud	25c.q	15	37,500*
Canada Dry	30c.q	15	15,158
Can. Nor. Power	20c.q	25	75,000
Do., pref.	1¾q	15	96,250
Can. Packers pref.	1¾q	1	108,021
Can. Perm. Mtge.	3q	1	210,000
Can. Fairbanks pref.	1½q	15	22,500
Can. Canners	5c.q	1	6,889
Do., 1st pref.	1½q	1	68,356
Do., 2nd pref.	17c.q	1	61,834
Can. Car, pref.	44c.q	9	132,000
Can. Cottons, pref.	$1.50	4	54,922
Can. Gen. Electric	$1q	1	188,845
Do., pref.	87½c.q	1	149,760
Can. Gen. Invest.	15c.q	1	88,589
Can. Indust. c. "A"	62½c.q	30	384,983
Do., extra	25c.	30	153,993
Do., "B"	62½c.q	30	32,447
Do., extra	25c.	30	12,979
Do., pref.	$1.75q	15	81,375
Canadian Oil, pfd.	2q	1	40,000
Can. Pacific Rly.	31¼c.q	1	4,187,500
Do., pref.	2s.	1	2,586,970
Can. Westinghouse	50c.q	1	270,000
Can. West. Nat. Gas, com.	$1.50q	15	120,000
Can. Wire Box "A"	25c.q	1	19,000
Central Can. Loan	3q	1	75,000
Chartered Trust	1½q	1	15,000
Cons. Bakeries, c.	25c.q	1	79,610
Consumers Gas	2½q	1	331,250
Crescent Cream pfd.	1¾q	15	17,500
Crown Trust	$1.75q	1	17,500
Dome Mines	25c.q	20	238,333
Dominion Bank	3q	1	210,000
Dom. Glass	$1.25	1	53,125
Do., pref.	$1.75	1	45,500
Dom. Rubber, pref.	1¾q	1	52,500
Dominion Stores	30c.q	1	84,714
Dom. Textile	$1.25q	1	337,500
Do., pref.	$1.75q	15	33,960
Dufferin Paving pfd.	$1.75q	1	32,525
East. Dairies pfd.	1¾q	15	43,750
East. Twp. Tele. c.	36c.s	15	3,799
East. Can. Savings	$2q	1	15,000
Eastern Steel pfd.	1¾q	1	7,911
Eastern Trust	2q	1	20,000
Economic Invest.	75c.q	1	29,943
Edmonton C. Dairy pfd.	1¾q	1	13,776
English Elec. "A"	75c.q	15	30,000
Fanny Farmer	25c.q	1	24,894
Do., pref.	60c.q	1	9,454
Freiman, A. J., pfd.	$1.50	1	14,317
General Trust pfd.	1½q	1	16,500
Goderich Elevator	35c.q	1	29,402
Goodyear Tire	1¼q	1	160,787
Do., pref.	1¾q	1	128,551
Gordon & Belyea, pfd.	1¾q	1	4,812
Greening Wire, pfd.	1¾q	1	11,375
Gt. West Life	$5	1	50,000
Guar. of N. Amer.	$1.50+$2.50	15	24,368
Gurd, Chas.	40c.q	1	24,000
Do., pref.	$1.75	1	4,550
Highland Dairy pfd.	1¾q	1	3,263
Holt Renfrew pref.	1¾q	1	17,500
Home Invest.	$1q	1	9,964
Howe Sound	25c.q	15	120,297
Hollinger Cons. Mines	1%	22	246,000
Hunt's "A" & "B"	35c.q	1	11,779
Huron & Erie Mtge.	$2	1	100,000
Hydro Elec. Secs.	10c	1	147,639
Imperial Life	3¾q	1	37,500
Inter. Hydro Elec. 'A'	*50c.q	15	410,556
Do., pref.	87½c.q	15	124,944
Invest. Foundation pfd.	37c.q	15	13,775
Jamaica Pub. Ser. c.	25c.q	1	11,250
Jamaica Pub. Ser. pfd.	1¾q	1	17,500
Lond. & West. Trust	1¾q	2	20,667
Landed Banking	2q	1	20,000
London Life Assur.	2q	1	10,000
McColl Fron., pref.	$1.50	15	120,057
Maritime Tel. & Tele.	20c.q	1	71,078
Do., pref.	17½c.q	1	26,250
Midland & Pac. Gr. 1st pfd.	1¾q	1	8,225
Mitchell, J. S., pfd.	1¾q	1	5,950
Monarch Mtge. & In. pfd.	12½c.q	15	5,734
Montreal C. & D. Bk.	$3q	1	60,000
Montreal L. H. & Pr.	37c.q	30	1,662,055
Montreal Telegraph	2q	15	40,000
Montreal Trans.	$2.50q	15	175,000
Moore Corp.	12½c.q	1	39,249
Do., pref. "A"	1¾q	1	57,537
Do., pref. "B"	1¾q	1	29,359
Nat. Breweries	40c.q	1	288,548
Do., pref.	44c.q	1	48,840
Nat. Steel Car	50c.q	1	65,000
Nat. Trust	$3.50	1	105,000
Niag. Wire Weav.	25c.q	1	10,000
Do., pref.	75c.q	1	16,500
North Star Oil, pfd.	1¾%q	1	17,500
Nor. Ont. Power	50c.q	25	120,007
Do., pref.	1½%q	25	37,489
N.S.L. & Pwr. ord.	$1q	1	34,523
Nova Scotia Trust	$3.50s	15	16,614
Ogilvie Flour, c.	$2q	1	150,000
Ont. Loan & Deb.	$1.50q	1	60,000
Orange Crush, "A" pf.	1¾q	1	11,375
Ottawa L.H. & Pr.	1½q	1	52,500
Do., pref.	1¾q	1	24,375
Page Hersey	$1.25q	1	217,815
Do., pref.	$1.75q	1	322
Perfection Pete. pfd.	37½c.q	1	3,687
Pioneer Gold, B.C.	3c.q	1	52,551
Porto Rico Pwr. pfd.	1¾q	1	17,500
Power Corp. pfd.	$1.50q	15	75,000
Do., 2nd pref.	75c.q	15	75,000
Premier Gold Mine	3c.q	4	150,000
Prov. Paper, pfd.	1¾q	1	61,250
Riverside S. Mills "A"	50c.q	1	15,000
Robinson Cons. Cone.	37½c.q	1	18,750
Societe de Prets c.	$2q	1	16,000
S. Canada Pwr. pfd.	$1.50q	15	101,395
Stand. Fuel pfd.	1¾q	1	22,627
Stand. Steel pfd. 'A'	75c.q	1	7,342
Sun Life Assur.	$6.25q	1	125,000
Supertest Pete. ord.	25c.q	1	21,250
Do., com.	25c.q	1	6,250
Do., pref. "A"	$1.75q	1	6,037
Do., pref. "B"	37½c.q	1	3,000
Tamblyn, pref.	1¾q	1	9,425
Thayers, pref.	87½c.q	1	8,750
Thrift Stores, 1st pfd.	1¾q	1	5,687
Do., 2nd pfd.	1¾q	1	2,100
Tip Top Tailors pfd.	1¾q	1	23,479
Tor. Gen. Trusts	3q	1	90,000
Toronto Mortgage	$1.50q	1	29,595
Tuckett Tob. pref.	1¾q	15	35,000
Union Trust	1¾q	1	17,500
Un. Bd. & Share c.	20c.q	15	5,269
United Secs.	50c.q	15	25,630
Viau Biscuit 1st pfd.	$1.75q	1	17,500
West Koot. Pr. pref.	1¾q	1	8,750
Western Groc. pfd.	1¾q	15	20,899
Weston Biscuit c.	25c.q	1	12,500
Wright-Hargreaves	2½c.q	1	137,500
Total			$21,273,875

*Or option of 1/50 share of class "A" stock. q—Quarterly. s—Half-yearly.

BOND INTEREST DUE IN APRIL

Company	Rate	Int. Date	Due	Amount
Algoma Steel	5	1	1962	$286,828
Arnolds	6	1	1947	30,780
Atlantic Sugar	5	1	1941	90,655
Amer. Salesbook	6	1	1939	17,010
Bay-Cumber. Corp.	6½	1	1944	8,050
Balfour Bldg.	6	1	1943	23,850
Bolivian Pr. "A"	8	1	1945	62,000
Booth Bldg.	6½	1	1937	19,500
Brand.-Henderson	6	1	1936	5,433
Calgary Power	5	1	1960	250,000
Canada Steam "A"	6	1	1941	529,980
Can. Cons. Felt	6	1	1940	6,150
Can. Int. Inv. Trust	5	1	1959	50,000
Can. Pac. Rly.	5	15	1934	300,000
Can. West. Nat. Gas	5	15	1936	18,285
Carleton House	6½	1	1947	2,567
City Gas of London	6	1	1947	7,005
Can. Nat. gtd. gold	5	1	1969	1,500,000
Can. Nor. Pac. 1st mtge.	4	2	1950	328,240
Can. Nor. Pac. 1st term.	4½	2	1950	193,815
G.T.R. cons. deb. stk.	4	14	perp.	1,198,390
G.T.R. S.F. deb.	7	1	1940	886,005
Devonshire Apts.	6½	1	Serial	12,025
Dom. Canners	6	1	1940	32,880
Dom. Square	6	1	1948	148,635
Dom. Rubber	6	1	1946	78,000
Dom. Tug & Barge	7	1	1947	7,875
East Koot. Pr. "A"	7	1	1942	65,835
Do., "B"	7	1	1942	10,080
Famous Players	6½	1	1948	170,101
Do., debs.	6½	1	1948	93,876
Gatineau Pwr. "B"	6	1	1941	225,000
Gen. Brock Hotel	6	1	1948	30,000
Gould Mfg. "A"	6	1	1942	11,430
Gt. Brit. & Can. Inv.	4½	1	1959	135,000
Hamil. Cot. "A"	5½	1	1948	25,575
Hayes Wheel "A"	6	1	1942	14,691
Inter. Hydro-Elec.	6	1	1944	900,000
Investors Equ. "A"	5½	1	1949	16,500
Kensington Man. Ap.	7	20	Serial	2,677
Legare, P. T.	6	1	1977	21,000
Lord Nelson Htl.	6½	1	1947	19,500
McColl-Front. "A"	6	1	1949	292,950
Massey Harris	5	15	1947	230,000
Midland Pac. Term.	6½	1	1943	14,787
Mon. L. H. & Pr.	5	1	1951	719,800
Do. (Lachine)	5	1	1933	77,225
Mont. Tram. A B D	5	1	1955	631,605
Do., "C"	4½	1	1955	55,633
Nat. Bis. & Conf.	6½	1	1950	5,200
National Realty	7	1	1945	8,750
Nor. Ont. Bldg.	6½	1	1939	26,601
Ogilvy Realty	5½	1	1951	28,125
Ott. Vall. Pr.	5½	1	1970	247,500
Ott. L. H. & Pr.	5	1	1957	101,912
Pacific Burt	6½	1	1937	5,102
Railway Ex. Bldg.	6½	1	1942	14,625
Rio de Janeiro	5	1	1958	485,220
Shawinigan "D"	4½	1	1970	427,770
Shawinigan "A"	4½	1	1967	774,787
S. Can. Pr. "A"	5	1	1955	150,000
Spruce Falls Pr.	5½	1	Serial	385,000
Tooke Bros.	7	1	1942	9,054
Trinity Apts.	6½	1	1947	5,200
Victoriaville Furn.	6½	1	1936	2,291
Westminster Paper	6½	1	1950	9,750
Wpg. El. Ref. Mtg.	5	2	1954	109,500
Do.	6	1	1954	210,000
Woods Mfg.	6	1	1943	22,200
York St. Bldgs.	6	1	1943	7,521
Corporation bonds				12,873,331
Municipal bonds				*5,285,027
Provincial bonds				*3,820,000
War loan ref.	5	15	1943	3,675,000
Do., refunding	4½	15	1944	1,125,000
Dom. loan	4	1	1960	2,000,000
Total				$28,778,358

*Figure is determined by dividing by twelve the ultimate total interest payable during the year on these issues.

First Co-operative Packers Clash Over Serious Loss

Losses of the First Co-operative Packers, Ltd., since the plant commenced operations were blamed by directors at the special general meeting in the Barrie Collegiate Institute on March 26 on falling inventories in 1931 and on the difficulties "incident to opening a new plant." While suggesting new plans for continuance of the venture, the directors expressed the belief that the management hitherto has not been efficient enough.

Directors also stated that the lack of sufficient working capital had been a serious handicap, and stated that "this must be remedied if the plant is to continue operations." To that end it was proposed that the members should be assessed $25 each, it being estimated that this amount would be sufficient in addition to balances still unpaid from original subscriptions. After heated discussion lasting all afternoon, the plan was adopted and some of the members present are stated to have contributed $25 at once.

Drury-Clarry Clash

Reports received by The Financial Post indicate that there have been three managers in the short period of existence of the company. The first of these, Thomas Olson, is reported as having told the farmers, at a meeting in the morning on March 26 before the general meeting was called, that the sharp fall in prices of hogs and hog products made profitable operation extremely difficult.

A clash between E. C. Drury, former Premier of Ontario and now a director of First Co-operative Packers, and A. G. Clarry, recently appointed manager of the Allandale plant, was stated to have occurred at the afternoon meeting. It is understood that Mr. Clarry has resigned and that he has been succeeded by Fred Watt. All three men had been connected with a large packing company in Toronto originally.

Because of difficult roads only about 400 members of the Co-operative were present at the meeting. It is claimed that in the counties of Gray, Simcoe, Dufferin and York the Co-operative has 1,200 members.

Directors were returned with one change, Mr. Corbett of Grey county being replaced by Mr. Crawford, of Oro. As representatives of the press were excluded from the meeting, definite details are lacking as to extent of losses and amount of money needed to carry on.

Bondholders Approve Burrard Bridge Span

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Bondholders of Burrard Bridge & Tunnel Co., owners of the Second Narrows Bridge, have endorsed a sum not to exceed $900,000 for permanent repairs to the structure. Approval has also been given to the contract made between Mayor E. H. Bridgman of North Vancouver, receiver for the bridge company, and Stuart Cameron Co., Ltd., for construction of a 300-foot span and other details.

Bondholders' equity in the structure is $700,000, of which $630,000 is a 50-year issue bearing 6 per cent; and $70,000 is a 30-year issue at 5½ per cent.

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New Industries and Plant Extensions in Canada

Compiled Weekly By The Financial Post

Walker-Hind-Sutherland Refractories, Ltd., is a newly formed Montreal concern which will manufacture refractory and acid-resisting cements and plastic firebricks in Canada. The company plans to manufacture these articles from Canadian or British materials. Robert Walker is general manager of the new company and T. W. Hind in charge of research and development.

Electric Auto-Lite Co. of Sarnia will shortly commence manufacture of carbon condensers for Stackpoole Carbon Co. of St. Mary's, Pa., according to W. Eric Harris resident manager of the company. A Canadian company will be incorporated.

Watts Chemical Co., 355 Weston Rd., Toronto, have completed arrangements for the manufacture of the cleansing products of B. T. Babbitt, Inc. A new factory unit will be erected to take care of the new line, and production will commence within two months according to officials of the Toronto Industrial Commission. Dunns Sales, Ltd., of Toronto, will continue in charge of sales and advertising.

O. Bard & Co. has been formed at Cornwall to manufacture butcher knives, tools and so forth. Recent tariff changes are said to be responsible for the new venture as these articles, particularly butcher knives, have not formerly been manufactured in this country.

Creamery Butter Output In Saskatchewan Lower

Output of creamery butter in Saskatchewan was 13.4 per cent lower in February at 909,050 lbs. than in January and 3.4 per cent below the amount produced in February last year. A considerable shrinkage in cream receipts was experienced, ascribed to the rather severe weather conditions and also to the low prices prevailing for butter-fat. The decrease was most marked in the southern part of the province.

For the twelve months ended February 29 the make totalled 19,083,163 lbs. an increase of 4,360,238 lbs., or 29.6 per cent, over the previous twelve months.

Municipal Bond News

FOR over forty years this organization has been devoting its efforts exclusively to the publication of accurate State and municipal bond news. Not "flash" items or rumors, but carefully prepared news covering all the technical requirements of the municipal market have been responsible for its recognition as "The Authority on Municipal Bonds." It is, therefore, the logical medium for municipal bond sale advertising.

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5% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS
Due May 1st, 1953

During January and February this year power production of Canada Northern Power Corporation was in excess of seventy millions K.W.H.—an increase of more than 10% over the same period of 1931. Earnings of the company are equivalent to over 2½ times bond interest requirements.

PRICE: AT THE MARKET TO YIELD ABOUT 6.75%

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Business Men Urge Full Investigation of Financial Situation

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Appointment of a non-partisan body similar to the May Commission in Great Britain to undertake a thorough investigation of British Columbia's financial situation is being urged by leading business men, industrialists and investment bankers.

George Kidd, chairman of the British Columbia Power Corporation, has taken the leadership in the movement, which has the support of the Vancouver Board of Trade and several other business bodies, such as the B. C. Bond Dealers' Association.

The long series of deficits created by succeeding governments in British Columbia is taken as the chief cause of the concern of business men who now favor a thorough-going house-cleaning of the province's financial affairs and a well-planned programme of retrenchment.

Government Too Costly

"Most business men," said Mr. Kidd, "are convinced that the provincial governments of Canada, not alone in British Columbia, are too ponderous, cumbersome and expensive for the population to support. We have in British Columbia a machinery of government far too extensive and costly for the size and financial condition of the province, under present conditions."

The attitude of the provincial government toward the plan is still indefinite. Meanwhile the legislature is crowding as much business as possible into the remaining days of the present session, and it is probable that the Jones budget, providing for reduction in departmental estimates of more than $4,000,000 and several drastic increases in taxation, will be adopted without major amendment.

The budget prepared by Hon. J. W. Jones, minister of finance, would not balance, said Mr. Kidd, amplifying his proposal. Annually, the finance ministers in the past had presented so-called "balanced budgets," but the results had been otherwise. Since 1911 there had been only four years when the government showed a surplus. In 1911-12 one of $2,298,089 was shown. The next year of the surplus was 1917-18 when it was $809,280. Again in 1919-20 there was a surplus of $351,330. Then there was a period of six more years when the province was "in the red," until 1925-26, when a surplus of $100,793 was shown. From that period to the present there had been a series of deficits. Last year's deficit had been the greatest since the beginning of the war. The net debt of the province had increased steadily from the period of 1919-20, when it was about $51,000,000 until 1931, when the net debt amounted to $114,031,334.

Reliance Shareholders Ratify All Proposals

Shareholders of Reliance International Corp. have approved exchange of class B stock for class A stock on the basis of one share of class A stock for each 6 6/7 class B shares. Voting power of Reliance Management Corp. is thereby reduced from 330,000 to 48,125. Approval is also given to purchase of 221,000 unissued shares of Reliance Management Corp. at $1.20 per share; the resale of this stock to Reliance Management Corp. shareholders at the same price on a share for share basis at the same price and the exchange of Reliance International Corp. class A stock for that of the management company on a share for share basis. This offer of exchange is now effective to May 12.

It is reported that another offer has been made for 50,000 shares of Reliance Management Corp. at $1.50 per share. This offer is believed to come indirectly from Atlas Utilities Corp.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues—	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Cascade Water Power	4½%	1940	†May 1	100
Mt. Royal Tunnel & Term.	*5%	1970	Apr. 15	100
Wabasso Cotton	§6%	1947	June 1	105

†Or before.
*Called in part.
§$10,000.

Bond Tenders

April 4, Cap de la Madeleine—$90,000, 6 per cent bonds, dated April 1, 1932, due serially from April 1, 1933 to April 1, 1962.

April 20, Shawinigan Falls—$248,700, 6 per cent, 7 year serial bonds. A. J. Meunier, sec.-treas.

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LEADING EXECUTIVES

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Investment Policy Aims at Independence

Investor Should Save and Invest Regularly — Action of Business Cycles Outlined — In Final Radio Talk

By A. E. AMES
A. E. Ames & Co.

This talk will apply specially to the typical young and ambitious family who have not had the experience of those who deal in a large way in relation either to their own personal fortunes or to company or institutional funds. We may well ask at the start what should be the real incentive for determining a correct financial policy.

There is this difference between the compasses of the mariner and of the investor. The mariner's compass always points or, if deflected, hastens back to point straight north. Its value is that it shows which way North is. It does not dictate the ship's route. But the investor's compass has its needle always pointing straight to the Port of Independence and he must always sail in that direction.

What is meant to be covered by this word "independence" is the ability of the individual concerned to look after himself and those for whom he may have assumed responsibilities. Such a person is independent, for the time being, when earning sufficient to provide for essentials and ordinary comforts. But the condition to be aimed at is one where, should earning power be lost, there will have been accumulated wisely made investments which will furnish an income that will take its place. To use another word, what is sought is a competence. Competence is a word full of thought, suggesting, as it does, competency to deal with varying circumstances — suggesting, also, not only a basis for self-respect but an ability to help others who have been less fortunate or less wise.

Our special field is the Influence upon Investment Policy of Prevailing Conditions and Business Cycles.

Trend Has Been Upward

Some claim that the term "business cycle" is fanciful, and I am sure that it is if by it is implied a sequence of events of like character recurring with regularity as to incidents and length of period. A distinguishing feature of business and of social existence in the western world during the past 150 years at least has been its fairly steady upward course, in spite of interruptions. The rise of business is not regular, and from time to time events of far reaching character occur to accelerate or retard its upward climb. In the records of business back over the last century land booms, bumper crops, discovery of gold fields, railroad development, war prosperity, and important inventions at one time and another have quickened enterprise and stimulated public enthusiasm. On the other hand, important business failures, the derangement and waste and debts because of war, adverse tariffs, falling prices and meagre crops have discouraged growth and induced doubts as to the future.

In this uneven progress of business the cumulative effect of important successive occurrences, mainly favorable or mainly unfavorable, is unsettling, and two or three times in a long lifetime, or about once in a generation, comes to have a curiously dominant influence over a fairly long period because of the varying and practically massed mind of the public. Over a period during which the major influence of these occurrences is favorable, the public mind gets into the way of listening only to good news and in time optimism runs riot, enterprise is rampant and great risks and heavy obligations are lightly assumed, until at last the steering wheel will no longer work and the direction of movement is suddenly changed. Conversely, if during a period the major influence of these events of primary importance is unfavorable, the ears become closed to good news, everything slows down, no new construction is undertaken and fear replaces courage, until in the last stage one vies with another in citing distressing features of the situation and hinting at further dreadful happenings still to occur.

No Panacea For Depression

This going from the normal to extreme optimism, then on to extreme pessimism and back to the normal again, constitutes, I think, the real business cycle. In going around this circle many incidents of previous cycles do recur, while every financial doctrine is at some time given an airing and the public are swayed first by one and then by another, although the accepted doctrine of this month may be the opposite of the one that ruled a few months before. For instance, during a depression, at one time the favored opinion is to maintain wages and salaries and spending, and at another the cry is all for low costs, low wages and salaries, and for saving every possible dollar. Also, governments have enormous pressure brought upon them to spend large sums in various directions in aid of industry and unemployment, shortly to be followed by a general outcry against government extravagance and insistence upon rigid economy. It is interesting in such times to observe how one suggestion after another is put out and listened to as if it would prove a panacea for the whole situation. There is, of course, no such panacea; the remedy does not lie at any extreme or in any one prescription, but only in general steadiness and courage and the unremitting effort of the individual to solve his own problems.

In what may be called ordinary times there are, also, constant changes in business conditions having to do with the laws of supply and demand and of the survival of the fittest. So, one kind of business which for a long period seems to be of a very profitable nature may become much less remunerative. A notable instance of this sort is the street railway business, which, owing to the irresistible advance of the motor car industry, became insecure, when formerly it had seemed to furnish investments of high class. The invention of new devices and consequent less demand for the old has to be taken into consideration. And one cannot always foresee in the early stages how these will work out. For instance, there was ground to suppose that with the advance of electric lighting and heating the Gas Company business would be a dying business, but years of experience have shown this not to be the case. On the other hand, the motor industry, while stimulating many accessory businesses, has not only dealt a severe blow to street railway business and is menacing the earnings of the steam railroad, but has almost wiped out the manufacture of carriages and light harness. Similarly, phonographs and radio instruments have largely superseded pianos and organs in the home. Again, within each kind of business there are many casualties, so that although the kind of business may itself be good, competition may be so fierce that only a few of the strongest and best managed companies survive.

Cycle of Investment Demand

The first recovery from a period of prolonged depression is usually shown in the demand for high grade bonds, public confidence having reached only so far as "safety first." Then, as confidence grows, the next grade of bonds is sought, then preference stock, and then, when the spirit of adventure joins with confidence, general business has got well under way and industrial common stocks, mining shares and real estate come into activity. A demand for first mortgages on improved real estate and shares of proven gold mining companies fit in somewhere about midway. We have followed, thus, the advance of confidence, which sometimes culminates in over-confidence. In its retreat the first to suffer is the last that had previously come into favor; and if the retreat becomes full the order of decline in favor is the reverse of the previous order of growth in favor. Thus, high grade bonds are the last to suffer, and it will be noted that there is some demand for these practically through all the stages of a business cycle—which emphasizes their value as the foundation of an investment policy.

With these and other factors in mind it is clear that the investor may easily go astray who does not work under a fixed and well chosen policy, having a definite goal clearly in mind. The first step is to determine that one will work toward such a goal relentlessly, allowing nothing to imperil the working out of his plan, no matter what sacrifice of temporary pleasure it may involve. The next step is the budget. If the investor be a persistent bachelor he will not have so much at stake, but if he has assumed or contemplates matrimony, he will be helped or hindered according as he takes his domestic partner into his confidence and according as he is able to depend upon her consistent co-operation. The budget must provide for all foreseen expenses, for a definite amount to be saved and for an amount for emergencies. The last should be cumulative, so that if such money is not needed one year it may be available as an extra for another.

Investment Policy Outlined

Early in life the question of paying rent or buying a home comes into account. If one is in a settled position and likely to remain for many years in one city or town, it may be wise to make the buying of a home his first investment, with provision for regular payments in reduction of principal. Ownership of a home has a settling effect and tends toward good citizenship. If one buys prudently so that his property fits the locality and is likely to be readily marketable in ordinary times in case he should need to dispose of it, there is perhaps little that can fairly be said against it. The next step should be a reasonable coverage of life insurance.

Then should follow investments in the bonds of governments and first class municipalities in Canada. I agree with a previous speaker that at least the first $10,000 should be so invested and rigidly maintained as a secure foundation. Beyond this I need not go specifically, because it does not lie within the special subject for this evening.

Should Invest Regularly

Now as to the proper course for investors, having in mind that during these so called business cycles the buying market is uneven, the best suggestion I can offer is that the general rule should be to invest regularly as savings are made. This should result in a fair average of cost over a term of years, and regularity of action will help persistence. This general rule, however, should be like most general rules, subject to reconsideration under unusual conditions. So, except as to his foundation purchases of bonds which are comparatively stable, it seems only reasonable that during periods of inflation, when prices of other securities have become abnormally high, it would be better to keep one's uninvested funds on deposit at interest to await a favorable buying market. If, however, one adopts this policy he should make sure that his incentive for saving does not relax. Indeed, it is sometimes wise in a period of very low prices, and it helps the saving instinct, to make a larger purchase than one has the cash to pay for at once, under some safe arrangement for paying the balance in installments during, say, six months or, even, a year.

It should, perhaps, be said that outside of those who are in the early stages of their investment programme there are many who can well afford to take some risk with part of their capital. Canada is rich in natural resources, and although, like others, Canadians are not feeling very well just now they are a virile people, their strength is slowly returning after the waste of fever, and, as has been the case in the past, there will again be ample rewards for those who, with faith and wisdom and courage, will back well conceived and well managed enterprises as opportunities offer from time to time.

The masculine gender has been used throughout for convenience, but, of course, many women wage their economic battles separately, either as earners or as managing incomes received through inheritance and otherwise.

Sometimes much of the incentive for accumulation of money is the warped ambition of the miser. Sometimes much of the incentive is the desire for display; but I do not know anything better to do in now parting with you reluctantly than to emphasize that which really is the legitimate root of the desire for a sound financial policy, and I am yielding to the temptation to place this emphasis in poetic form. In his "Epistle to a young Friend" Robert Burns says:

> "To catch Dame Fortune's golden
> smile,
> Assiduous wait upon her;
> And gather gear by ev'ry wile
> That's justified by honour;
> Not for to hide it in a hedge
> Nor for a train attendant;
> But for the glorious privilege
> Of being independent."

The above address is the last of a series of ten radio lectures on Principles of Investment arranged by Western High School of Commerce, Toronto, and broadcast by station CFCA.

Consolidated Theatres Earnings Fell in 1931

Earnings of Consolidated Theatres for 1931 amounted to 3.4 cents a share on 60,000 no par value shares in 1931 as compared with 84 cents a share in 1930 and 46 cents a share in 1929. Net profit of $1,266 was after utilizing $27,333 for amortization of leaseholds, equipment and so forth and did not include the net profits of $801 made by Canadian Theatre Co. whose 30,000 shares 7 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock as well as 1,494 shares out of the 2,200 common shares outstanding are owned by Consolidated Theatres.

There is a working capital deficit of $53,264.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1931 $	1930 $
Total revenue	628,645	795,123
Total expenditure	600,046	728,290
Net earnings	28,599	66,833
Less: Amort. of leaseholds etc.	27,333	28,912
Net profit	1,266	37,922

Working Capital

	1931 $	1930 $
Current assets	20,033	16,289
Current liabs.	73,297	64,052
Working capital	*53,264	*47,763

*Excess of current liabilities over current assets.

U. S. Barrier Effective To Canada Farm Products

The export of Canadian farm products to the United States continues to suffer as a result of the almost prohibitive duties levied, according to information compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In February, 1932, the export of these products to the neighboring republic amounted in value to but $405,421. In 1921 the February total was $11,354,631 and in 1931 it had dropped to $679,557.

During the eight months ending February, 1932, the total was $7,277,851. In 1921 the similar eight months' total export to the U. S. was $143,743,614 and in 1931 it declined to $17,851,132.

The export of cattle to the U. S. has decreased from $19,455,418 in the eight months of 1921 to $530,747 in 1932, wheat from $85,320,805 to $2,490,278, oats from $602,675 to $4,840, sheep from $1,655,024 to $826, wheatflour from $9,700,112 to $1,927, frozen mutton from $1,481,233 to $536, butter $2,270,329 to $143,771, hay $2,020,441 to $708,391, wool $1,879,704 to $141,253, flaxseed $3,344,553 to $573,709, milk powder $1,462,322 to $87,497, cream $1,479,335 to $97,041, chilled beef $3,412,489 to $26,853 and most other farm products in somewhat the same proportion.

C. N. R. General Treasurer Retirement Announced

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Announcement is made by the Canadian National Railways of the retirement on superannuation of James A. Yates, general treasurer, who entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway as an apprentice clerk in 1891. He will be succeeded by Charles D. Cowie, who has been assistant to the vice-president. The position of assistant general treasurer is abolished, and H. G. Foreman, who has held that office, is appointed assistant to the vice-president, succeeding Mr. Cowie.

Dominion Motors Cuts Dividend Rate in Half

Dominion Motors Ltd. will pay a semi-annual dividend of 10 cents per share on May 2 to shareholders of record April 15. This represents a reduction in annual dividend rate to 20 cents from 40 cents formerly paid. The date of payment was formerly April 5.

Initial dividend was paid April 1, 1928, and has been continued to the present time on a 40 cent per year basis.

Herbert N. Casson Tells Of His Own Busy Life

Early Days in Canada, Rise of Efficiency Movement, Stupid Blunderings of Bureaucrats Are Background of Story

One of the most interesting Canadians in the business life of the world is Herbert N. Casson, publisher and editor of the Efficiency Magazine, of London, England. No man has had a more adventuresome career in business; has met more of the vital business figures of the past generation or has been in the thick of more significant movements in business than Mr. Casson. He has now written the story of his life; it is one of the most absorbing business books of recent years. Readers of The Financial Post, who have read many of Mr. Casson's articles in this paper, will appreciate the nature of the volume.

Mr. Casson spent his early years in Canada, living the usual life of the son of an itinerant Methodist preacher. In the seventies and eighties of the last century he travelled from town to town in Ontario and Manitoba learning about life at its worst and at its best, gaining an education and a knowledge of men and women. The story of his life in these Canadian towns is a confession of boyish enthusiasm often misdirected. Mr. Casson does not hesitate to reveal the youthful pranks that made him the bane of teachers and citizens. As he grew older his enthusiastic nature found an outlet for genius in a brief spell of socialism. He apparently does not regret his youthful pranks and he does not regret his early link with socialists for they both made him appreciate saner viewpoints later.

Toys With Socialism

Mr. Casson was for a while a Methodist minister in Ontario, but at a public trial for heresy was found guilty. At the age of 24, he went to the United States and for a number of years was busy in social and labor work. He organized parades of the unemployed and now confesses that he was the sponsor of what came to be known as the Boston Riot following the financial panic of 1893. He toyed with communism, and was connected with a miniature Soviet in Kentucky, but became disgusted with the obvious inefficiency and impracticality of the movement and set his mind to the task of improving the lot of the workers by attempting to educate their industrial rulers.

He now makes this shrewd confession:

"For ten years I had been a sort of social evangelist. I believed that the greatest evil in the world was poverty and that the way to abolish it was to teach self-help and efficiency to the wage-workers. I reasoned that if people are in great danger of drowning, the main thing is to teach them how to swim; and if the masses of people are poor, the main thing is to teach them the art of money-making.

"I now look back in vain over those ten years for the slightest sign of success. Every experiment that I tried was an absolute failure. Slowly, very slowly, this fact was beaten in on my misinformed mind, that the main thing is wise leadership and not the instruction of the rank and file.

"To try to teach self-help and efficiency to the mass of wage-workers is as impossible as to teach the harmony of colors to the color-blind. The mass of people do what they are told to do, more or less badly. That is all they can ever do. Their welfare depends upon wise, progressive, kindly employers. It depends upon the development of an efficient few."

Mr. Casson found that while he could talk to workers he would be heard not by the workers but only by the employers and this made him see that the solution of social problems would be found through the work of successful men rather than through the work of uneducated wage earners. He became associated with John H. Patterson, founder of the National Cash Register Co., with "Golden Rule" Jones, of Toledo, and other leading manufacturers in schemes for the improvement of industrial methods. Of an early work of his, he says:

"My book was a success, but not at all in the way that I intended it to be. I aimed at wage-workers and hit capitalists. I found invariably that when I offered a constructive idea or plan to the working people they paid no attention to it. I discovered, much against my prejudices, that the mass of working people are unteachable, as far as efficiency is concerned. They learn only from the man who is in direct authority over them and from one another. An efficient democracy is a dream that can never come true.

"Commercial, industrial and financial ability is as rare as artistic or musical ability. This fact I discovered for myself by ten years of experiments. It is a tremendous fact. It proves that political democracy has put us on the wrong road. It proves that the leaders of a nation must not be elected by a majority of the people. Always, a crowd elects demagogues. By the device of politics, we have the 'survival of the unfit.' We have an incompetent ruling class.

"The real leaders and employers of the people are thrust into second place. They are even attacked as public enemies. They are regulated and penalized by legislation enacted by inferior and incompetent people. And as a result they cannot perform their task of making the whole nation prosperous."

This is a bitter indictment of the "Man of the Street," possibly more bitter than Mr. Casson intended.

Meeting Business Leaders

In New York, Mr. Casson became a newspaper man—a star interviewer of the passing great.

Journalism gave him his opportunity to feed a multitude of people with his views. Mr. Casson's autobiography tells many brilliant stories of his adventures with Grover Cleveland, J. P. Morgan, Charles M. Schwab, Andrew Carnegie, Judge Gary and others, whom he induced to write articles for his paper. Many sidelights on the character of these men are given and Mr. Casson reveals his happy faculty of seeing the essential strength or weakness that brought these men success in many of their efforts and failure in their others.

Weaknesses of "Page Oners"

A host of his anecdotes and commentaries are worth the re-telling. These examples will suffice:

"Once, when William Jennings Bryan was running for the Presidency of the United States, Brisbane said to me: 'Let us find out for ourselves if Bryan has any brains.' We invited Bryan to a dinner party at Sherry's. For two hours we baited him. We plied him with questions on all manner of subjects. We soon found that he knew little or nothing. He was a master of resounding talk. His career was started by a phrase: 'You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.' In plain language, he was a windbag, yet he was twice a candidate for the presidency. And he dominated the Democratic Party for twelve years."

* * *

"J. P. Morgan knew that at the head of every great technical business there should be a non-technical man. The importance of this is not yet realized in the business world. The man at the top, Morgan knew, must be a man who can handle men, not materials and machinery. He made a wise choice in Judge Gary. As a handler of men, the turbulent men of the steel industry, Judge Gary has never had an equal.

"In appearance, Judge Gary was more like a bishop than a business man. He was benign, suave, cordial and earnest. He was a man of sense and diplomacy, but firm as a rock where a principle was involved. He created harmony and team play, not only inside his own vast organization but in the whole industry. Eventually, when business men are wiser, every trade will have such a man at the top."

* * *

"John Wanamaker succeeded because he was a man of honesty and sentiment. He filled his great stores with good merchandise and happiness. All around him the catch-penny stores and the price-cutting stores rose up like rockets and went down like sticks. The Wanamaker stores went steadily on. They were built up as much by truth and kindliness as by enterprise and sagacity. In a word, John Wanamaker was a good man. And he rose far above all his competitors."

* * *

"Roosevelt was so vain and self-centred that anyone could make a fool of him. He was, first and last, a politician. He knew all the tricks whereby a man can secure publicity and popularity."

Goes to Great Britain

From newspaper work with Arthur Brisbane and on the New York Herald Tribune, Mr. Casson turned to free lance writing with Frank Munsey and contributed many notable articles to Munsey's Magazine when that paper was at the height of its power. Then came a phase of community organization week when Mr. Casson helped to put cities like Buffalo and Denver on the map. With H. K. McCann he founded one of the largest American advertising agencies.

In 1914 Mr. Casson sold out his American interests and went to Great Britain.

His later days in the United States had been as one of the founders and leaders of the Efficiency movement, and he went to England to attempt to interest the British in Efficiency as a science, but Great Britain was not the fertile field for the Efficiency doctor that the United States was and Mr. Casson found it hard going. Always he was up against the bureaucrats of government and while he was able, during the war, to be of service to British industries and business, his efforts were thwarted at every possible turn by government officials.

He says now:

"We were serving our country. But we were not allowed to be efficient. We were the victims of a political system which puts unfit and inferior men in high places. The war lasted four years. Why? Because we were a nation of lions led by asses. The time has come to tell the truth about what happened to business men during the war. Such messing and muddling, such destruction of trade and industry, must not be allowed to happen again.

"However, this, too, must be said, that for four years British firms were more teachable and progressive than they have ever been. They were compelled to instal new equipment. They were faced with so many difficulties that they lost their complacency. They were shaken out of their cast-iron routine. And consequently, during the war, a real efficiency movement began in hundreds of firms in Great Britain."

* * *

"Since the war, several books have been written by military men, telling the story of the disastrous interference of politicians with naval and military operations. In my opinion, at least 100,000 of our young men were killed and £3,000,000 was added to our War Debt, because of the incompetence of the politicians who thrust themselves into positions of authority. Men who could not successfully manage a sweet shop or a hen farm were placed at the head of government departments, in control of technical men and manufacturers. If these politicians and permanent secretaries had been in the pay of the enemy, they could not have been more wasteful and obstructive."

In 1915, Mr. Casson founded the Efficiency Magazine, which is now published in several languages and has a large circulation throughout the world.

This is merely the briefest outline of Mr. Casson's life and it gives little idea of the romance of the story he tells. Mr. Casson concludes with a philosophical discussion of the twelve points of success in business.

"The Story of My Life," by Herbert N. Casson, is published by the Efficiency Magazine, 87 Regent St., London, at 5/-, post free, or 10/6 in leather.

Summary of Week's Annual Reports

A brief analysis of company earnings per annual statements received since last week's issue. Company name in bold type indicates stocks listed in Canada or New York. Net income shown is before preferred dividend, if any. Market prices are at close on Tuesday this week or last sale.

Company	Year end	Net income 1931 $	Net income 1930 $	Common earnings 1931 $	Common earnings 1930 $	Curr: divd. $	Balance car. fwd. 1931 $	Balance car. fwd. 1930 $	Mkt.	Mkt. times earn.	Yield %
Pelissier's	Jan. 31/32	*995	*39,096	...	...	...	16,612	17,608	..	...	...
London & Canadian Investment	Dec. 31	167,319	297,133	...	0.28	...	215,079	197,760	..	...	...
Can. Fairbanks-Morse	Dec. 31	19,722	328,348	...	2.98	...	2,689,097	2,819,996	..	...	...
Consolidated Investment Corp.	Dec. 31	274,337	531,427	...	0.02	...	227,521	†78,184	..	...	...
Edmonton City Dairy	Dec. 31	88,724	79,630	1.14	0.79	...	289,895	255,517	..	...	...
Canadian Celanese	Dec. 31	805,165	811,513	0.70	0.72	...	1,730,478	1,713,479	..	...	...
Can. Westinghouse	Dec. 31	1,842,739	2,873,536	3.41	5.21	3.00	7,958,437	7,792,417	..	...	...

*Loss. †Exclusive of realized profit on sale of securities.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	—Sold To—	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
Dartmouth, N.S.	Mar.	Royal Securities Corp.	5½%	20-yr.	$19,000	95.62	5.87%
Timmins, R. C. Schools, Mar. Ont. Gtd.		A. E. Ames & Co.	4½%	30-ins.	70,000	85.56	5.59%

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
The National City Company
Limited
360 St. James St.
MONTREAL
320 Bay Street
TORONTO
Advisory Board
Sir Charles B. Gordon, G.B.E.
Sir John Aird
W. A. Black
A. J. Brown, K.C.
Wilmot L. Matthews
F. E. Meredith, K.C.
Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.
W. N. Tilley, K.C.
The Hon. J. M. Wilson
400

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GF
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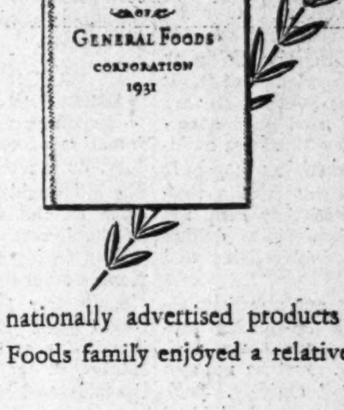

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TORONTO, APRIL 2, 1932

REDUCING SALES IS WRONG WAY TO SAVE

DEFLATION being the inevitable order of the day the primary duty of business executives is to get down costs of production and distribution. The need for this arises from two directions; the necessity of reducing selling costs to the lowered purchasing power of farmers and wage-earners and the difficulty of earning any profit at all on the current volume of business.

Chief impetus for cost reduction in business is coming from bankers, who, in the United States and Canada, are going over the accounts of their clients pointing out ways and means of reducing expenses and, in many cases where loans are involved, insisting upon deep cuts. Since bankers are not intimately acquainted with the details of every class of business, they must necessarily confine their activities largely to suggesting general reductions in the budgets for all departments leaving it to departmental heads to find the wastes that can be eliminated. In the main, the bankers are doing a good turn to business.

But bankers in general are traditionally poor merchandisers. The enforced secrecy with which they surround the major portion of their efforts keeps them to too great an extent out of touch with the public. Their dislike of publicity very often is enlarged into a lack of understanding of the fundamentals of any form of publicity, whether advertising or direct salesmanship. The average banker going through a concern's accounts is very likely, first of all, to suggest that all new improvements be deferred; next he will probably blue pencil entertainment accounts, club fees, bonuses, branch offices and similar obviously controllable expenses. But sooner or later his calculating eye is certain to rest upon the advertising budget and on the ground that advertising is something that can be cut immediately, whereas interest charges, rent, taxes, and similar items take a longer time to handle, he will probably urge an immediate reduction in expenditures for this form of salesmanship.

Bankers as a class are still too recent converts to advertising to have any real knowledge of it. It is only in recent years that they have themselves used good advertising to do a job of business building. In their advertising they have aimed less at direct results than at prestige and so they have not fully sensed the definite dollars and cents value of advertising well directed.

Bankers today are unwisely attempting to curb advertising programmes. There are some such programmes that must be reduced or even eliminated entirely. Each company is, of course, an individual case to be dealt with as the circumstances dictate. But a general policy of reducing advertising and sales efforts is a sure way to prolong the depression not only for any individual concern but for business as a whole.

Advertising is one form of salesmanship and its aim is to build volume of sales. When this strong arm of merchandising and distribution is weakened the result must be fewer sales. A reduction in volume means that the unit costs of production of the remaining business are increased. If production facilities are over-expanded the best solution is to attempt to bring sales up, and to bring sales up proper advertising must be properly used.

Sales effort must be kept up in these times of all times. But it must be intelligently directed sales effort. Advertising copy must be more carefully written and media must be selected more circumspectly. Poor advertising brings only poor results.

Good advertising is not one of the wastes of business and reduction of advertising appropriations, simply as a way to save money, rather than as a way to use the advertising dollar more efficiently, will postpone recovery.

THE FORWARD LINE

THERE has been much criticism of the high rates of interest that borrowing provinces and municipalities have recently had to pay. But the simple truth is that if the money had been available at any lower rates, anywhere in the world, the owners of that capital would have offered it to the provinces and municipalities on terms that would have made the recent high interest coupons unnecessary. There has been no hold up by bankers or by investors. The borrowers have had to pay the market price and the market price is something that is not fixed by the man with money to lend.

Criticism has been directed also at some of the earlier borrowers for having paid more than later issuers paid. It may be that there is some measure of justice in the criticisms. But the shrewdest students of finance find it difficult to be dogmatic in regard to the matter. Ontario, as the first of the large borrowers under the orderly marketing programme of financing now being carried on, is the chief target of criticism. But of Ontario it should be said in fairness that it started the ball rolling. It had to feel out the market. Being the first of the borrowers it had few clues as to what investors would absorb and at what price. Perhaps Ontario in its loan played the rôle that is played by the line men in football.

They tell of the late Knute Rockne that in one game when his famous Four Horsemen, the backs who did all the scoring, had piled up a safe margin of points against the opposing team, he withdrew his first front line and put in the substitutes. The Four Horsemen failed to score another point. They were very angry with the coach. They wanted to know why the first line had not been left in. Rockne's reply was that he wanted the Four Horsemen to see that their great plays were possible only because they had a good forward line to open up holes and block the opposition.

Was that Ontario's rôle? It opened up the field for Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Alberta, Toronto, Winnipeg and other borrowers to come in and borrow at rates that made Ontario's coupon look somewhat expensive. But they did not come into the market until Ontario showed that there was money for investment at a price.

Newspapers from coast to coast are protesting against the high rates offered. In some cases the suspicion is presented to the public that a mysterious combine of bankers or investors is holding up the public. But in other quarters a more reasonable attempt is made to analyze the causes of high interest rates.

Prevailing rates for money are determined by the influence of many factors too numerous to detail. But one of these is undoubtedly excessive borrowing in the past by those who are now pressing for loans.

The Port Arthur News-Chronicle, which expresses restrained criticism of current rates, admits, however, that "one effect is likely to be to keep municipalities out of the money market as borrowers and that in itself may not be a bad thing for the taxpayers." But the Port Arthur paper thinks that the rapidity with which the issues have been snapped up proves the interest rates to be higher than necessary.

The Nor'West Farmer expresses a similar view. It feels that Canadians would subscribe freely to lower interest rate issues. The high rates it considers to be "next thing to an insult to the intelligence and patriotism of the Canadian people."

The whole discussion is interesting but largely futile. The high interest rates will bring their own remedy. By discouraging borrowing they will bring better balance between demands for money and the supply of money and thus bring down rates.

VALUING ESTATES

THERE is a bill before Congress providing for a new method of valuation of estates for succession duty, or inheritance tax purposes. The bill would make the tax applicable on the value of the estate at the lowest market prices prevailing during a period of eighteen months after death. The bill is obviously the result of the Wall Street crash. Due to the depreciation in the value of securities the estates of men who died during the middle of 1929 have been called upon to pay taxes that amounted, in some cases, to more than the total value of the estate after the crash. Whether the bill will pass or not is doubtful. It is now coming out that it was largely sponsored by a group of lawyers who stand to make millions out of the fees they will get from certain very wealthy estates if the bill passes and becomes law.

Nevertheless, the proposed legislation raises an interesting point. Death often strikes suddenly and it does not watch market values. The man who is the owner of a large volume of securities will leave his dependents with enormous duties to pay if he dies when prices are high. If he happens to die just before a bad break the payment of duties may largely wipe out his estate. The man who dies when security values are at their low may actually leave a larger net estate, after payment of duties.

Some revision of the methods of calculation of estate values might well be considered. It is not fair, of course, that the regulations should be made to work only one way and that in favor of the estates. But a provision along the lines of setting values at an average of, say, three years prior to death, or for one year prior to death and one year following would tend to stabilize provincial revenues at the same time that it would prevent acute peaks or valleys in prices from robbing or bonusing estates.

So long as the law stands as it does at present in Canadian provinces with valuations being made as of the date of death (with some minor modifications) it behooves all men whose estates will be subject to succession duties to maintain large liquid reserves for payments of the duties, either in cash, government bonds, or life insurance.

ENGLISH INVESTORS LOOK AHEAD

TRANSPORTATION interests in London, Eng., are engaged in a gigantic programme of co-ordinating all forms of transportation, including the tubes, the tramways, and the omnibuses. The work has been going on for many years and is not yet complete.

The man who was originally responsible for the plan of co-ordination was Edgar Speyer, who died a few weeks ago in New York and who was well known to Canadians during his life time because of his financial connections with a number of Canadian institutions. Speaking at the annual meeting of the London Underground, the chairman, Lord Ashfield, who is a member of the Canadian Railway Commission, paid a tribute to Mr. Speyer's vision. Lord Ashfield said: "He it was who had the courage and persistence steadily to increase its scope taking in omnibuses and tramways and envisaging the final unity of all passenger transport, a goal which owing to the perversity of chance and circumstance we have not yet reached."

When one considers that Mr. Speyer's plan was outlined before the war, when the automobile was still in its infancy and when the tramway was still considered by North American investors as one of the safest of lock-ups, one appreciates how far-visioned he was.

British investors generally sold out of their North American traction stocks before the war and Canadians and Americans were the chief sufferers from the decline of street railway companies.

Our tramway lines were slow to adopt the omnibus as a partner, rather than as a competitor. Today the railway lines of North America view highway transport as a competitor rather than as a logical development of their own service.

A GOOD RAILWAY—BUT IT'S COSTLY

ONE of the happiest reports to be made for 1931 by any railway on the continent is that of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Because of the remarkable advance in mining operations in Northern Ontario the railway was able to report an actual increase in freight revenues. Due to a decline in passenger revenues the total revenues showed a decrease of about $24,000, or less than one-half of one per cent, in earnings. There was a slight decrease also in operating and other expenses with the result that net earnings amounted to practically the same as in the previous year.

This railway has been a potent factor in opening up the wealth of the north country for exploitation. Already $220,000,000 has been paid in dividends by the mining companies in the area served by the T. & N., and in addition other wealth sources have been tapped.

Yet from the standpoint of the taxpayers of the province of Ontario, the railway has not proved a profitable investment. The province of Ontario has advanced to this publicly-owned railway over $30,000,000, all of which has been borrowed by the province. The interest charges on this sum amount to practically $1,500,000. Last year the railway turned over to the provincial treasurer $850,000 toward these interest charges or within $50,000 of the total net profits for the year. Thus the people of the province has a net loss on the railway during the year of $650,000. In addition the property was not subject to all the usual taxes levied on railways.

That this well-managed development road is an economic asset of importance can not be denied. But it would have been just as much of an economic asset if it had been built by private capital and operated by private management. The T. & N. O. is an example of the best that public ownership can possibly offer. It is a good railroad and a useful railroad and it is well run. But with all that it is a burden on the taxpayers.

FACTORS IN OUR FAVOR

THERE are at least three promising factors in Canadian prospects this year.

An earlier than usual opening of navigation will aid export trade and the Canadian dollar.

The Imperial Economic Conference has an opportunity of crystallizing business opinion on an Empire trade policy.

Crop outlook is at least better than average.

EDITORIAL NOTES

If John Aird, Jr. "slipped a fast one over" the president of the Beauharnois Corporation then it is decidedly up to the investment bankers who sold the debentures to the public to sue Mr. Aird and Mr. Sweezey for the recovery of the $125,000 "commission" Mr. Aird received. For that matter, investors have a right to demand that those who sold them the debentures should examine very carefully into the possibility of recovering all of the excessive sums paid out for "rights" or for campaign fund expenses.

POST-scripts

PEOPLE on this continent have two standing jokes about the English. One is that all their railway stations are named "Bovril." The other is that the Englishman manufacturer in the United States and Canadian markets fails because he tries to do his selling from across the water, using English rather than North American methods. The manufacturers of Bovril have never attempted to deny the first allegation; they prefer that the joke should keep on going the rounds; it is good advertising. But the manufacturers of Bovril seem to be determined to prevent the second joke from gaining further currency.

Recently Bovril decided to open up in the States. For some decades they have been busily turning down offers from United States concerns for the rights to Bovril. They turned down some of the biggest and ablest American concerns. Now, however, they have selected a comparatively small, obscure American firm, but one that has been going steadily for 101 years, William S. Scull and Company, of Camden, N.J. This firm has won the Bovril rights that other firms have angled for unsuccessfully.

At the annual meeting of Bovril the chairman, Lord Luke of Pavenham, told the British shareholders why it was decided to sell through an American firm rather than direct from Britain:

> "We do business in almost every country in the world, but have always felt, as regards the States, that it would be best for that market to be developed by Americans who would put their own money into and control the working of the business in their home country.
>
> "I questioned whether real headway could be made in that land of push and advertising and expert salesmanship if a business were handled by a British board, working at a distance of thousands of miles and with a British and not an American outlook."

But then Lord Luke is somewhat unique among British company executives. He is a student of American merchandising methods; knows their strengths and their weaknesses. His own methods are always up-to-the-minute. The contract between Bovril and Scull was arranged by long distance telephone. Members of the Scull directorate, with their solicitor, sat in the board room at Camden; Lord Luke sat in London. They discussed details and agreed.

New Books

"Working For the Soviets"

"Working For the Soviets,' a new book on Russia by Walter A. Ruckeyser, an American mining engineer, is of particular interest to Canadians, as Mr. Ruckeyser has been many years with the asbestos industry at Thedford Mines, Quebec. As Mr. Ruckeyser is a world authority on the subject of asbestos, it was only natural that the Soviet Government should turn to him when they wished to rehabilitate their asbestos industry in the Ural Mountains, in accordance with their Five Year Plan. In 1929 Mr. Ruckeyser made his first journey there. After spending the greater part of 1929 drawing up preliminary plans, Mr. Ruckeyser was re-called in 1930, as consultant.

The opportunities of Mr. Ruckeyser for studying the Russian reaction to industrial development make his volume interesting reading. Written by an engineer, it might be expected that "Working For the Soviets" would be technical and dry whereas the reverse is the case and a treat is in store for the reader. It scintillates with the vivid interpretation of the psychology of the many phases of the Russian mind; the obscure but inescapable force of the G. P. U.—the Soviet police, and the tolerance of the worker in assisting with the Five Year Plan—after which, Mr. Ruckeyser says, comes another Five Year Plan.

"Working For the Soviets" is published by Convici-Friede, New York.

High Taxes Drain People's Resources

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corp., in an address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce said:

"It is somewhat not sufficiently realized that what is taken from the people for the support of our municipal, state and federal governments must, directly or indirectly, come from the pockets of every individual and reduce the amount available for labor, commerce and industry.

"It is too frequently assumed that taxation is an obligation for the capitalistic class to bear and that it does not concern the wage earner. As regards this country, the word 'capitalistic' recalls the fact that the nation's capital lies in the hands of the man with moderate means and not in those of the superlatively rich.

"While the cost of government has thus been growing by leaps and bounds, our population has increased about 27 per cent. Since governmental costs must in the end be met through taxation, this tremendous increase in public expenditures, disproportionate to the growth of the population, shows what a terrific drain upon the resources of our people taxes have become."

Writing in an American weekly journal, Calvin Coolidge said:

"The people at large do not see the indirect tax and have been deceived by the pretense that they paid no part of the high rate income taxes. In both cases the result was the same; they thought someone else was paying the high cost of government. They listened to the claim that the few were being taxed for the benefit of the many. When the time came, as it was sure to do, that the few found the high taxes could no longer be added to the cost of production, the many found themselves out of work. High taxes have not proved to be for their benefit, but are increasing their distress. While there were other causes for business depression, high taxes was an important one, and is one of the main hindrances to a revival."

"Stop Me If You've Heard This One"

A negro applied for a job, and set forth his attributes without too much modesty.

"All right," said the boss, "you can have a job; and as to salary, well, I'll pay you just whatever you're worth."

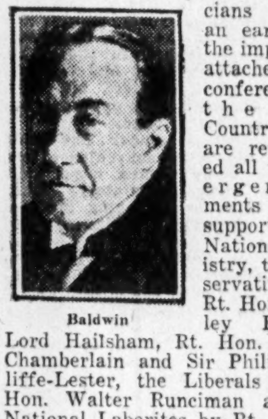
"Dat's no use to me, sah," said the applicant decidedly. "I'se gettin' mo' dan dat where I is now."

Baldwin, Runciman Influential Figures

Will Head Britain's Notable Delegation to Forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

The British delegation which has been chosen for the coming Imperial Economic Conference is an impressive group of experienced politicians and is an earnest of the importance attached to the conference in the Mother Country. In it are represented all the divergent elements which support the National Ministry, the Conservatives by Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Lord Hailsham, Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lester, the Liberals by Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman and the National Laborites by Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas.


Baldwin

STANLEY BALDWIN

The titular headship of the delegation naturally falls to Mr. Baldwin by virtue of his leadership of the Conservative party and his position as Ramsay MacDonald's second-in-command; he holds only the sinecure office of Lord President of the Council but he is probably the most influential figure in the ministry as more than four-fifths of its parliamentary supporters owe him their allegiance.

Mr. Baldwin is an intriguing personality and has had rather an extraordinary career as politician. His father Alfred Baldwin was a very successful iron master who after making a fortune entered Parliament and served as a modest back-bench Conservative member. His mother on the other hand, was a Miss Macdonald, daughter of a well-known Noncomformist clergyman of Scottish blood, and one of a quartette of brilliant sisters of whom the other three married, respectively, two famous painters, Sir Edward Poynter and Sir E. Burne-Jones, and the father of Rudyard Kipling. Accordingly there is in Baldwin's composition a blended heritage of business capacity and intellectual tastes.

Experienced in Steel

Born in 1867 and educated at Harrow and Cambridge, he entered the family business and within a few years became a partner. Then, when his father died in 1908, he succeeded to his seat in the Commons and seemed destined to have the same sort of undistinguished political career. It is true that some speeches in advocacy of tariff reform attracted notice but he manifested no serious parliamentary ambition and there was some surprise when the influence of the late Bonar Law who had formed a high opinion of his talents, got him a minor ministerial post in 1917. He performed his duties with industry and ability but nobody in 1922 regarded Mr. Baldwin as a potential prime minister: he had a good name in the House of Commons but was virtually unknown to the general public.

Then in the fall of 1922 he suddenly emerged in the national limelight by heading the famous rebellion at a meeting in the Carlton Club which led to a general secession of the Conservative rank and file and the downfall of Lloyd George's Coalition Ministry.

Bonar Law's Second-in-Command

At the general election which followed, the Conservatives came into office under Bonar Law who made Baldwin his Chancellor of the Exchequer. He negotiated the much criticized debt settlement with the United States and when Bonar Law retired owing to failing health, he became premier by the direct choice of the King, Lord Curzon's claims being set aside to his disgust. But within a year Baldwin, convinced that a mandate of a tariff policy was necessary, had led his party into a disastrous election, which it lost and the first Labor Government came into power with the backing of the Liberals. Its tenure of office lasted less than a year and another general election placed Baldwin firmly in the saddle with a decisive majority.

Opinions differ about the success of his first real premiership. Baldwin would not consent to impose a general tariff, he showed a disposition to be conciliatory to Labor, and, if he was continually being criticized by his own "die-hard" followers as a timorous weakling, he was regarded in the country as a safe politician of moderate views, who was in no sense a reactionary and was disposed to move with caution along progressive paths.

At the general election in 1929 he and his party were ousted from power and although Labor just failed to secure a clear majority, Ramsay MacDonald formed his second ministry which led for more than two years a very embarrassed existence.

Country Before Self

Last fall the sands were obviously running out for it and Baldwin had again the premiership within his grasp when he consented to forego the prize and join forces with Ramsay MacDonald in the formation of a National ministry. For this course he was much criticized by the extreme elements of his party, headed by Winston Churchill, but he had behind him the great majority of his followers.

Today, with MacDonald incapacitated by eyesight trouble, Baldwin is the "de facto" leader of the government and has the dominant voice in shaping its policies. By disposition a stay-at-home Englishman, he would doubtless like to spend the summer recess at his country home in Worcestershire but his sense of duty impels him to head the British delegation to Ottawa.

Believer in Preference

From the days of his first entry to Parliament, Baldwin has been a convinced believer in Imperial Preference and has never ceased to urge that if Britain is to emerge from her present economic impasse, she must deepen the channels of inter-Imperial trade. Under his leadership the abandonment of the free trade system which he always regarded as an obstacle to Imperial preference has been achieved and he is now ready to undertake the further task of building real co-operative structure for the Commonwealth.

It may be that Baldwin will not take much part in the actual work of making tariff bargains; he is naturally indolent and has no love of administrative details. But his presence at the Conference should be helpful to its success; he has a happy knack of making almost inspired speeches on great occasions and is at his best when laying down fundamental principles of policy. He has also the temperament of the conciliator and mediator and, if quarrels develop and tempers become frayed as is not impossible, it will be Stanley Baldwin who will fill the rôle of peacemaker. But he has also a sound knowledge of practical business and, while he will yield to nobody in Imperialist fervor he is first and foremost an Englishman and will be a vigilant guardian of British interests.

WALTER RUNCIMAN

Mr. Baldwin will make for his team such keynote speeches as are necessary and do the job in felicitous fashion but the British ministers, who will be the hard-working fiscal brokers and do the actual tariff bargaining, will be Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Walter Runciman, the president of the Board of Trade. On Runciman's shoulders will fall the main burden as tariff matters are the peculiar concern of his department.

Runciman

The Runcimans are a family of Scotch blood but it was in the north of England on Tyneside that

(Continued on page 7)

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★ ★ ★

Ideal Companionship

Ideal companionship is a rare gift Yet between my friends and myself exists a companionship which mellows every mood—which brings out the best in each of us. I know men who have changed their residences, their restaurants, their tailors, and even their wives, yet have never changed their friendship with me. That is because I have those mellow, satisfying qualities which induce perfect companionship. My character was formed in Cuba where the warm sun brings humanity and nature to such early maturity. I have passed through many training schools. I have spent my youth in a house of cedar so that my nature would be unspoiled and my qualities improved as the years passed by. Today I am the companion of many. Thousands seek my companionship. I give equal pleasure to all.

✣ ✣ ✣

Wilson's Bachelor Cigar is a deluxe cigar at a modest price. Ten cents a time is a moderate investment, yet it brings you all the satisfaction of Bachelor—a mild, fragrant cigar, made from choice selected tobacco (100% Havana filler) with a characteristic flavor and quality that make it Canada's largest selling 10-cent cigar. Aged in cedar and sealed in Cellophane. A cigar that satisfies. Bachelors are sold everywhere.

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CIGAR
100%
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Business Conditions in Canada

The Week in Business

Business Awaits Spring With Eagerness

Budget and Ford Remove Uncertainties

West Pleased at Moisture Prospects

AFTER a disappointing March which failed in many respects to fulfil early omens for improvement, business awaits eagerly the coming of spring which it is hoped will infuse new warmth and vitality into a rather tired, depression-weary organism. Just what April will bring forth, few are willing to prognosticate, for though many feel that the "invisibles" of recovery are strong, few are so bold (or far-seeing) as to say with assurance that the patient will not have another relapse before he finally recovers.

This much can be said, however, that there now seems little fear as to the ultimate outcome, and ill-founded fears of a few months ago that our whole economic structure was on the verge of total collapse have now given place to quiet confidence that the body economic is certainly going to recover. That at least is something for which to be thankful.

* * *

IN CANADA, the promise of early lake and river navigation should prove a helpful factor and ocean steamers are due to arrive at Montreal within the next two weeks. In this connection the Bank of Montreal in its monthly business summary points out that prospects are fair for export trade, with stocks of wheat in Canada slightly lower than a year ago and an improved European demand probable, at least for coarse grains. Livestock shipments are also expected to be considerably heavier than a year ago. So far this year, retail trade has been very disappointing due to unseasonable weather which entirely failed to co-operate with the appearance of an early Easter. Warm spring weather would prove a boon to all handlers of "consumer goods" during the next few weeks. In manufacturing lines some improvement is currently noted in Eastern Canada chiefly among cotton, silk and rayon mills, shoe factories and chemical plants, but heavy industries remain sluggish.

As this is written the Rhodes budget speech is still an unknown quantity but beyond paving the way for increased trade with New Zealand there will be doubtless little of comfort to business in view of the necessity for substantially increasing the federal pocketbook. Uncertainty will have disappeared, however, by the end of the week and business will know definitely where it stands, in time to plan for spring operations. The lateness of the budget a year ago proved a highly upsetting factor to business. Another element of uncertainty has also been removed with the appearance of the new Ford this week and accordingly the $100,000,000 automobile industry in Canada should now be able to find its stride after many weeks of delay and hesitancy on the part of buyers, many of whom have undoubtedly been awaiting this announcement to make their decision concerning their 1932 transportation.

* * *

FINALLY from the West come widespread reports of the improvement in moisture conditions in recent weeks. Special correspondence from important points throughout the prairies indicates that Manitoba will have ample moisture for 1932; that Saskatchewan will show very considerable improvement over 1930; and that in Alberta the situation will be well above average. To quote one report which is typical of many received: "A heavy snowfall, following a four-day thaw has practically assured the farmers of this district of a plentiful supply of moisture with which to commence the 1932 crop season. The land in the district is in good state of preparation and provided we have the usual June precipitation a good crop may be looked for."

OUT-DOOR WORK FALLS IN MARCH AND INDEX SLIPS

Employment Back to 1925 Level Despite Gain in Manufactures

Despite improvement among manufacturing industries, Canada's index of employment in Canada on March 1, as recorded by some 7,700 employers of labor with payrolls aggregating at that time 809,000 persons, declined to 88.7 as compared with 89.7 the previous month and 100.2 on the same date a year ago. The index before adjustment for seasonal fluctuations is now at the lowest point since the spring of 1925.

The decline, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was due largely to seasonal curtailment in the out-door industries, notably logging, mining, transportation, and construction. Trade and communications also were lower. In the manufacturing group, textiles and iron and steel products showed the most important improvement. By areas, the trend of employment was downward in the Maritimes and Prairie Provinces and Ontario but showed improvement in Quebec and British Columbia.

Reports from the eight chief centres for which data is available show employment declined in Ottawa, Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and was favorable in Montreal, Quebec City and Hamilton. Toronto showed practically no change.

Automobile Registrations Lower in 1931 By 37,000

Registrations in Canada of passenger and commercial cars for 1931, as reported to the Canadian Automobile Association, totalled 1,185,305 vehicles as compared with 1,222,843 registered in 1930—a decline of 3.02 per cent. Comparative figures for provinces are as follows:

Automobile Registrations—1931

	1931	1930
Alberta	93,816	100,695
British Columbia	96,498	97,586
Manitoba	74,670	78,330
New Brunswick	33,374	34,517
Nova Scotia	43,192	42,567
Ontario	553,969	558,734
Prince Ed. Island	7,719	7,350
Quebec	175,167	176,165
Saskatchewan	106,900	126,899
	1,185,305	1,222,843

Business Briefs

Automobile sales by Canadian factories for the first two months of the current year totalled 9,208 vehicles, made up of 7,606 passenger cars and 1,602 trucks. This compares with 16,367 vehicles for the same period last year, composed of 12,081 passenger cars and 4,286 trucks.

Total imports into Canada for February had a value of $35,586,715 as against total exports of $37,018,792. January figures were: imports $34,124,061 and exports $39,063,469. For the eleven months of the fiscal year to February 29, imports totalled $521,056,328 and exports $546,546,760.

Iron output in Canada in February totalled 10,507 tons compared with 10,305 tons in January and 46,395 tons in February last year. Steel ingot and castings production was 28,469 tons compared with 25,060 tons in January and 82,637 tons in February, 1930.

Car loadings for week ending March 19 at 43,580 cars showed an increase of 4.4 p.c. over previous week, but was 9.6 p.c. lower than same week last year. Merchandise l.c.l. index number rose from 84.6 to 87.25, still, however, being below previous four weeks index. Total loadings to date at 453,984 cars is 10.7 p.c. lower than same period 1931.

Pound sterling average value for special duty purposes for April 1 to 15 inclusive is fixed by revenue department at $4.09.

Wheat stocks at March 18 totalled 186,338,163 bus. compared with 185,057,175 bus. at end of previous week and 185,192,509 at March 18, 1931. Export movement, while slightly higher at 2,218,542 bus. than previous week was 41 p.c. below same week last year; while total for the 3 weeks ended March 18 was 27 p.c. lower at 6,952,593 bus.

Heavy Slump in Imports of Electrical Appliances

Exports to Canada from the United States of electrical appliances were valued at only $10,653,000 in 1931—a decline of $13,410,200 from 1930, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S.A. Total U. S. exports of these articles to all countries actually showed an increase for the year.

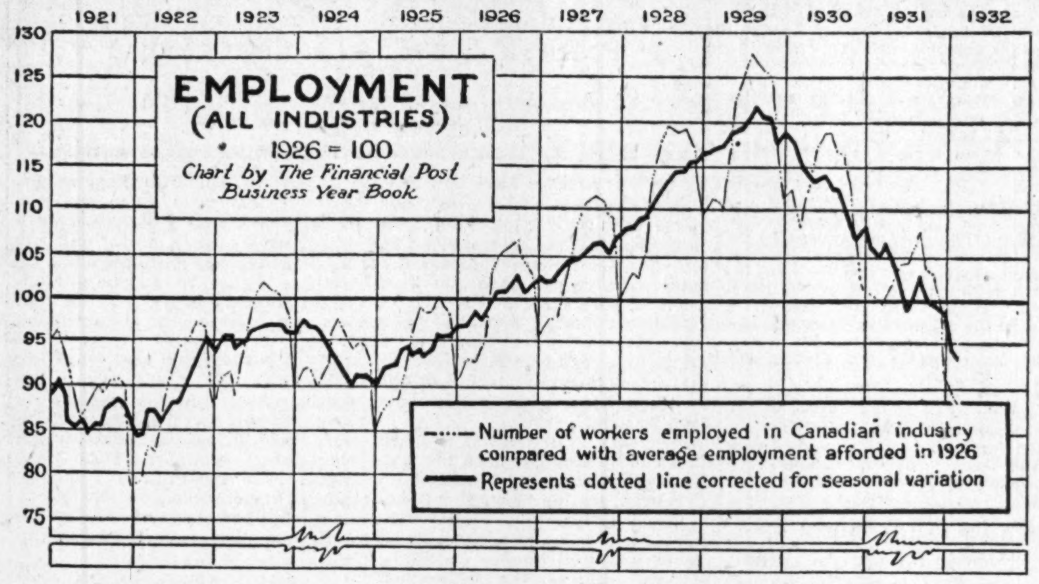
Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest		Cumulative Jan. 1 to date	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Transportation—				
Car Loadings (Mar. 19)	43,580	48,217	453,984	508,759
C.P.R. gross earn. (Mar. 21)	$ 2,298,000	$ 2,907,000	$ 24,793,000	$ 30,848,000
C.N.R. gross earn. (Mar. 21)	$ 2,730,438	$ 3,477,700	$ 29,970,329	$ 37,309,621
	Monthly			
C.P.R. net earn. (Jan.)	$ 649,939	$ 874,502	......	......
C.N.R. net earn. (Feb.)	$ ‡589,428	$ ‡170,548	$ ‡1,177,551	$ ‡682,477
Iron and Steel—				
Pig iron, tons (Jan.)	10,305	35,592	......	......
Steel, tons (Jan.)	25,060	57,598	......	......
Automobiles prod. No. (Jan.)	3,731	6,496	......	......
" exports, No. (Feb.)	383	1,565	931	4,619
Construction—				
Building Permits (Feb.)	$ 2,578,597	$ 6,395,659	$ 5,430,526	$ 14,797,115
Contracts (Feb.)	$ 14,802,600	$ 25,930,100	$27,540,900	$ 46,229,200
Newsprint—				
Production, tons (Feb.)	158,543	164,552	329,864	347,625
Exports, tons (Jan.)	172,913	153,362	......	......
Sugar—				
Imports, raw, lbs. (Jan.)	11,985,700	23,116,800	......	......
Manufactured, lbs.*	27,891,289	27,183,827	......	......
Flour—				
Production, bbls. (Jan.)	851,192	1,086,272	......	......
Wheat flour exp., bbls. (Feb.)	337,513	414,773	669,319	807,029
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering: Plank & board exports mill ft. (Feb.)	60.44	72.32	114.28	129.43
Boots & shoes, pr. (Jan.)	1,112,192	984,924	......	......
Petroleum, imp. crude, gal. (Jan. '32)	72,728,643	58,974,995	......	......
Cotton, imp., raw, lbs. (Dec. '31)	12,224,000	12,343,000	95,597,602	100,483,000
Rubber, raw, imp. lbs. (Jan.)	3,911,406	3,828,530	......	......
Coal, imports, tons (Jan.)	629,633	792,826	......	......
Trade—				
Imports (Feb.)	$ 35,586,085	$ 50,994,084	$ 69,700,592	$ 101,362,402
Exports (Feb.)	$ 36,431,055	$ 43,872,682	$ 74,797,754	$ 88,490,565
Wheat exports, bus. (Feb.)	9,898,363	10,296,603	19,370,709	19,905,455
Labor—				
Employment Index (Feb.)	88.7	100.2	......	......
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (Dec. '31)	1,432,182	1,542,308	16,383,398	17,862,729
Finance—				
Failures, No. (Dec.)	196	239	2,216	2,402
Failures, Liabilities (Dec.)	$ 2,957,235	$ 4,202,599	$ 52,552,900	$ 48,164,065
Bank Debits (Jan.)†	$ 2,071,084	$ 2,668,325	......	......
Bond sales (Feb.)	$ 21,250,069	$ 26,909,955	$ 67,167,155	$ 147,259,576
Insurance sales (Feb.)	$ 38,145,000	$ 40,180,000	$ 75,476,000	$ 81,368,000
Automobile Financing:				
Used cars (Feb.)	$ 799,413	$ 1,439,500	$ 1,611,918	$ 2,726,904
New cars (Feb.)	$ 725,299	$ 921,042	$ 1,358,006	$ 1,830,556

*Jan. 1 to Jan. 30.
†(000's omitted).
‡Deficit.

Employment Lower Despite Industrial Improvement



Release of workers from out-door jobs in mining, logging, construction and transportation caused the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index of employment in Canada to drop to the lowest level since the spring of 1925, on March 1. A gain in returns from manufacturers failed to offset other declines.

First Quarter Improvement Shown In Quebec and B. C.

Other Economic Areas Show Decline in Activity as at End of February

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

Trend of business since the first of the year has shown improvement in Quebec and British Columbia. The Financial Post index of business activity for Quebec based on seven factors adjusted for seasonal tendencies moved up from 100.0 in January to 102.1 in February. British Columbia showed a gain from 96.2 in the first month of the year to 98.2.

While two out of the five economic areas showed gains in February over the preceding month, a study of the component factors discloses that business was irregular in the early months of the year. It is normal for construction to experience a quiet period during the winter months but the statistics of construction awards and building permits indicate that new business was even more limited than usual.

Employment Lower

Employment as at the beginning of March showed a moderate decline, the index being one point less than at the beginning of February. This result was in part explained by the progress of the unemployment relief work, while the decline in employment in construction was severe.

Manufactures and service were the only main groups showing gains. Hopeful improvement took place in some lines, but the betterment was altogether too limited to favorably affect the general situation. The production of electric energy appeared as a stabilizing factor, the apparent consumption recording a marked increase in recent months as shown by the sharp decline in exports.

Financial Factors Strong

Bank debits and sales of life insurance were the decidedly favorable factors of the month, demonstrating the revival in financial confidence which has been fairly general since the first of the year. The gain in the Dominion total of bank debits after seasonal adjustment was 9.5 per cent while sales of life insurance after seasonal adjustment was up 7 per cent, an increase being shown in each of the five economic areas.

Conditions in each of the five economic areas are as follows:

Maritimes—The index for the Maritimes which contrary to the trend in other areas had advanced in 1931, has recently shown decline. Coal mining, while moderately below the level of preceding years since 1926, was slightly more than maintained during February. The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. has recently had an average force of 963 on the pay-rolls, three 50-ton open hearth furnaces being in operation. The blooming and billet, rod and bar mills were operated to a certain extent. Barbed and galvanized fence wire, nails and staples are also being produced in moderate quantities. The potato producers of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have experienced difficulty in disposing of last year's crop.

Contracts for bridge work in New Brunswick were placed at about $500,000 and the station at Saint John will be built at a cost of $400,000. The construction of 29 wharves in Nova Scotia will cost more than $200,000, while contracts for engineering work in the same province were placed at $173,000.

Sales of life insurance after seasonal adjustment showed a gain of 14 p.c. and new business obtained by the construction industry showed a gain. Other factors used here were reactionary, the result being that the index in February was 114.9 compared with 122.4 in the first month of the year.

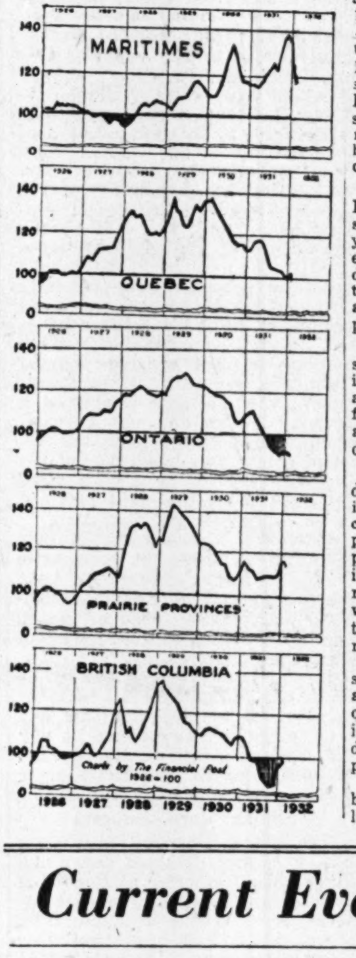
Quebec—The trend in Quebec was again favorable in February, after fairly steady decline lasting from April last year to January. Mining operations are attracting widespread attention, the gold production of Noranda and Sisco exceeding expectations. Granada is now using hydro-electric power and continued expansion is anticipated at the property. All companies are pursuing aggressive development programmes and the present year should be one of substantial progress.

Several important construction contracts were awarded in February, including an addition to the pumping station in Montreal at $581,000 and a subway in the same city at $395,000. The total amount placed in the province was $7,079,500 compared with $2,820,000 in January.

The power industry reported a greater output but the gain was less than normal for the season. Demand for newsprint was at a low ebb in February and production, though reduced, was in excess of shipments. Manufacturing operations generally showed moderate acceleration during the month, marked gain being recorded in textile plants. The gain in employment was less than normal for the season and bank debits showed decline. Sales of life insurance at $12,157,000 were nearly 4 p.c. greater than in January after seasonal adjustment. The index was 102.1 in February compared with 100.0 in the first month of the year.

Ontario—The business curve of Ontario showed recession in February following the firm tendency of the three preceding months. New business obtained by the construction industry was below par for the season, contract awards being $3,956,000, compared with 3,731 in January. The gain in building permits was less than normal for the season.

The output of the automobile industry was 5,477 cars and trucks compared with 3,731 in January. The gain, was greatly in excess of normal for the season. Despite this improvement it cannot be said that the industry was active, production being limited to correspond to orders. It is expected that production will increase as the season advances, but the peak in operations will be reached much later than usual. Textile plants were more active in the month under review than in most other lines. Some pick-up was observed in the iron and steel industry. An order for 18,000 tons of rails was received by the Algoma Steel Co. Ltd., of Sault Ste. Marie, from the Canadian Pacific Railway. The order will keep the rail mill in operation for about two months.



Output of electric energy on an average daily basis was greater in February and the marked decline in exports shows the considerate expansion in the use of power in the province.

Bank debits were $922,000,000 in February compared with $863,000,000 in January. The gain, after seasonal adjustment, being more than 15 p.c. The gain in the sales of life insurance was 5.5 p.c. Bond offerings at prices favorable to the public have been steadily absorbed in recent weeks. Financial factors are thus demonstrating the partial return of economic confidence, a forerunner of business recovery. The index was 89.7 compared with 92.0 in January.

Prairie Provinces—Business in the Prairie Provinces has shown recession in the first two months of the year following the temporary peak established in December. The index discloses that, on the whole, conditions were well maintained in 1931 at a level reached at the end of the preceding year.

Bank debits and sales of insurance showed gains in February while physical volume indexes were less favorable. The construction industry aside from relief work was at a low level, and the output of electric energy declined through lack of demand.

Rumors, which were subsequently denied, of the early sale of the holdings of the Federal Farm Board, were chiefly instrumental in depressing the price of wheat in recent weeks. Reports from different points in the West indicate that the fall of snow and rain during the latter part of the winter has greatly improved the moisture situation and soil conditions are regarded as the best for several years.

Sherritt-Gordon mines had another satisfactory month, the mill handling as high as 1,000 tons per day. The quality of the ore was better than indicated by pre-production diamond drilling. The index was 111.2 compared with 115.2 in January.

British Columbia. — The index of business operations in British Columbia extended the advance apparent since November. Operations in the lumber industry were on a moderate scale, despite some improvement in Empire markets. The province is sharing increasingly in the Australian lumber trade due to the preferential tariff now in effect. Imports of Canadian lumber into Australia amounted to 50,000,000 feet out of a total of 85,000,000 feet during 1931 whereas formerly the share would have been not much more than 10 p.c. From the returns of the Department of Lands, saw logs amounting to 1,719,300,000 board feet were produced in 1931. Exports included 207,600,000 feet to the United States and 81,400,000 to the United Kingdom. The ratio of Empire orders for British Columbia lumber greatly increased in 1931.

Employment showed a gain in February but the increase was less than normal for the season. Textile and iron and steel plants showed gain, while lumber and paper mills were less active. The logging industry added to its working forces and construction was more active despite the sharp drop in new business.

Bank debits after seasonal adjustment showed a gain of 4.2 p.c. and the sales of life insurance were up 14 p.c. The index was 98.2 compared with 96.2 in January.

ONE TRUSTS AN EXPERIENCED CAPTAIN

During the past 63 years The Royal Bank of Canada has encountered every variety of conditions — wars, crop failures, booms and panics — gaining strength by each experience. In a stormy sea, one trusts a captain who has weathered storms.

From a small beginning, The Bank has grown steadily to a position of long-established strength among the twelve great banks of the world. Today its 881 branches serve every part of the Dominion and assist Canadian business in many foreign lands.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital $35,000,000 Reserves $39,155,106 Assets over $750,000,000

Current Events in Banking World

Banks Lead Post Office As Postal Order Medium

Fluctuating Exchange Shows That Government Machinery is Not Flexible Enough to Compete With Facilities of Chartered Banks

People sending remittances to England do not seem to be aware of the facilities offered by the chartered banks for this service. If it were fully appreciated, the General Post-Office might have to close up this branch of their business—which, however, at the present time is, and for some months past must have been a highly lucrative one. Or else devise a more flexible system to meet the needs of a fluctuating exchange.

To cite a specific instance. One of the staff of The Financial Post recently bought a postal money order for 25 shillings to send to England. The exchange for that day, as revealed by enquiry at a bank—was $4.07 to the pound sterling. The post-office at a branch in downtown Toronto, converted the dollars into pounds at the rate of $4.20, the rate supplied by the head office a day or two before. On top of this the normal charge of 7 cents was made. Total, $5.32.

For precisely the same service a draft could have been bought on the same day at any branch of any bank at the rate of $4.07 to the pound, plus a commission charge of 3 or 4 cents and a 2-cent stamp, so that the 25 shillings could have been remitted at a total cost of $5.15. Thus, a saving of 17 cents could have been made with no additional trouble or time.

The truth appears to be that the post-office machinery, which rumbled along well enough in days of yore, is too cumbersome for the present hair-trigger exchange conditions, not having been designed to deal efficiently with money transfers in a time of fluctuating exchange. This could hardly be expected, perhaps, when one considers that this branch of business is only a side-line to the general business of the post-office.

Enquiries at the head post-office in Toronto elicited the information that the exchange rate is fixed in Ottawa, being changed every several days. The rate is communicated to central offices by mail, and it is then distributed, again by mail, to all branch offices.

Since settlements of balances between Canada and England are only made with the English post-office department every three months, it is obvious that the Canadian postal authorities must protect themselves against an adverse rate at the settlement date. It is therefore at once apparent that anything approaching a "market" rate of exchange is quite out of the question. When sterling is falling the authorities at Ottawa must anticipate a further drop; when it is rising as it has been for the past few weeks they cannot give present quotations for fear of a turn, whereas actually, by the time settlement is made English and Canadian exchange may be near a parity.

It is obvious therefore that the post-office stands to make a handsome profit upon exchange in connection with their money order business. If the exchange remains no better than at $4.07 as quoted on the day in question the post-office will have made 17 cents on the $5 order cited above. The present trend makes it probable that the profit will be nearer 30 cents.

Obituary

Charles Willoughby, president of the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Co., died at Regina on March 18.

Frank L Patton, whose death at the age of 75 occurred in Winnipeg on March 24 was regarded as the dean of western bankers. Born at Cornwall, Ont., he started his banking career with the St. Lawrence Bank of Toronto in 1873, and later joined the staff of the Federal Bank, becoming manager at Winnipeg. Subsequently joining the Dominion Bank, he became manager of the Winnipeg branch in 1897, superintendent of western branches in 1908, and assistant general manager in 1919. Upon his retirement from that position a few years ago he joined the board of the Dominion Bank.

Mr. Patton was, in addition, a director of the Great-West Life Assurance Co., vice-president of the Manitoba Cartage Co., president of the West Dominion Investment Co., and on the advisory committees of both the Toronto General Trusts and the Scottish Life Assurance Co.

Bank Chat

The Bank of Montreal announces the following changes in staff appointments:

G. FILLITER, formerly manager at Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been transferred to Moncton, N.B., as manager.

S. R. FINLAYSON, formerly manager at Pembroke, Ont., becomes manager at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

W. H. S. BURRITT, formerly manager at Moncton, N.B., becomes assistant manager at St. Peter and St. James Sts., Montreal.

H. BROOKS, assistant manager at St. Peter and St. James Sts., Montreal, has been transferred to head office as assistant superintendent of Montreal branches.

F. W NEWTON, formerly assistant superintendent at Calgary, Alta., has been transferred to head office.

D. M. CLELAND, formerly assistant superintendent of Montreal branches, becomes assistant superintendent at Calgary, Alta.

T. ANDREWS, formerly manager at Melville, Ont., has been transferred to Pembroke, Ont., as manager.

F. W. G. C. CLARK, formerly at St. Henri, Montreal, has been transferred to Bay street, Toronto, as manager.

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes:

A. W. McEWAN has been appointed manager at the branch at Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica, B.W.I.

E. V. PARKE has been appointed acting-manager at the branch at Morant Bay, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Weekly Bank Clearings

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS

Eastern Cities

	Mar. 26, 1931	Mar. 24, 1932
Halifax	$ 3,255,781	$ 2,086,300
Saint John	2,222,278	1,649,877
Moncton	587,721	592,124
Sherbrooke	661,135	518,564
Quebec	4,555,277	3,652,503
Ottawa	4,999,793	4,464,316
Montreal	100,602,652	69,695,491
Kingston	483,601	471,594
Peterboro'	595,879	563,066
Toronto	103,267,173	70,590,434
Hamilton	4,266,305	3,229,040
Kitchener	922,547	711,113
Brantford	846,517	664,894
London	2,197,820	2,333,111
Chatham	442,142	361,697
Windsor	2,752,732	2,384,325
Sarnia	460,692	327,274
Sudbury	681,801	459,183

Western Cities

	Mar. 26, 1931	Mar. 24, 1932
Fort William	$ 512,703	$ 583,786
Winnipeg	26,731,502	....
Brandon	312,760	369,878
Moose Jaw	591,389	414,642
Regina	4,148,833	2,652,931
Saskatoon	1,425,408	1,356,024
Prince Albert	323,715	281,405
Edmonton	3,736,040	3,185,118
Calgary	5,064,305	5,297,737
Medicine Hat	186,535	155,156
New Westminster	546,934	401,590
Lethbridge	331,573	....
Victoria	1,559,094	1,524,904
Vancouver	15,014,905	12,459,692

BALDWIN, RUNCIMAN INFLUENTIAL FIGURES

(Continued from page 6)

its fortunes were placed on a substantial basis through the business enterprise, as a shipowner, of Sir Walter Runciman, the father of the president of the Board of Trade. As the founder and chief owner of the "Moor Line" he made a large fortune, achieving also a baronetcy for his public services. His son never had any anxiety about his daily bread. Born in 1870 he was educated at a private school and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at an early age dedicated himself to a political career. Before he was 30 he was fighting by-elections for the Liberal party and in 1899 he was returned at a by-election for Oldham, beating a young man of the same age called Winston Churchill.

Becomes Cabinet Minister

Losing his seat at a general election a year later, Runciman did not get firm foothold in Parliament until 1902 but the political and parliamentary gifts which he had at his command ensured his rapid rise. Made an under-secretary when the Liberals came into office in 1905 under Campbell-Bannerman, he was admitted to the cabinet in 1908 as minister of education and before the war came had enjoyed successive promotions to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Board of Trade. During the earlier war years he was a very busy and efficient minister, one of the few members of the Asquith cabinet who was not severely criticized, but in 1916 when Lloyd George smashed the first coalition ministry and formed a new one of his own, Runciman went with his chief into the shades of opposition, nursing a bitter dislike of Lloyd George, which has never abated and has had considerable effect upon the fortunes of the Liberal party.

Losing his seat in 1918, he plunged into business and became a leading figure in the shipping world but in 1924 he returned to Parliament as an Asquithian Liberal and by reason of his debating talents and his wide knowledge of economic and business problems, made his presence felt at once in the Commons, of which he has since ranked as one of the leading personalities. More advanced in his views than Asquith and declining to consort with Lloyd George, he took for seven years a very independent line, criticizing impartially the protectionist schemes of the Tories and the Socialistic experiments of the Laborites.

In Demand in Business

Meanwhile his services were in great demand in the business world; he was made chairman of the United Kingdom Provident Institution, a director of the Westminster Bank and various corporations and he served as president of the Chamber of Shipping for the United Kingdom. Then when the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. got into a bad mess and its chairman Lord Kylsant went to gaol, Runciman was entrusted with the task of restoring its fortunes and announced that he would leave public life and give his whole time to the task. But, when the darkening financial skies produced a crisis last summer and the hapless Labor ministry made way for a National administration, he accepted an invitation to join it as one of the representatives of Liberalism.

Formerly a zealous free trader, he had become converted by the logic of events to the view that a policy of free imports in a high protectionist world spelt ruin for Britain and he came back to his old post at the Board of Trade, committed to the idea of a revenue tariff and pledged to keep an open mind about the whole fiscal question. It has since fallen to his lot to pilot through the Commons the measure which has wiped out free trade and given Britain a general tariff and he won general applause for his tactful skill in performing the task. He took a firm stand against the demands of the extreme protectionists and his sponsorship of the tariff bill convinced many doubting free traders that something of the kind was necessary.

At the age of 62 Runciman is now in the prime of his powers and, although he could not be counted a popular figure, he is rated the best combination of business and political brains in Britain. To judge by his speeches he regards a protectionist system for Britain desirable chiefly as an instrument for breaking down the tariff barriers of other countries and in the negotiations of the conference our ministers will find as shrewd a trader and hard a bargainer as they have ever encountered.

Next week's article will discuss Neville Chamberlain and J. H. Thomas. In the course of this series Mr. Stevenson will discuss all the Empire ministers who are coming to the Imperial Conference in July.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727)
Capital (fully paid) £ 3,780,192
Reserve Fund ..... £ 3,780,926
Deposits £49,416,137
General Manager
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Canadian Mining News

SHERRITT-GORDON REPORT REFLECTS EFFICIENT EFFORT

Adverse Year Yields $273,509 Operating Profit

INITIAL COSTS LOW

One Mill Unit Treating 1,000 Tons Daily — Recovery Higher Than Estimate

Annual report of Sherritt-Gordon Mines for the year ended December 31, 1931, reflects the courageous effort to offset low prices for copper by achieving particularly low costs. Since the inauguration of production on April 1, 1931, the company earned an operating profit of $273,509, which, together with a non-operating revenue of $11,367, gave a gross operating profit for the year of $284,876. After write-offs totalling $280,033 there was a net operating profit of $4,843.

The following is an income and surplus account covering the nine months' period:

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Nine Months Ended Dec. 31, 1931

Metal recoveries	$1,330,784
Less: Operating costs:	
Marketing expns. & reserves	14,530
Mine development	71,840
Mining, hoisting, etc.	212,162
Crushing and conveying	28,340
Milling	150,538
General expense at mine	64,958
Admin. & general expns.	39,509
Shipping & smelt. concentrates	260,705
Freight on blister copper	70,964
Refining	148,739
Net earnings from operations	273,509
Add: Other income	11,366
Operating profit	284,875
Less: Deferred development w/o	85,632
Depreciation on plant, etc.	168,425
Incorporation and license fees	2,975
Reserve for income taxes	3,000
Reserve for contingencies	20,000
Net profit	4,843

The balance sheet shows current assets of $919,856 including inventories of metal in stock at smelter, refinery and in transit, sold under contract, amounting to $659,471. Current liabilities total $148,829, including a bank advance of $100,000, giving a working capital of $771,027, when metal settlements are made as compared with $536,330 at the end of the previous year.

During 1931 the outstanding capitalization increased from 5,626,428 shares, issued or to be issued, to 5,662,311 shares. Also 83,517 shares have been subscribed at $2 per share and on these $116,384 has been paid. In addition to the 20,000 shares under option and shown in the 1930 balance sheet, 15,883 shares were issued during 1931.

Mine Higher Grade Ore

Mining operations were confined to the higher grade ore in the western ore zone contiguous to the main working shaft. This ore under development showed higher values than had been estimated in computing ore reserves. Previous ore estimates showed 2.91 per cent copper and 84 cents in precious metals whereas the average treated in 1931 was 3.735 per cent copper and 63 cents in precious metals.

No work was done with the idea of increasing the ore reserve, but in advancing the third level into the so-called lower grade ore section, for one-third its length, 2½ per cent copper was indicated as compared with 1.4 per cent previously estimated.

The following is a summary of production for the nine months since the mill was started.

Summary of Production—1931

	(9 Mos.)
Tons milled	214,081
Daily average	754
Assay values:	
Copper, %	3.735
Gold, oz.	0.026
Silver, oz	0.754
Recovery:	
Copper, lbs.	14,718,387
Gold, oz.	4,039
Silver, oz.	125,845
Value of prod.	$1,316,254

Only one unit of the three units provided for in the mill was placed in operation and no attempt was made to recover the zinc content of the ore. While having a rated capacity of 600 tons daily, the mill averaged 754 tons over the initial nine months period and in December last averaged 956 tons daily.

The total operating cost per pound of electrolytic copper produced was 6.275 cents per pound after crediting .0079 cents in precious metals. In addition, there were write-offs totalling 1.9 cents per pound, making a net cost of 8.177 cents per pound of copper as against an average contract sale price of 8.03 cents per pound.

In commenting on the company's progress, C. D. Kaeding, consulting engineer, commented as follows:

"Up to June, 1930, we were well away and making gratifying progress with the work. Concurrently with the first severe break in copper metal price, we immediately revised our programme. All work in hand for bringing the east ore zone into production was suspended. Equipment already purchased was stored and our working force reduced about twenty per cent. No equipment was purchased to save zinc concentrate, the price and future outlook not justifying it. Necessary provision for this equipment has, however, been made in the concentrator building at a nominal expense. The further weakness of copper metal in October caused us to again make a series of adjustments in our programme. It was impossible, in the face of the lowest copper metal price in 50 years, and the extreme pessimism existing everywhere regarding the future of business, to do otherwise. Practically all work of preparing the western mining zone for production was stopped. It was imperative for us to maintain as much of a force as we could possibly justify, since our isolated community depended almost entirely on our payroll for subsistence. In our almost daily reviews of the situation confronting us, this angle of it was always in the forefront."

The annual meeting of the company is called for April 19, in Toronto.

Asbestos Reclaimed

The output from the mines of the Canadian Johns-Manville Co. is being reduced considerably and it is expected that the production will be further curtailed within a month. Instead of mining rock, the waste from the mills which has accumulated over a period of years is sent back to the mills and it is claimed that short fibre is found in large quantity. It is reported that the demand for that quality of asbestos is better than for high-grade qualities.

Pioneer Programme Nears Deep Objective

At the Pioneer Gold Mines of B. C., the new production shaft is down 1,325 ft. toward its immediate objective of 1,625 ft. depth, planned to be reached by June 30 next. A new hoist will be installed when shaft is finished and the new mill is planned for completion and capacity operation by next November.

Present production is averaging better than $50,000 per month in gold and new mill facilities are expected to increase this amount threefold.

CANAD. AIRWAYS ACQUIRE N. A. M. E. FLYING EQUIPMENT

Private Air Transport Wanes as Commercial Service Improves

Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration Co., one of the first mining exploration companies in the world to use aeroplanes for prospecting Canada's hinterland, has disposed of most of its aeroplanes and is contracting with the Canadian Airways for its air transportation.

The two large machines belonging to Northern Aerial have been taken over by Canadian Airways but two small machines will be retained by the two main prospecting parties for local flying purposes.

Already Canadian Airways has taken in an N. A. M. E. party to Echo Bay, Great Bear Lake and several other parties are arranged for. Also one large party is being taken to Dismal Lake where N. A. M. E. made its big bornite find. The action of N. A. M. E. may be followed by others. At the time N. A. M. E. was organized, commercial flying by responsible companies had not reached the stage of organization offering facilities equal to those of today. It was therefore necessary that any company doing extensive aerial exploration work, such as N. A. M. E., had to have its own planes.

Today Canadian Airways has bases through the Canadian West where the business of air transportation has reached such a high state of efficiency that private air transportation is seldom profitable. This is due mainly to planes, pilots, and mechanics as well as the administrative forces being kept continually engaged, thereby reducing general overhead. As more careful records of costs are kept of flying expenses, the established air transportation companies get to be depended on to a growing extent.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PLAYS NEEDED ROLE

Activities of Branch Well Represented in Mines Meet

The vital part played by the Geological Survey in its 90 years' existence in the development of Canadian mineral resources is well illustrated in the programme for this year's annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, being held in Montreal, April 5, 6 and 7.

Dr. Chas. Camsell, deputy minister of mines for Canada, and five other geologists have prepared papers that will illustrate the wide scope of the Survey's interest and responsibility. The technical papers provided by the Federal Government engineers and geologists on Great Bear Lake will doubtless prove one of its most popular attractions as all eyes, at the present time, are centred on the development of this remote area. Keenly alive to the service the Federal Government could render, it despatched three members of its staff last year to co-operate with the prospecting the short season afforded. In recent months practical tests of pitchblende ore have been made in the laboratories of the Mines Branch. A paper by Dr. D. F. Kidd, who has returned to Great Bear Lake for another season's work, will be read describing the geological features of the area around the radium-silver find. A paper by R. C. McDonald of the Geological Survey will tell of the mapping of 3,800 sq. miles of area that permitted the publishing of a comprehensive air map in record time. The work was conducted with the aid of the aircraft of the Royal Air Force and the speed and accuracy with which this work was conducted will prove of invaluable assistance in this year's operations in the area. D. S. Hume, of the Geological Survey, has described, in a paper to be read, the known potential petroleum resources of the region and their economic importance to the development of the area.

Narrow Gauge Railway Portage For Slave River

The North American Fiscal Corp. has given notice that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an act incorporating the Fort Smith Fitzgerald Railway Co., with power to construct, maintain and operate a narrow gauge line of railway to be operated by steam, electricity or gasoline power over the portage on the west bank of the Slave River, from a point at or near Fitzgerald in Alberta to a point at or near Fort Smith in the Northwest Territories; a distance of approximately 15 miles in Alberta and one mile in the Northwest Territories.

Chicagoff Mines in Liquidation

Chicagoff Mines, incorporated in British Columbia in 1928, passed a special resolution on February 29, 1932, putting the company into voluntary liquidation. G. Bruce Duncan, Vancouver, has been appointed liquidator of the company, and it is expected that a partial pro rata distribution of the funds of the company will be made to the shareholders in the early part of this year.

Shareholders to participate in this distribution must have certificates registered in their own names and deliver them to the company's transfer agents, Toronto General Trusts Co., 509 Pender St. W., Vancouver, not later than March 25, 1932.

NICKEL COMPANY IS 54 PER CENT OWNED IN EMPIRE

Canadians Own 22 Per Cent, English 32 p.c. and U. S. 43 p.c.

ECONOMIES MADE

Inventories Maintained and Production Tuned in Accordance With Consumption

Shareholders of International Nickel Co. of Canada, at the annual meeting held in Toronto, March 29, were told that in so far as the record books disclosed, 36 per cent of the shareholders were in Canada and 22 per cent of the common shares were owned in Canada, while 19 per cent of the shareholders were in Great Britain and 32 per cent of the common shares were owned in Great Britain. United States shareholders were 44 per cent of the whole, owning 43 per cent of the shares. The enterprise thus remains international in aspect with 54 per cent of the shares held in the British Empire.

In regard to the passing of the common dividend, in the first quarter of the current year, R. C. Stanley, president of the company, said that the directors had taken this action in view of the decreased demand for the company's products and especially the demoralized state of the copper market. Shareholders were assured that common dividends would be resumed as soon as such action was deemed prudent.

Copper Output Cut

Operations have been drastically curtailed and expenses reduced but an aggressive sales policy with respect to nickel, the company's dominant interest, has been maintained. The company has co-operated with other metal producing groups in the world in curtailing copper production.

During December, 1931, the company completed its $50,000,000 modernization programme, of which $17,000,000 has been spent during the past two years of depression, and many economies are already being realized. With resumption of greater industrial activity the facilities provided are expected to permit great economies contrasted with the former methods of mining, smelting and refining of Frood ore, said Mr. Stanley.

By tuning production in accordance with consumption, inventories on Dec. 31, 1931, stood at $21,429,936, an increase of $369,840 or less than two per cent more than they were at the end of 1930. Copper production by the company was voluntarily reduced to 26½ per cent of capacity on Jan. 1, 1932, in accordance with an agreement with leading world copper producers. Recently this was further reduced to 20 per cent of capacity in order that copper stocks might be further liquidated and prices stabilized.

Budget for Sales Increased

Operating expenditures have been reduced 51 per cent as compared with 1929, while the budget for sales, research and development has been increased 25 per cent over that of 1929, but even so the consumption of nickel has not been maintained at what is considered an adequate volume, although 55,740,000 pounds were sold in 1931, as compared with 27,380,000 pounds in 1921, also a year of serious business depression.

Late in 1931 the Consolidated Platinums Ltd. was incorporated with an English charter, in which International Nickel is interested along with Russian, South African and South American platinum producers. An active campaign is being conducted by this company to promote the uses and sales of the platinum group metals, of which International Nickel is becoming an increasing producer.

All by-laws were approved without discussion and the existing board of directors were re-elected for the ensuing term.

CONIAGAS MINES STAKE IN QUEBEC

Busy Year Reported But Results Inconclusive — Loss Incurred

The annual report of Coniagas Mines for the year ended December 31, 1931, failed to disclose any acquisitions, considered of great importance, during the past year. Prospecting was conducted in Ontario and Quebec, and some claims staked late in the season to be further investigated and brought to patent during the current year.

In September the assets of the company in the Cobalt area were transferred to a wholly owned subsidiary, Cobalt Properties, Ltd.

The total revenue, principally from interest and dividends on investments, was $73,71 as compared with $96,625 the previous year. General administration and other expenses resulted in a net loss of $12,199, as compared with a profit of $16,423 in 1930. In addition, there was a shrinkage in the market value of the company's investments of $586,665 as of December 31, but A. L. Bishop, president of the company, expressed hopefulness that with the revival of business conditions and a return to normalcy these bonds and stocks will show a considerable enhancement in value. Expenses have been reduced in line with income.

The balance sheet shows current assets totalling $1,728,818 including $743,465 in bonds and $930,986 in common stocks. These values are without deducting the shrinkage referred to above, and compare with total assets having a marked value as at the end of the previous year of $1,325,686. The current liabilities total $19,840 leaving a net working capital without provision for shrinkage of $1,703,978 as compared with $1,718,187 the previous year.

The annual meeting of the company is called for March 31, in St. Catharines, Ont.

METAL PRICES

New York—March 29—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, 6c. lb.
London—March 29—
(Long Ton)—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, £35; future, £36.
Standard spot, £31 10s; future, £31 15s.
Tin: Spot, £118 10s; future, £119 15s.
Lead: Spot, £11 10s; future, £11 7s 6d.
Zinc: Spot, £11 7s 6d; future, £11 15s.
Silver: 17 11-16d. per ounce.

McLEOD RIVER DREDGE READY

Shareholders Told at Annual Meeting Funds Provided

At the annual meeting of McLeod River Mining Corp., held in Toronto, March 26, shareholders were told the dredge being assembled at the company's McLeod River leases near Peers, Alberta, was nearing completion and was scheduled for operation early in April.

The balance sheet was presented, showing the company's position as at December 31, 1931. Current assets were given at $530 and current liabilities at $176,051. This does not now represent the company's position as early in the current year financial arrangements were made that involved taking up about 600,000 additional shares. This has materially reduced the outstanding liabilities and has provided the necessary funds with which to complete the dredge and place it in operation.

Of the authorized capitalization consisting of 5,000,000 shares of no par value, 2,000,000 were issued on December 31, but 330,976 shares were in the custody of the company for the benefit of the treasury.

Royalite Oil Reports Profits 51 Cents Share

Annual report of Royalite Oil Co., operating in the Turner Valley, Alberta, showed net profits of $257,504, for the year ended December 31, 1931, or equivalent to 51 cents per share. This compares with net profits of $820,558 or $1.64 per share in the previous year.

Total income was $1,467,426 in 1931, as compared with $2,125,298 in 1931. Operating expenses and write-offs amounted to $1,209,922 as compared with $1,304,745 in 1930. The balance sheet showed current assets totalling $2,809,930, including $39,423 in cash, $568,206 in loans and $1,047,338 in Dominion of Canada bonds at cost. Current liabilities totalled $204,641, leaving a net working capital of $2,605,299 equivalent to $5.20 per share on the outstanding capitalization, which is currently selling at $5.75 per share.

No new drilling was started in 1931 but wells Nos. 24 and 25 were completed. Delivery was taken from 18 wells, which produced 1,356 barrels of crude oil, 157,208 barrels of crude naphtha and 53,438 barrels of discolored naphtha or a total petroleum production of 212,002 barrels as compared with 341,707 in 1930.

Ontario Gold Output Declines in February

Production reports by the Ontario Department of Mines shows that the gold output in February declined slightly owing to the short working month. The Porcupine camp showed an increase over the January production and increases in output were noted at the Hollinger and McIntyre mines. In the Kirkland Lake camp, the Kirkland Lake Gold Mining was the only property to show an increase in February over January, while in Northwestern Ontario Minto and Parkhill both showed increases.

The individual order of output in February in the Porcupine camp was Hollinger, McIntyre, Dome, Coniaurum, Vipond and March Gold. In Kirkland Lake camp the order stood: Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, Wright-Hargreaves, Sylvanite, Kirkland Lake Gold and Barry Hollinger. In the Northwestern Ontario properties, Howey stood first with Minto and Parkhill second and third.

In the individual order Lake Shore stands first among the gold producers in February followed by Hollinger, McIntyre, Teck-Hughes and Dome.

The following is a comparison of the production in January and February of this year compared with the average of 1931:

Ontario Gold Production

	Ore Milled Tons	Rec. per ton $	Bullion Value $
Porcupine area:			
Jan. 1932	274,095	5.74	1,571,971
Feb. 1932	258,797	6.50	1,676,673
Aver. 1931	257,662	6.45	1,661,808
Kirkland Lake:			
Jan. 1932	148,798	13.40	1,991,993
Feb. 1932	141,026	12.90	1,817,887
Aver. 1931	141,969	12.80	1,815,263
Ontario total:			
Jan. 1932	449,357	8.20	3,682,708
Feb. 1932	425,332	8.50	3,602,966
Aver. 1931*	418,810	8.50	3,561,439

*Includes Northwestern Ontario.

Sullivan Mine Financed; Work to Start at Once

Sullivan Consolidated Mines, owning a gold property adjacent to Siscoe in northwestern Quebec, has announced that private arrangements have been made for financing the company's development programme.

Sudbury Diamond Drilling Co. is understood to have made a firm commitment for 300,000 shares at 15 cents each, while other interests have taken options that will provide $400,000, if and when all options are exercised.

Sullivan Consolidated is a recent reorganization of the Sullivan Gold Mines. It has an authorized capitalization of $4,000,000 in $1 par value shares, about one-half of which will be issued to the old shareholders on a share for share basis.

J. M. Forbes, general manager of the company and also of Siscoe, will have charge of the work, which calls for a diamond drilling campaign to start at once preliminary to underground development.

Kirkland Lake Gold Elects New Director

At the annual meeting of the Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co., held in Toronto on March 42, Dr. J. B. Tyrrell, president and managing director, said they were doing their best to make one of the big mines of the country. The meeting was entirely routine in character and the report adopted without discussion. W. S. Walton, barrister, Toronto, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. N. Candee.

North. Canada Mining Corp. Elects W. S. Walton Director

At the annual meeting of shareholders of Northern Canada Mining Corp., held in Toronto on March 24, W. S. Walton was elected director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. N. Candee.

Dr. J. B. Tyrrell, president of the company, made reference to the 30 per cent interest held in the Swayze township find made by Brett-Trethewey Mines, which, he said, "looked as if it had a reasonable chance of making a mine." The former board of directors was re-elected for the ensuing year.

Connell Mining to Manage McVittie-Graham Activities

The technical direction of McVittie-Graham Mines will be in charge of Connell Mining & Exploration Co., shareholders were told at the annual meeting held in Toronto on March 29.

At the Alexandria mine in British Columbia, on which McVittie-Graham has an option to purchase controlling interest, work has not progressed sufficiently far to permit a definite statement as to results or prospects.

The meeting was routine in nature, by-laws being passed without discussion and the existing board of directors were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Should Mining Profits Be Disbursed as Earned?

Seventh of a Series of Articles on Results of Policies Followed by Leading Canadian Mines

No. 7, Consolidated Smelters and Others

Previous articles have had to do with the dividend paying gold mines and their exploration policies. While it has been shown that the efforts of these companies in exploration work have not been attended with success in finding an outside property that has been brought to a fruitful stage of development, it must not be inferred that all exploration mining efforts by the producing companies have been in vain.

Foremost in searching for new mines in Canada has been the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. This organization maintains scouting and exploration parties that have inspected, optioned and explored potential mining properties in practically all the mineralized areas of the Dominion. Scout and field men of Consolidated Smelters are to be found wherever and whenever a new area attracts attention. This exploration effort is facilitated by airplanes and an organized staff that operates as a unit of the company. Nor is Smelters exploration activity confined to Canada, for reports on numerous properties have been made in northwestern United States, Alaska, Newfoundland and as far off as South Africa.

If Consolidated Smelters had not pursued such an exploration policy a far different chapter in the history of that company might have been written.

Acquires Sullivan Mine

Upon incorporation in 1906 a number of British Columbia plants and properties merged and consolidated including a smelter and plant at Trail. The ore treated in the early years of the company's history was from numerous, principally small, properties within convenient shipping distance to the Trail smelters. The value of this production in 1907, the first year of which figures are available, totalled $4,874,392, to a large extent attributable to the gold production. During the subsequent years many small properties were acquired and worked but the foundation of the present huge metallurgical operations at Trail was laid by the acquisition of the Sullivan mine in 1911. The magnitude of this lead and zinc deposits was not fully recognized until several years development work had been conducted. In 1922 occurred the first big increase in lead and zinc output from this property, and in subsequent years to 1930 it showed a growing production. As a result of opening up this property the value of the metals produced by the company ran up to a peak more than six times the total attained in its early years of operation.

Since 1911, the year the Sullivan mine was acquired, the gross sales of the company's products have reached a total of close to $300,000,000, a major part of which can be attributed to the production from the Sullivan mine.

It will thus been seen that, while Consolidated Smelters has been the most active exploration company in Canada in recent years it will only require a find relatively small as compared to the Sullivan, to justify fully the expenditure.

Mining Corp. Repeats

The Mining Corporation of Canada, a former dividend payer and large silver producer at Cobalt, is another mining enterprise that has been most active in exploration work, which has been profitable to the company. Its exploration activities extend over a number of years in all parts of the Dominion but one of its most profitable ventures was in 1921 when it acquired a 68 per cent interest in a syndicate owning the Flin Flon mines. For its interest in this syndicate it later received $854,000 in cash and 150,000 shares of the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., as well as rights to purchase additional treasury shares. The activities and existence of the company today is in no small way attributable to its Flin Flon venture.

Early in 1929 Mining Corp. acquired a 35 per cent interest in the Monarch and Kicking Horse claims near Field, British Columbia, which were later organized as the Base Metal Mining Corp., a company which demonstrated itself as a promising and profitable enterprise until low metal prices forced the suspension of operations.

Stakes Ashley Claims

The most recent acquisition of Mining Corp. that promises to perpetuate the company as a mining enterprise is the Ashley Gold Mining Corp. In the autumn of 1930 prospectors of Mining Corp. staked a group of claims in the Matachewan area of Ontario and subsequent developments indicated that a mill was justified. At present a 150 ton mill is being erected on the property and production operations are planned to commence this fall. Thus, through direct exploration efforts, Mining Corp. will again be a producer through its subsidiary, Ashley Gold Mining Corp.

O'Brien Finds Other Mines

Another profitable mining enterprise in Cobalt, the O'Brien Mine, is one that has been able to perpetuate itself by acquiring additional property. This company is a closed corporation in which there is no public interest and although its initial mining efforts were at the O'Brien Mine in Cobalt where it is still operating, it has another profitable silver producer of many years' record in the Gowganda area Ontario.

A singular achievement is being written in the history of this private enterprise in that this year it plans to have a third producing property. At the present time it is constructing a mill on a gold property it has had under development in Cadillac Township, northwestern Quebec. O'Brien has not been more active than other mining companies in exploration work and its singular success can partly be attributed to good fortune.

Treadwell Yukon Scores

The Treadwell Yukon Co., a subsidiary of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co., one of the large American mining enterprises, has been active in exploration work in Canada and owns a producing silver-lead property in Yukon, the Errington property at Sudbury, at present suspended on account of metal prices, and a gold property in Pascalis area of northwestern Quebec, which is being equipped with a test mill planned to go into operation this summer. This company has been most active in exploration work and has been financed principally by the parent company. While its Yukon operations have been profitable those profits have not been sufficient to finance the company's other activities. The Sudbury operations were just reaching the point where large scale developments were under consideration when low prices for lead and zinc forced the property to suspend. The company has since been active in exploration for gold properties. It is too early to suggest that the Pascalis property will make a profitable mine; it represents the sincere effort of an internationally known mining company to perpetuate its mining activities.

SEA FISH CATCH FOR CANADA, 1931, DECLINED 41 P.C.

British Columbia Hardest Hit; Salmon Value Off 50 p.c.

Canada's sea-fisheries during 1931 had a landed value totalling $14,587,238 as compared with $24,717,077 for the previous year, according to the bulletin issued by the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa. The decline is 41 per cent, the figures representing values of all sea fish caught and landed "green" and the estimated proportion of the catch marketed, or intended to be marketed, in a fresh, pickled or canned state.

The reduced value for 1931 is in a large measure due to lower prices which have prevailed, although operations have also been less intensive owing to the poor condition of the world markets throughout the year. To a small degree, noticeable in one or two of the different species only, there was also some decrease in the quantity of fish available for capture, while in some lines values were lower when actual catches were heavier.

Total catch and total landed value in 1931 were smaller in all coast provinces, the most serious decrease being that of British Columbia where the value was less than half that of 1930. Comparative figures, by provinces, are as follows, the 1930 figures being those given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the fisheries report for that year:

Canada's Sea-Fish Catch

	1931 $	1930 $
Nova Scotia	4,798,444	6,842,953
Prince Ed. Island	783,502	843,618
New Brunswick	1,973,131	2,486,101
Quebec	941,290	1,673,074
British Columbia	6,095,871	12,873,331
	14,587,238	24,719,077

About half the British Columbia decrease was attributable to the drastic reduction in the value of the 1931 sea-salmon catch, the total of $3,102,175 comparing with nearly $7,500,000 in the previous year. Quantity caught declined from 2,164,636 cwt. in 1930 to 1,356,200 in 1931. The halibut catch, which is the second largest in value for this province, from $2,458,383 to $1,163,470.

Nova Scotia's cod fishery was responsible for over $800,000 of the total drop of approximately $2,000,000 in the value landed for the year, while the value of haddock taken was down from $968,000 to $68,000. In spite of an increase of 11,500 cwts. in the quantity of lobsters caught the value decreased from $2,200,000 to $1,828,000.

Quebec's cod-fish catch, while nearly 12,000 cwts. heavier, showed a decrease in value of $200,000.

N. Y. Group Options Kirkland-Rand Shares

Shareholders of Kirkland Gold Rand are in receipt of official notice advising that a New York house, whose name is not given, has contracted for the purchase of sufficient shares to enable mining operations to be resumed. The option terms, the price to be received for shares and the number of shares involved are not disclosed.

This company was organized last year to succeed the Kirkland Premier Mines owning 315 acres in Teck township, southeast of the producing section at Kirkland Lake.

March Gold Plans Closing as Bond Offering Fails

March Gold, a producer in the Porcupine area, plans closing down owing to earnings not being sufficient to carry the company's development programme.

Last fall a $150,000 seven per cent bond issue was offered but the response to this issue was not sufficient to do more than pay up the principal outstanding liabilities.

C. P. R. February Earnings Show Moderate Decline

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in February, 1932, were down $1,768,167 at $9,043,278 compared with the same month in the previous year. Operating expenses were sharply reduced and net earnings at $229,434 showed a reduction of only $37,804 of February, 1931.

In the two months ended February 29, 1932, gross revenues at $18,247,249 were lower by $4,468,178. Net revenue in the two months totalled $846,913 compared with $1,129,486 in the same period in 1931.

High Grade Ore At Greenwood

The uncovering of a very high grade shoot of gold ore at the North Star claim near Greenwood, being operated by R. L. Clothier and associates, is encouraging news from British Columbia. The vein when first discovered was only a few inches in width but it has now widened out to four feet and assays run from $100 per ton to over $500 in gold and silver values.

Toes Straight Ahead

LEFT foot! Right foot! Up hill and down dale—over hard pavements and country roads as well as indoors, they have carried you millions of steps. If you want them to carry you several more millions of steps in comfort, a little time will be well spent considering that marvelous bit of anatomic engineering, your own foot.

And those healthy little feet of your children—keep them strong as they are now by giving your boys and girls the right kind of shoes and by teaching them to walk softly like an Indian—with toes straight ahead.

Unless all of the twenty six bones in the foot are kept in their proper places, the long arch which extends from heel to great toe, or the short arch across the ball of the foot, may weaken, sag or fall. Pain in the foot, leg or other parts of the body will follow pressure of displaced bones against sensitive nerves.

Stubborn cases of headache, backache, continued fatigue, poor circulation, indigestion, unruly nerves, spinal disorders, neuritis, rheumatism or pain often mistaken for kidney trouble may have their origin in the feet. Kept strong and well, neither tilted out of proper position nor cramped by ill-fitting shoes, your foot is a sturdy support.

But even if it has been badly used, a foot specialist may, by prescribing foot exercises or scientifically constructed shoes, restore it to a full measure of usefulness.

Misuse (toes pointed out)
Disuse (lack of exercise)
Abuse (wearing improperly fitted shoes)—
these cause not only temporary foot miseries but also fallen arches and other serious injuries.

Do you stand and put your full weight first on one foot, then on the other when buying new shoes? Your foot is longer when you are standing than when you are sitting.

Shoes should have a straight inner edge and should be large enough to permit the toes to lie flat. And most important—the sole of the shoe, under the ball of your foot, should not round down in the center or bend up at the sides. If it does, the short arch may be forced down and flattened by your weight. Feel the inside of the shoe to make sure that the sole is not lower in the middle than at the sides.

When a foot is unable to carry its load uncomplainingly, knees, hips and spine suffer. A straight body, having good posture, is rarely found above weakened or distorted feet.

Send for the booklet "Standing Up to Life" which tells how to overcome many foot troubles by means of intelligent corrective foot exercises. Address Booklet Dept. 3-F-32

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Frederick H. Ecker, President
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE - - - OTTAWA

1872 . . . SIXTY YEARS IN CANADA . . . 1932

Eleven World Countries Report Higher Prices

Commodity price indices have increased in 11 world countries in recent months, according to data prepared by the Economic Research branch of the U. S. Department of Trade and Commerce and published in Commerce Reports. Latest available data for 27 countries is published and in nearly half of these some improvement is shown in commodity prices as measured by official indices. Notable exceptions to the upturn are United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and China, whose indices continue to show declines although in most cases these are fractional.

Countries whose indices show improvement and the latest month for which data is available in each case, are as follows: Austria (January); Chile (December); Denmark (February); Finland (January); France (February); Japan (January); Latvia (February); Norway (February); Spain (December); Sweden (February).

Says Auto Tax Should Not Exceed Highway Expense

Any upward revision of motor vehicle permit fees and gasoline taxes would impose an unfair burden upon Canadian motorists, according to W. G. Robertson, secretary of the Canadian Automobile Association and general manager of the Ontario Motor League, who predicts that in 1932 the motor industry will, through provincial taxation, contribute more than the entire cost of maintaining provincial highways, including interest on and amortization of highway debt.

"So far, in most provinces, taxes from motor vehicles have gone exclusively for road building purposes, and so long as this condition obtains the motorist is likely to pay the taxes cheerfully," Mr. Robertson declared, adding that latterly, however, there has been a distinct tendency on the part of provincial authorities to regard the motoring public as an easy means of obtaining revenue for general purposes.

"Further taxes," he added, "would not mean enlargement in the highway system, which is a national benefit, but will add to the general revenues of the country, and such taxes might as reasonably be levied on commodities, personal property, or personal services as on motor vehicles."

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Your Investments

Letters from subscribers to The Financial Post, who desire information bearing on their Canadian investments, will be answered by an early mail, and questions of general interest will be answered on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks or foreign securities generally. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must be enclosed. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram. We do not select lists of securities but will supply current facts about securities in a list you may supply. Nor do we attempt to make any forecasts of the probable trend of any security. The service, in other words, is one of fact and not of opinion.

Short Sales Needed To Prevent Extremes

Economist of New York Stock Exchange Claims That Laws Forbidding Sales of Borrowed Stocks and Commodities Had Proved Unsound and Dangerous Wherever Tried

"Short Selling," by J. Edward Meeker, economist of the New York Stock Exchange, (Harper & Bros., 49 East 33rd St., New York City, $4), breaks a lance against the contentions of those who are prone to blame all, or most of, the stock market troubles of the last two years and five months on short selling and specifically on "bear raids."

Mr. Meeker's views, though not popular with the rank and file of investors who are inclined to suspect something malevolent and antisocial in the activities of those whose transactions are intended to derive a profit from declining prices, are thoroughly orthodox. The views of most experts appear to be in agreement that the right to sell short on the market provides the best antidote to over-optimism when markets are booming and that a large short interest in times of depression is a valuable cushion because every short sale means that there must be a purchase at some time. To that extent stopping short sales would deprive stocks of a valuable market.

Creating Debts in Goods

Mr. Meeker thinks that most of the opposition to short selling arises because many people have come to think of a debt as necessarily a promise to pay money and they cannot understand a short sale which is a sale creating a debt in terms of goods. Yet in primitive times of barter which preceded the rise of present money economy, such debts in terms of goods must have been the principal method of employing credit to effect the exchange of goods. The short sale is merely the other swing of the pendulum from the purchase on margin of securities or commodities. In the short sale one sells borrowed stock before buying to replace the stock loaned, while in the marginal purchase one buys with borrowed money before selling in order to pay back the money loan.

Permits Odd Lot Trading

There are various kinds of short sales as applied to the stock market. One type of short sale is against stocks already owned, but which are at a distance or otherwise unobtainable for a period. By borrowing shares near at hand to sell and loaning an equivalent amount of money to the lender of stocks, the owner makes a sale when he wants to and can deliver his own stock when it arrives to replace the borrowed stock. Another type of short sale is merely a hedge to avoid the risk of price fluctuations, and consists of selling borrowed securities against securities owned. The man who sells short in this way can provide against loss, but he also makes it impossible to make a profit as well. The odd lot dealer, whose function it is to make a market for sales and purchases of stock from 1 to 99 shares and the arbitrageur whose lynx eye for discrepancies in price levels between various stock exchanges keeps them all in line, could not perform their valuable functions if short sales were forbidden.

Keeps Market Continuous

Main objections to short selling, however, have been directed against short sales made to obtain speculative profits. Short sales by the specialist and the floor trader—professional selling in other words—are indispensable, in Mr. Meeker's opinion, in the work of providing a "truly fluid and continuous market." The floor trader's operations, being completed always in a day, have no permanent effect on prices but prevent gaps in trading. Specialists, buying and selling for their own account or other brokers, operate in their particular stocks much as floor traders do in all stocks. If denied short sales, the result would be, in Mr. Meeker's opinion, a wider, thinner market, subject to sharper advances and declines in prices.

Private speculative ventures in short selling should also be allowed in Mr. Meeker's opinion. Cumulatively, such short sales provide a healthy influence in the market. Each one in turn adds a future and compulsory buyer in the security sold short. It is not in essence different from any other engagement made to pay in the future. Mr. Meeker describes the modus operandi of short sales in New York, analyzes short sales in recent troubled times in relation to total trading in stocks and declares experience demonstrates that forbidding short selling would limit markets and unnecessarily trammel trading in securities.

Warnings From "Ban" History

Mr. Meeker's book reviews every attempt for centuries to limit short sales and finds them all to have been abortive. As an emergency measure for a few days when a great war breaks out, when England goes off the gold standard or something else equally important happens, he felt that there was sometimes a case for a ban on short selling for a few days. The New York Stock Exchange had found even such emergency measures decidedly dangerous. There are about 120 pages of appendices and tables in the book, which may be considered quite exhaustive in its treatment of the subject of short selling so far as the average trader and investor is concerned. Arguments against short sales are considered seriatim, but the author is very vigorous in his contention that free and open markets require short selling for health and soundness.

Transcona Pays

I would be very much obliged if you would give me some information regarding the financial situation of the town of Transcona, Manitoba. I hold an $800 bond of this town and interest coupons were not paid in January last.

If you will present your interest coupons attached to your Transcona bonds to the Bank of Toronto at Winnipeg or possibly your local branch, the interest payment due in January will be paid in Canadian funds. The coupon calls for payment in U. S. funds, but the financial position of the town is not strong enough to provide for payment of a premium on U. S. funds at the present time.

The town of Transcona is a railway town and the Canadian National Railway shops located at that point are working on a part-time basis. Should the shops close down, Transcona undoubtedly would have a difficult time in meeting its obligations. A bondholders' protective committee has been formed, of which Jules Fortin, c/o Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association, 302 Bay Street, Toronto, is the secretary. We would suggest that you might communicate with Mr. Fortin. We understand that a large number of the bond holders, resident in the United States, have accepted payment of January interest in Canadian funds. While you would lose the premium which U. S. funds would bring, you would not by accepting Canadian funds at this time prejudice your chances of receiving United States funds on future interest payments.

Milton Brick

I have been unable to get any information regarding Milton Brick Co. which has been in default of bond interest for some months. Is there any prospect of interest being paid? It would be a great relief if a statement was made regarding protection of principal of the bonds.

National Trust Company is acting as receiver and manager for Milton Brick Co. No figures are available as to operations of the company and there is no definite indication as to what protection there may be for the principal amount of the bonds outstanding. This amounts to approximately $259,000.

The future of the company is directly linked up with building and construction activity in central Ontario and such activity has been at a low ebb due to legal uncertainties in the builders' lien situation and high rates of interest prevailing on mortgage money. Building in 1931 was considerably lower than in 1930, and the drop in production of bricks was down accordingly. There is no present indication of any improvement in the industry during 1932.

During 1931 Milton Brick Co. is understood to have earned its operating charges and the receiver will be satisfied if the company can be operated on that basis until building activity is resumed. It is felt that the competitive position of the company is reasonably good and the name of its product is well known. We are unable to ascertain the exact security behind the bonds and it is almost impossible to say what price the property and plant of the company would bring if put up for forced sale. The National Trust Co. has taken over its bank loans and has received bonds of the company formerly held by the bank and has issued in return a receiver's certificate to the bank. Taxes for 1931 on the property have not yet been paid, since the cost of remaining in arrears is less than it would cost to borrow money from the bank, if this were possible.

We might point out that, except for the fact that interest on the bonds is not being paid, bondholders are in no worse position with regard to information than they have been at any time since the bonds were issued in 1925. The company has never made a practice of giving any financial figures and therefore bondholders have never known just what security there was underlying the bonds. There would appear to be no possibility of continuing bond interest payable at an early date.

Wm. Davies Bonds

I have been advised to sell my Wm. Davies Co. bond at 77 which is somewhat less than it cost me. I am told that the Toronto plant has been closed and interest payment is dependent upon the earnings of other subsidiaries. I am also told that the company is a United States corporation and that government takes a 3 per cent income tax and that I have to file an exemption certificate to get a refund. Do you think the company is in good standing?

It is true that the William Davies plant in Toronto has been closed and since this subsidiary of Canada Packers does not issue separate earnings statement or balance sheet it is impossible to tell the exact position of the bonds. The balance sheet of the company is consolidated with that of Canada Packers and its various subsidiaries, and this statement usually appears some time in June. There is no indication that William Davies Company will pass bond interest due on May 1st, but on the other hand there is no means of telling whether this will be paid or not.

Canada Packers showed considerable reduction in net profits for the year ended March 26, 1931, and operating conditions have not materially improved during the past year. The current market for the William Davies Company bonds is approximately 78 bid, which is more or less in line with prices of other fairly good industrial bonds. It would seem that if there were any considerable doubt as to the company meeting its May 1st bond interest, the bonds would be selling at a lower price. The fact that an exemption certificate has to be filed in order for you to get a refund on the 3 per cent income tax which is kept by the company for the U. S. government is somewhat of a nuisance, but is more or less routine procedure. This, of course, would not be necessary on a bond of a Canadian company.

Can. Financial Founders

Can you give me any information regarding Canadian Financial Founders?

They have a proposition, I understand, whereby one pays into their fund the sum of $10 per month for 10 years and they guarantee $2,100 at maturity. In addition to this they have a life assurance contract for $1,200 which, I understand, is carried by the Montreal Life.

With the monthly payments, I understand, they buy common stocks which are held in trust for the clients until the expiry of the contract at which time they can either take a certain sum out in cash or they can take over the common stocks.

The proposition doesn't look sound to me and I was wondering if you could give me any information on it. I understand it is an American association but evidently they are operating in Canada.

Canadian Financial Founders cannot and does not guarantee that one of its $1,200 certificates will be worth $2,100 at maturity. It does estimate that the certificate will approximately double its face value at maturity, but this is open to question. Canadian Financial Founders is a Canadian company, sponsored, we understand, by Canadian interests, but the money invested with them is placed in Diversified Trustees' shares, Series C, which is a fixed trust of the accumulative type, which is sponsored and controlled by American interests and which carries in its portfolio stocks of American companies.

Life insurance protection is provided to the extent of the unpaid portion of the face value of the Financial Founders certificates and in case of the investor's death, the insurance would benefit his heirs.

From the monthly installments paid by the investor to Canadian Financial Founders are taken sales and management costs and profit of Canadian Financial Founders and premiums on insurance. The remainder is placed in Diversified Trustees' shares, Series C, which must be paid for in United States funds, and premiums on such payments would amount to around 10 per cent or 11 per cent at the present time, and reduce the investor's equity in Diversified Trustees' Shares by that amount. Initial costs are high and only a comparatively small amount of the monthly payments in the first few years actually go into Diversified Trustees' Shares. In order to get whatever major benefits may accrue from the plan the investor must continue his monthly payments over most or all of the ten-year period.

Lord Nelson Hotel

I am particularly anxious to know the situation surrounding the bonds of the Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax. Has there been a change in interest rates and what is the position of the bonds?

The Canadian Pacific Railway has agreed to guarantee the bonds of the Lord Nelson Hotel with the stipulation that the rate of interest is reduced from six and a half per cent to four per cent. Indications are that revenue of the hotel itself last year was insufficient to cover fixed charges and the C. P. R.'s guarantee has obviated the possible occurrence of a default.

Though the return on the bonds has been reduced the railway company's guarantee has advantages and, broadly speaking, the position of the bonds has been strengthened.

Consolidated Bakeries

I would like to obtain information concerning "Consolidated Bakeries Ltd." Your series of articles on Canadian Mergers are very interesting.

Consolidated Bakeries has not yet published its financial statement for 1931. In 1930, as a result of generally unsatisfactory business conditions and the drop in the price of commodities especially, competition was keener, sales volume smaller, and selling prices lower in products of baking and bread companies. Earnings of Consolidated Bakeries applicable to common shares, therefore, fell from $2.17 a share in 1929 to 86c. a share in 1930. It had paid on the $2 a share basis in 1929 and this was reduced to the basis of $1 a share in 1930. It is still paying at that rate in 1932.

Last statement of the company showed a good working capital position and indicated that through varied economies the company is getting itself into a position where it can take advantage of any improvement in demand.

The company operates 13 bakeries in Ontario and Quebec.

High Grade Bonds

A client of this bank has recently inherited approximately $30,000, of this amount $15,000 has been invested in the National Service Loan maturing 1941.

She has at the present time about $12,000 further to invest and it has been suggested to her, in order to increase her income, to place it in the following securities:

$4,000 British Columbia, 6's, Mar. 1, 1949.

$4,000 Saskatchewan 6's, Mar. 1, 1952.

$4,000 Alberta 6's, Mar. 1, 1947.

As our client will be entirely dependent on income, she wishes to invest it at a minimum of risk.

We would appreciate if you would advise if in your opinion the above securities are quite safe, or if she would be better advised to place it all in Dominion of Canada bonds.

While there would seem to be no likelihood of British Columbia, Saskatchewan or Alberta defaulting on their securities, it would seem that in the interests of diversification it might be advisable if your client did not place her entire capital in bonds of the Western provinces.

She might place part of her funds in Dominion government bonds, Ontario bonds and part in bonds of some large city such as Toronto. Both of these bonds command a much better market than do the bonds of the Western provinces. While marketability may not be of first importance to this investor, at least some consideration should be given to this point. It might also be advisable that at least part of the bonds that she purchases should be payable in United States, as well as Canadian funds. All of the three bonds that you mention are payable in Canadian funds only.

Rising Prices in London

I notice by the daily paper that the London, England, has recently marketed bonds on the London Market at a price which gives a yield very closely approximating the yield of our National Service Loan.

I would be glad of an explanation as to why our government apparently has to pay as much for money as a very secondary English railway

One reason for the appreciation in price of the bonds of the Metropolitan District Railway bonds to a point where they give almost the same yield as do the National Service Loan bonds is that exchange restrictions in Great Britain have made it difficult for Britishers to invest abroad and they have had to concentrate on home securities. The greater demand made the latter rise.

Recent sales have been made under an entirely different set of conditions than existed in November, 1931, and since that time there has been a substantial improvement in the world's security markets. Dominion financing took place in November because of extreme necessity and the price was influenced by the large amount of money needed by the Government which had to be raised internally.

To Hold or Sell

Should I sell some of the securities listed at the end of this letter and convert the funds into other stocks, or is there a reasonable chance of them turning out well eventually? I am in no hurry for capital invested and have another $1,000 to invest.

My present holdings are: $3,000 bond, Abitibi 5 per cent, bought at $70; $2,000 bond Alberta, bought at $98.75; $2,000 bond Alberta, bought at $86; $1,000 bond, Dominion 1932 issue; $1,000 bond, Con. Oka Sand & Gravel, $100; $2,000 Alberta School Debenture; 200 common, Cockshutt Plow, cost $13.30; 5 common, Consumers Gas, cost $176; 100 common, Int. Pete, cost $21.40; 100 common Imperial Oil, cost $33; 50 common, Lake of the Woods, cost $49.

Abitibi is one of the leading newsprint companies of Canada but it has felt the full effect of the great drop in prices and volume of demand which came with the depression. There is still intense competition and the company entered 1932 with a drop of $4 a ton in the price of newsprint. It is helped to some extent while there is premium on the United States dollar because it is paid for most of its output in United States money. Interest on the 5 per cent bonds was earned in 1931 and apparently the company's policy of closing down all operations and using up existing woodpiles through 1932 is intended to enable it to meet all existing commitments including bank and bond interest as fully as possible. Later earnings will depend on the volume of demand for its products. Commitments as to completion of Abitibi canyon power project and buying Thunder Bay Paper Co. run into several millions as well. These will have to be financed.

As to selling your Alberta or Dominion Government bonds you would lose money if you were to do so but apparently for your new money you have had very good opportunities with recent issues such as Ontario, Montreal and Toronto, which have been offering on a basis which in normal years is seldom experienced.

Cockshutt Plow must await the return of purchasing power to farmers before one can expect the company to prosper. It has maintained a good financial position in face of the depression to date and in spite of the fact that farmers have been buying in 1931 probably less than at any time in the century.

Consumers Gas has a contract with the city of Toronto whereby it can charge rates sufficient to enable it to pay 10 per cent on its common stock. The company is exceedingly well managed and the stock is regarded as having high investment value. Present prices are lower than that at which you bought, but there has been no change in real value of the securities.

International Petroleum has its chief operations in Peru and Colombia and naturally has to take the chance of all that happens in those countries in the way of political insurrection and also it has to do a world business in the face of the present over-production of crude oil. So far it apparently has done quite well even under these conditions, although it does not publish a financial statement, its operations being consolidated with those of Imperial Oil.

Imperial Oil is regarded as having earned its dividend in 1931 but 60 per cent of this dividend comes from earnings of the company outside of Canada, notably from International Petroleum.

Lake of the Woods has been experiencing adverse business for the last two or three years. All flour milling companies have found larger tariff barriers to get over in foreign markets in the last few years than at any time this century. Lake of the Woods has large bank loans and until these are considerably reduced the position of the common stock will not be considered attractive.

Tip-Top Tailors

Injustice was done in the last issue of The Financial Post to the working capital position of Tip Top Tailors through an unfortunate error by which inventory figures were substituted for current liabilities. The company on January 2, 1932, actually had current assets of $1,213,542 and current liabilities of $161,109, a ratio of 7.53 to 1, whereas a year earlier current assets were $1,469,658, just 3.03 times current liabilities of $484,421. This greatly improved ratio was secured despite lower inventories, receivables and investments because in 1931 bank and other loans of $250,000 were replaced by a secured bank loan of $120,250, accounts and bills payable dropped from $211,193 to $31,859 and income tax reserve needed dropped from $23,228 to $9,000.

Pulp and Paper Industry

B. C. PULP & PAPER REPORT REVEALS PROFIT DECLINE

Deficit Brought Forward Into Current Year of $142,348

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Operating profit of British Columbia Pulp and Paper Co. in 1931 showed a sharp reduction totalling $363,446 compared with $671,903 in the previous year. After provision for bond interest, depreciation, income tax, and investment write-offs there was a deficit of $171,588. Profits, after provision for depreciation, were not sufficient to cover interest charges in full.

During the year, one half-yearly dividend was paid on the preferred stock increasing the deficit to $200,788. This compared with a surplus, after dividends, of $2,282, in 1930. A debit balance of $142,348 was brought forward into the current year.

Following are details of profit and loss for the past three years:

	1931 $	1930 $	1929 $
Oper. profits ...	363,446	671,903	599,776
Bond int.	310,123	316,585	321,740
Balance	53,323	355,318	278,036
Deprec.	200,000	300,000	220,000
Invest. write-offs	*22,000	......	......
Income taxes ..	2,911	14,102	17,345
Balance	†171,588	41,216	40,691
Pfd. divid	29,200	38,934	38,934
Surplus	†200,788	2,282	1,757
Prev. surplus ..	58,440	56,158	54,401
P. & L. bal. ...	†142,348	58,440	56,158

*Provision to write down Dominion Government guaranteed bonds to market value.

†Deficit.

Working Capital Lower

The balance sheet shows a net working capital of $1,002,033 compared with $1,289,080 at the end of 1930. Current assets of $1,234,785 were more than five times current liabilities.

In assets, cash is higher by $47,000 at $82,918 and inventories are down $350,000 at $710,055. Government guaranteed bonds have declined $125,000 to $224,375 and receivables are higher by $95,000 at $217,437. Properties, less depreciation and depletion reserve of $1,845,083, are carried at $7,093,093. Investments at $71,675 show an increase of $28,000.

Bank Loan Outstanding

In liabilities, a bank loan of $50,000 makes its first appearance. Accounts payable are lower by $82,000 at $131,079 and income tax reserve has been reduced by $12,000 to $1,600.

During the year there were redeemed $130,000 of six per cent first mortgage bonds, leaving $3,321,000 outstanding, and 7 per cent general mortgage bonds outstanding have been reduced by $54,600, to $1,445,400.

Preferred stock comprises $556,200 of 7 per cent shares and there are 100,000 shares of no par value common stock carried at $3,000,000. Contingency reserve of $10,000 is unchanged.

Remarks to Shareholders

In his remarks to shareholders, Lawrence Killan, president of the company, said in part:

"During the past year, further drastic reductions in the market prices of your products have been necessary, and at the present time the situation has been made more difficult by the depreciation of the currencies of competitors, in relation to Canadian currency. Manufacturing costs have been further reduced and all reasonable economies are being practised."

U. S. NEWSPRINT IMPORTS GROW FROM EUROPE

Canada's Share in January Shows Drop from Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Imports of European newsprint into the United States in January 1932 continue to show the gains which characterized figures covering 1931. Though Canada supplies the vast majority of U. S. imports of newsprint, its proportion in relation to total imports tends to show a slight decline.

For instance, in January 1932 the United States imported from all sources 166,516 tons of newsprint. Of this Canada supplied 128,840 tons or 77 per cent. European producers supplied 16,410 tons or roughly 10 per cent of total imports and Newfoundland shipped the balance.

Drop from Last Year

In January, 1931, total imports of newsprint into the United States were 175,065 tons. Of that larger total Canada was responsible for 82 per cent or 144,882 tons as compared with 7 per cent supplied by European producers and 11 per cent by Newfoundland.

Figures covering imports of newsprint supplied to U. S. in January, 1932, show increases in shipments from Finland, Germany, Norway, and Sweden in moderate amounts; the total overseas imports were 16,410 tons against 13,388 tons in January, 1931.

Demand Shows Decline

Against this Canada sent 128,840 tons of newsprint to the United States in January this year as compared with 144,882 tons in the same month of the preceding year. Newfoundland, like the overseas producers increased its shipments to the United States in January, 1932. These totalled 21,266 tons compared with 16,795 tons in January 1931.

Imports of European newsprint into the United States during the whole of 1931 totalled 151,069 tons. This represents an increase of approximately 17,000 tons over that reported in 1930, and was the largest volume of newsprint brought into the United States from European countries since 1924.

PAPER EXPORTS FOR FEBRUARY DROP SHARPLY

Newsprint and Pulp Values at Lower Levels

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Total exports of paper and its manufactures from Canada in February, 1932, were valued at $7,191,649 compared with $8,416,015 in the same month in 1931 and $8,957,366 in January, 1932. Newsprint exports dropped from $8,086,266 in February 1931 to $6,894,515 in the same month this year.

Kraft paper shipments were valued at $95,757, an increase of over $4,000 compared with February, 1931, and wallboard exports were up $13,000 at $71,223 over February last year. Book paper exports were $12,954 compared with $15,256 in February, 1931, and paperboard exports declined by $7,000 to $63,314 in February this year.

Pulp Shipments Lower

In the Kraft pulp division, exports of sulphate in February were valued at $257,632. This was a wide increase over $67,904 recorded in January but a decline from $362,162 reported in February last year. Bleached sulphite exports at $1,003,927 compared with $1,368,073 in February, 1931, and unbleached sulphite was lower by $43,000 at $335,267 compared with last year.

Groundwood pulp exports in February dropped sharply, amounting to $134,765 compared with $365,838 in the same month last year. Total wood pulp and screenings were exported to the value of $1,746,717, compared with $2,518,190 in February, 1931.

A further decline in pulp wood shipments is reported. Total pulpwood exports in February amounted to $201,386, a decline of $450,000 from the same month last year and a drop of $200,000 from January, 1932.

Seek Increase In Minas Basin Share Capital

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shareholders of Minas Basin Pulp and Paper Mills will be asked to approve an increase in the company's capital structure at a special general meeting to be held April 13.

It is proposed to increase the company's capital to $600,000 by creation of additional shares of $50 par value with dividend ranking equal to the existing common shares. The new shares will first be offered to shareholders in proportion to their holdings; if rights are not exercised within twenty-one days of the offering, or longer, as directors may determine, the stock may be disposed of at the discretion of the directors. Present capitalization comprises $100,000 of 7 per cent preferred and $150,000 of common stock.

Minas Basin Pulp and Paper mills is one of the few pulp manufacturing companies operating in Nova Scotia. Plant comprises a modern groundwood mill at Hantsport, having a daily output of about 40 tons of air-dried pulp. Production is marketed with the Scott Paper Co. of the United States.

Price Bros. Saw Mills Less Active Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sawmill operations of Price Bros. & Co. in 1931 showed a decline from the previous year, the company sawing 65,000,000 feet as against 76,000,000 feet in 1930. Lath output, however, increased 8,455,000 pieces, which was about 2½ times as great as their lath output in 1930.

In shingles the firm turned out 23,282,000 in 1931 compared with 50,134,000 in 1930. Railway ties were very dull and in 1931 Price Bros. & Co. cut 42,025 pieces compared with 91,234 pieces in 1930.

Great Britain & Canada Dividend is Deferred

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Dividends on the preferred stock of Great Britain and Canada Investment Corp., payable April 1, 1932, have been deferred. Directors state that they have been compelled to take this step in view of the decrease in income from some of the securities held by the company, and the necessity for conserving resources during the present period of unsettled financial conditions, and depreciated values.

There is outstanding $4,000,000 of 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock on which earnings in the year ended March 31, 1931, were equal to $5.58 a share, before income tax. At the end of that year, investments were carried at $11,098,569, but after taking into consideration investment reserve of $173,305, securities, at market value, showed a depreciation from book value of about $2,907,000 or 26.12 per cent. There are also outstanding $6,000,000 of 4½ per cent convertible debentures.

Shipments of Asbestos Show Marked Decline

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shipments of Asbestos from Thetford, Black Lake, Coleraine, and East Broughton in February, 1932, showed further declines compared with the same month in previous years. Shipments of Crude No. 1 in February were but 3 tons compared with 8 in the same month in 1931, and 81 in 1930. Crude No. 2 shipments at 10 tons compared with 29 tons and 105 tons in February of the two preceding years.

Shipments of fibre were 2,237 tons in February, 1932, compared with 4,221 tons in February of the previous year, and shorts in bags at 2,343 tons in February, 1932, compared with 3,397 tons and 5,431 tons in the same months in the two preceding years.

No refuse in bulk has been shipped to date during the current year.

Craig, Luther Announces Change in Partnership

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dr. Austin D. Irvine, and P. H. Brault have withdrawn from partnership in Montreal Stock Exchange House of Craig, Luther & Irvine. The firm in future will be known as Craig, Luther & Co. with the following members: J. P. Craig, W. E. J. Luther, and E. G. Graves.

Oka Sand Omits Action on Preferred Dividend

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Dividends on the preferred stock of Consolidated Oka Sand & Gravel Co., ordinarily payable in April, have been deferred. This action was forecast in the financial statement for 1931, which revealed earnings insufficient to cover the total disbursement on $701,700 of seven per cent preferred stock.

Net profits in 1931, after charges, were $36,433, compared with dividend requirements of $49,119. In his remarks to shareholders, James Playfair, president of the company, said that since December, 1931, there had been a very decided falling off in sales, and prospects indicated a marked reduction in the amount of business offering.

The company owns sand and gravel deposits in Quebec, and operates a fleet of tugs, barges, and dredges together with discharging and distributing plants on the Lachine Canal.

4%
paid on deposits—
subject to withdrawal
by cheque.

CENTRAL CANADA
LOAN AND SAVINGS
COMPANY
KING AND VICTORIA STS., TORONTO
23 SIMCOE ST. N., OSHAWA

ESTABLISHED 1884

SUB-LEASE
The Canadian
Bank of Commerce
Building

We have been authorized by one of our tenants who have more space than they require, to sublet a portion of their space in the new head office building of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

McWILLIAMS
& BROUGHALL
Rental Agents
25 King Street West
TORONTO
Elgin 4182

Sutcliffe Company Ltd.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
and
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS
NEW LISKEARD, ONTARIO

JAMES W. SEWALL
Consulting Forestry
JAMES W. SEWALL
Old Town, Maine
PHILLIPS & BENNER
Ruttan Block, Port Arthur, Ontario

Abitibi Power & Paper
Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
Owning and operating mills at
Murray Bay, Que. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Beaupre, Que. Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Smooth Rock Falls, Ont
Espanola, Ont. Fort William, Ont.
Pine Falls, Manitoba
Daily Capacity 2200 Tons Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Woods Manufacturing
Company, Limited
Jute and Cotton Bags
Hessians, Buckrams
Paddings and Twine
Tents
Flags
Tarpaulins
Clothing and Cotton Fabrics
Factories at
MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA,
WINNIPEG, WELLAND
Head Office
MONTREAL

National Steel Car
Corporation Limited
Builders of Passenger Cars—Freight Cars—Street Cars—Air Dump and Industrial Cars of all descriptions. Automobile Chassis Frames, Woodwork and Parts—Steel Pressings—Forgings—Drop Forgings.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA
621 St. James Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries
LIMITED
Lantic Sugar
General Offices
485 McGILL STREET
MONTREAL
Refineries - Saint John, N. B.

HAMILTON BRIDGE COMPANY
LIMITED
Designers, Fabricators and Erectors
of every class of
Structural Steel Work
Head Office and Works:
HAMILTON - CANADA

DIVIDEND NOTICE

HAMILTON BRIDGE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE OF PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1⅝% has been declared on the outstanding 6½% CUMULATIVE FIRST PREFERRED STOCK of Hamilton Bridge Company, Limited, for quarter ending April 30th, 1932, payable the 2nd day of May, 1932, to Shareholders of record as at the close of business on the 15th day of April, 1932.

By Order of the Board.
F. G. WILSON,
Secretary.

Belding Corticelli Limited

DIVIDEND No. 24

Notice is hereby given that on the Common Stock of this Company, the Directors have declared a Quarterly Dividend of 1¾%, payable on the 2nd day of May to Shareholders of record at the close of business the 15th day of April, 1932.

By Order of the Board,
D. F. POLLOCK,
Secretary.

Highland Dairy, Limited

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND NO. 9

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of $1.75 per share for the three-month period ending March 31st, 1932, being at the rate of 7% per annum, has been declared on the outstanding Preference Shares of the Company, payable on April 1st, 1932, to shareholders of record on the Register at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1932.

By order of the Board.
M. MAYNE KENNEDY,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario, March 24, 1932.

English Electric COMPANY of Canada, Ltd.

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Seventy-five cents (75c) on the Class "A" Stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1932, payable April 15th, 1932, to shareholders of record March 31st, 1932.

By order of the Board.
A. MUNDY,
Secretary.

Toronto, March 23rd, 1932.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

TEXTILE DOMINION CO. LTD.

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarter per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1932, payable April 15th, 1932, to shareholders of record March 31st, 1932.

By order of the Board.
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, March 7th, 1932.

The TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

DIVIDEND NO. 143

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (3%) has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending March 31st, 1932, being at the rate of

TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

and that the same will be payable on or after Friday, the first day of April, 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 19th, 1932.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. G. WATSON,
General Manager.

Toronto, March 15th, 1932.

THRIFT STORES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared by Thrift Stores, Limited:

One and five-eighths per cent (1⅝%) on the 6½% FIRST CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERENCE SHARES, and

One and three quarters per cent (1¾%) on the SECOND CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERENCE SHARES.

Both dividends are for the quarter ending March 31st, 1932, payable April 1st, 1932, to shareholders of record March 23rd, 1932.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Thos. F. Mundy, Secretary.

Montreal, March 26th, 1932.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND NO. 83

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty-three and three-quarters cents (43¾c) on the new Preference Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1932, payable May 2nd, 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business April 7th, 1932.

By Order of the Board,
H. S. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ontario,
February 24th, 1932.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

ORDINARY DIVIDEND NO. 61

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty-three and three-quarters cents (43¾c) on the new Ordinary Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1932, payable May 2nd, 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business April 7th, 1932.

By Order of the Board,
H. S. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ontario,
February 24th, 1932.

Gloom Lightens For Paramount As Debts Paid

Canadian holders of Paramount Publix common stock—received in exchange for stock of Famous Players of Canada—saw the psychological gloom surrounding their stock lighten in two important particulars during March.

First, in Canada, the charge brought against the Canadian subsidiary of forming a combine was dismissed by Mr. Justice Garrow in a decision on March 5. Bonds of Famous Players showed a decided rise since the court case was closed.

Second, Paramount has sold its 50 per cent interest in Columbia Broadcasting System to a banking group made up of William S. Paley and associates for $5,200,000 and repurchased for $4,036,000 its own stock according to the repurchase agreements which were given in 1929. Paramount has no further obligations to meet under these repurchase agreements.

The original debt of Paramount Publix approximated $12,000,000 in stock repurchase agreements which became operative when the market prices fell below the price at which the stock was given. The company suffered somewhat reduced earnings in common with other units in the industry, and has been forced to omit dividends to meet the maturing obligations. Wages and salaries had also to be cut to save money.

At the same time, it is reported that a saving of $1,200,000 a year made through the closure of 300 unprofitable theatres in smaller towns has been applied to adjustment of employee stock purchase contracts. It is said the company intends to make some return to employees of funds used in the purchase of stock at prices as high as $70, compared with the present market price of about 10.

PELISSIERS VOTING NOW BY PREFERRED

Company Lost $1,000 in 1931 After Taxes and Depreciation

Pelissiers Ltd., in the year ended January 31, 1932, showed a loss of nearly $1,000 after paying Dominion, Provincial and Municipal taxes of $108,003 and writing off depreciation amounting to $19,408.

P. C. Anderson, president, states that improvements made during the year made the plant and equipment more efficient and up-to-date than ever in the company's history.

He reported sales as having increased during the year and bank loans as having been reduced to $1,000 and that an offer of merger with an eastern corporation had been refused.

Current assets show a good position.

Preferred shareholders now exercise voting rights.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended January 31

	1932 $	1931 $
Net earnings	18,413	17,194
Less: Depreciation	19,408	20,209
Res. for inc. tax	....	1,100
Losses re interprov. consignments	....	34,981
Net profit	*995	*39,096
Less Pref. divds.	....	13,214
Surplus for year	*995	*52,310
Add: Prev. surplus	17,607	69,918
Bal. carr. forward	16,612	17,608

*Deficit or loss.

WORKING CAPITAL

	1932 $	1931 $	1930 $
Current assets	122,379	106,779	152,775
Current liabs.	39,970	38,203	25,114
Working capital	82,409	68,576	127,661
Ratio	3.06—1	2.80—1	6.08—1

NOTICE

Business Opportunity Wanted with Financial House

Young man with first-class experience in financial work, wishes to become connected with a reliable firm (financial house or otherwise) with ultimate object of becoming financially interested. Communications will be considered strictly confidential. Very highest of references as to character and connections available. Reply to Box 311, The Financial Post, Toronto.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1932, has been declared upon the paid in Capital Stock of the Company, to the shareholders of record on Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1932, at 4 o'clock p.m., and payable on Friday, the 15th day of April, 1932.

By Order of the Board,
PATRICK DUBEE,
Secretary-Treasurer

March 21st, 1932.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twelve and one-half cents per share on the no par value common stock of the Company has been declared for the three months ending April 30, 1932, payable on May 14, 1932, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on April 30, 1932.

By Order of the Board.
C. E. GREARSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, March 24, 1932.

DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED

Dividend No. 2

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 10c per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, and that same will be paid on the second day of May 1932 to shareholders on record at the close of business April 15th, 1932.

By order of the Board,
JAMES A. BRAND,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario.
March 31st, 1932.

Transfer office, Chartered Trust & Executor Co., 34 King St. West, Toronto.

WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto & Curb Markets

WEEK ENDING MARCH 28

Range 1932 High	Low	Divd. Rate in $	Yield in % Mar. 26		Sales	Close Mar. 21 (or last)	Week Ending —Mar. 28— High	Low	Close
3½	2½			Abitibi	145	2⅞	2½	2⅛	2½
10	6			Do. pref.		8¼			
x105	80			Do. pref.		80½			
80	80	7	8.8	Acme F. D'y, p		80			
5	4½			Agnew Surp.		5			
x88	83	7	8.4	Do. pref.		83			
7	4			Alta. Pac. Gr.		4			
25	20			Do. pref.	40	24½	22	21¾	21¾
3½	2½			Amal. Electric		3½			
10⅞	9			Do. pref.		10½			
x3½	2½			Anglo N. Hold.		3½			
.37	.15			Asbestos		.20			
1.00	.60			Do. pref.	10	.90	.75	.75	.75
6	5	60c	11.7	Assoc. Brew.		5			
69½	68½	7	10.1	Do. pref.		69½			
x10	3			Assoc. Can.		3			
x69	65	4+50		Assoc. Tel.		66			
22½	16			Atlan. Sugar		21			
92½	92			Do. pref.		92½			
159¾	159¾	10	6.3	Bk. Can. Nat.*		159¾			
225	215	12	5.6	Bk. Montreal*		215			
274	267	16	5.9	Bk. N. Scotia*		269			
193	193	12	6.2	Bk. Toronto*		193			
x24	8½			Barcelona		15			
2½	2½			Bathurst Pr.		2½			
1	1			Do. (B)		1			
‡26	26			Bawlf Grain					
x25	20			Do. pref.		20			
5	5			Beath & Sons.		5			
10	10	1	10	Beatty Bros. A		10			
60	57	6	10	Do. pref.		60			
3.50	.50			Beauharnois	3930	1.00	1.00	.50	.70
x93	85	7		Belding Cort.		85			
x100	90	7		Do. pref.		90			
x55	10			Belgo C. P. pf		10			
120	107	8		Bell Telephone	654	110	110⅞	107	107½
3	2			Biltmore Hats.	15	2½	3	3	3
x65	45	7		Do. pref.		45			
4	2			Bissell, T. E.		2			
‡97	88			Do. pref.					
8	4			Blue Ribbon		4			
25	12	2	13.3	Do. pref.		15			
20	17½	2	10	Brant Cd. pf.		20			
14½	10⅛	1	7.7	Brazilian Tr.	2109	13½	12⅞	12½	12⅞
x¾	⅜			Brew. & Distil.		⅜			
1	⅜			Brewing Corp.					
3½	2			Do. pref.	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
11⅛	9⅞	80c	7.5	Brit. Amer. Oil	684	10½	11	10⅜	10½
1½	1			B.C. Packers	490	1	1	1	1
6¼	4½			Do. pref.		5			
26	21	2	8.1	B.C. Power (A)	296	24½	25	24½	24¾
7½	5⅞			Do. (B)	70	5½	6	5¼	5¼
4	4			Bruck S. Mills.		4			
20½	17	2	10.5	Building Prod.	50	18¾	19	19	19
32	28	3	10.4	Burt, F. N.	35	28¾	28⅞	28½	28½
125	125	6	4.8	Calgary Pr.		125			
3	2			Canada Bread		3			
85	82	7	8.4	Do. pref. (A)		83			
25	25	2	8	Do. pref. B.		25			
9	7	1	12.1	Canada Bud	30	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
7	5½			Can. Cement	415	6	6¼	6	6
66	60	6.50	10.6	Do. pref.	140	60	61½	60	61
b13½	10	1.20	9.8	Canada Dry	1600	12¼	12⅜	11¼	11¼
6	5			Can. Forg. (A)		5			
7	2			Do. (B)	30	2	7	5	7
x68	60	3		Canada Iron		60			
x80	75	6		Do. pref.		80			
x650	630	20		Canada Life		630			
14¾	11¼	1.50	11.3	Can. Malting	45	14	14	13½	13½
15	15	80c	5.3	Can. Nor. Pr.		15			
92	85	7	7.6	Do. pref.		88			
x6	⅜			Can. Paving		⅜			
x51	10½			Do. pref.		10½			
186	185	12	6.5	Can. Perman.*		185			
1	¼			Can. Pr. & Pa.		¼			
2½	2			Can. Steamsh's	20	2	2½	2½	2½
9	5			Do. pref.	220	9	9	9	9
16	14	1.60	10.3	Can. Vinegars	10	15½	15½	15½	15½
55	47	4	8.5	Can. W. Cable	60	47	47	47	47
18	12½			Do. (B)	25	18	13	13	13
1½	1			Can. Bakeries		1½			
14	12			Do. pref.	2	12	12	12	12
191	186	12	6.4	Can. Bk. Com.*		186			
13½	13	1.25	9.6	Can. Bronze		13			
102	102	7	6.9	Do. pref.		102			
x13½	8	20c	2.5	Can. Canners*		8			
80	80	6	7.5	Do. 1st pf.*		80			
9	9	68c	7.5	Do. 2nd pf.*		9			
7½	6	1	16.3	Can. Car & F'y	545	6½	6½	6	6¼
16	14½	1.75	11.7	Do. pref.	135	15	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
6	4			Can. Celanese		6			
60	52	7	11.7	Do. pref.	95	60	60	60	60
x58	30	2	6.7	Can. Convert.		30			
‡50	50			Can. Cottons					
60	60	6	10	Do. pref.		60			
17	12			Can. Dredge	5	15½	15½	15½	15½
x92	92	7		Do. pref.		92			
68	68	6	8.8	Can. Fairb. pf.		68			
4	4			Can. For. Inv.		4			
x80	70	8		Do. pref.		77			
x300	200	4		Can. Gen. Elec.		200			
59	54	3.50	6.3	Do. pref.	104	55½	56	54¼	55
66	48	6	12.5	Can. Hyd. E. p.	85	52	51	48	48
1½	1			Can. Ind. Alc.	325	1	1	1	1
.80	.50			Do. (B)		.60			
x5.00	3.95			Can. Int. I. Tr.		3.95			
x70	64½			Do. pref.		65			
20	20	1	5	Can. Lt. & Pr.		20			
x18	1			Can. Locomo.		1			
x25	5			Do. pref.		5			
b1¼	¾			Can. Marconi	2600	1	1⅛	1	1
13	10	1	8.7	Canadian Oil	10	12	11½	11½	11½
93	98	8	8.2	Do. pref.		98			
22⅞	13¼	1.25	7.9	Can. Pacific	10007	16½	16½	15⅜	15⅞
x6½	5			C. Pr. & P. Inv		5			
2½	2			Can. Vickers		2½			
20½	20½			Do. pref.		20½			
2⅞	2	20c	10	Can. Wineries	60	2	2	2	2
7½	5½	1	18.2	Can. Wire Box	1	6	5½	5½	5½
12	9			Catelli Mac. A		9			
x5	5			Do. (B)		5			
x301	290	12+2	4.7	Cent. Can. L'n*		300			
2.05	1.44	10c		Chem. Research	800	1.56	1.48	1.48	1.48
7.25	6.00	30c(c)		Cities Service*		6.75			
6	4½			Cockshutt Plow		5			
2	2			Comm. Alcohol		2			
3½	1½			Conduits		2			
x94	84			Do. pref.		90			
8	5	1	16.7	Cons. Bakeries	465	6½	6½	5⅞	6
1	½			Cons. Food Pr.					
x6	3			Do. (A)		3			
5	3			Cons. Indust.		4			
4	4			Cons. Paper		4			
15	15			Cons. Press		15			
35	30	7	20	Cons. Sand. pf.		35			
75	64	2.50†	3.8	Cons. Smelters	439	67	67	64½	65½
166	149½	10	6.5	Consumers Gas	301	154	153	149½	153
‡35	30			Cooksville Co.					
‡85	85			Do. pref.					
x20½	15			Corpor. Steel		15			
‡90	90			Corr. P. Box pf					
3¼	2⅞			Cosgrave Br.	190	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5	3½			Cosmos Imp.		4½			
68	62	7	11.3	Do. pref.		62			
3	2			Crown Do. Oil		2¾			
13	9	3		Crow's N. Coal		12			
1½	1½			David & Fre. B		1½			
x12½	12½			De Havilland		12½			
x9	5			Disher Steel		5			
x10	10	1.50		Do. pref.		10			
6⅜	3½			Distill-Seagram	215	3½	4	3⅜	3¾
7	7			Dodge "A" pf.		7			
194	189	12	6.3	Dominion Bk.*		189			
27	27	2.50	9.2	Dom. Bridge*		27			
x40	40			Dom. Coal*		40			
22½	21			Dom. Engineer		21			
‡14	10			Dom. Found.					
65	57	5	8.8	Dom. Glass*	25	60	57	57	57
112	100	7	7	Do. pref.		100			
5½	3	40c	12.3	Dom. Motors	55	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
7½	3½			Dom. Pr. Stubs		6½			
2½	1⅝			Dom. St. & CB	255	2	2	1⅝	1⅝
x24	24			Dom. Steel, pf.		24			
20	16½	1.20+30c	8.1	Dom. Stores	398	18½	18½	18	18
5	4			Dom. Tar & Ch		4			
x95	79½	6.50		Do. pref.		79½			
63½	50	5	9.1	Dom. Textile	5	53½	55	55	55
105	100	7	7	Do. pref.		100			
x12	10			Donnacona		10			
2	1½			Dryden Pap.	465	1½	1½	1½	1½
4	3			Duff. Paving		3			
49	45	7	15.5	Do. pref.		45			
20	20			East Koot. Pr.		20			
x97	94½	7		Do. pref.		96			
16	10	1	6.9	East. Dairies		14½			
x20	16	50c		East. Steel*		16			
x100	97	7		Do. pref.*		98			
‡34	28½	2		East. Theatres					
‡85	80	7		Do. pref.					
x3¾	3¾			Easy Washer		3¾			
x37	34½	1.50		Economic Inv.*		37			
x15	15			Edmonton D'y		15			
x80	78¾	6.50		Do. pref.		78¾			
4	4			Enam. & Heat.		4			
19	13	3	2.3	Eng. Electric	5	19	13	13	13
2½	1½			Do. (B)		1½			
x39½	16	2		Fam. Players		18			
x33½	18	2		Do. Vot. Tr.		18			
10	9	1	10	Fanny Farmer		10			
29	28	2.40	8.6	Do. pref.		28			
‡83½	75			Firstbrook Box					
16⅞	11			Ford Motors A	507	15¼	15⅞	14⅜	15½
3⅜	3½			For. Pr. Secs.		3½			
9	9	50c	5.5	Foundation Co.		9			
1½	1			Fraser Cos.	25	1	1	1	1
x8	5			Frost Steel		7			
x96½	85	7		Do. pref.		8.5			
2½	1⅞			Gen. St. Wares	420	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
82	70	5	6.1	Goodyear Tire	16	82	82	82	82
93½	80	7	7.6	Do. pref.	35	91	92	91½	91½
x93½	93½			Gould Pumps p		93½			
¾	¾			Gt. W. Saddlery		¾			
				Do. pref.		8			
21	15½	1.60	10	Gurd, Chas.	30	15½	16	15½	16
106	106	7	6.6	Do. pref.		106			
5	3½			Gypsum, Lime	155	4	4	4	4
7	4½			Ham. Bridge	20	5	5	5	5
x80	63	6.50		Do. pref.		64			
10	7			Ham. Cot. pf.	10	10	7	7	7
1⅞	1½			Ham. U. Theat.	5	1½	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
53	48	7	14.6	Do. pref.	5	48½	48	48	48
4	3½			Hayes Wheel		3½			
‡95	80			Do. pref.					
‡50	50			Hillcrest Coll.					
‡91	91			Do. pref.					
1⅞	1			Hinde & Dauch	60	1½	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
x75	75			Holt Renfrew		75			
‡96½	90	7		Do. pref.					
3¼	2½			Honey Dew		2½			
40	24			Do. pref.		24			
4	2½			H. Smith Pap.	10	2½	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
27	22			Do. pref.		22			
21½	20½	2.40	11.7	Humberstone S		20½			
17½	16⅞	1.40	8.4	Hunt (A)		16½			
x23½	18½	1.40		Do. (B)		18½			
x150	143	8	5.5	Huron & E M*		144			
x29½	28			Do. 20% pd*		28			
11¼	8⅜			Hydro Electric		11¼			
193	188	12	6.4	Imperial Bank*		188			
10⅞	9⅜	50c	5.1	Imperial Oil	2409	9⅜	10	9⅜	9⅞
9⅞	7¼	35+17½c		Imperial Tob.	83	7¾	8	7¾	8
x80	80	8		Inter. Coal. p.		80			
x29	9½	2a		Int. Hyd. E. A		9½			
97	95	7	7.4	Inter. Mill. pf.		95			
x80	80	6		Do. Series A		80			
11	8½			Inter. Nickel	4764	9½	9½	8¾	8¾
4	4			Inter. Paints		4			
b2¼	1⅞			Int. Pa. & Pr. A		2			
b1	1			Do. (B)		1			
b⅜	⅜			Do. (C)		⅜			
b11	7			Do. pref.	200	7	7½	7	7
11⅞	10½	1	8.9	Inter. Pete.	1797	11	11¼	10⅞	11¼
x8	5			Inter. Power		5			
x78	56½			Do. pref.		57			
9⅞	6½			Int. Util. (A)		8			
3	2			Do. (B)	20	2	2	2	2
x40	40	1	2.5	Jam. Pub. Ser.		40			
x109	99⅞	7	7	Do. pref.		100			
4	3½			Kelvinator		3½			
90	88	7	7.8	Do. pref.		90			
7	5½			Lake of Woods	10	5½	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
x101	82			Do. pref.		85			
x140	140	8	5.7	Landed Bank.*		140			
39	36	3	7.9	Laura Secord	40	38	38	38	38
8	5	1	20	Lindsay, C. W.		5			
60	50	6.50	13	Do. pref.		50			
10⅞	9⅜	80c	7.8	Loblaw (A)	205	10¼	10½	10	10¼
10⅜	9	80c	8.4	Do. (B)		9½			
‡2⅞	2⅜			Loew's, London					
x25	19			MacKin. Steel		20			
x95	90	7		Do. pref.		91			
6½	6½			Manitoba Pr.		6½			
5	2			Maple Leaf		5			
20½	12			Do. pref.	5	15	15	15	15
x38	30			Marcus Loew's		38			
60	60			Do. pref.		60			
4½	2⅞			Massey-Harris	150	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
10½	9	60c	6.1	McColl Fron.	660	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅞
x80	69⅞	6	7.9	Do. pref.		76			
x45	35			Mexican L & P		35			
‡25	25			Mercury Mills					
‡89	58½			Do. pref.					
x40½	40	2		Mitchell, J. S.		40			
x105	104	7		Do. pref.		105			
8	5½			Mitchell, Robt.	75	6	6	5¼	6
x1	1			Monarch Knit.		1			
30	25			Do. pref.		25			
75	75	6	8	Montreal Cot.		75			
x102	98	7		Do. pref.		100			
2½	2½			Montreal Exhib.		2½			
x20	14			Mont. Is. Pr.		14			
38	36	1.50	4.2	Mont. L. & Pr.*	58	36	36	36	36
x49½	48	3+25	6.8	Montreal Loan		48			
47	44½	3.20	7.1	Montreal Tele.	14	47	46	45	45
150	120	10	8.1	Mont. Trams.	15	120	124	124	124
10	7	50c	7.1	Moore Corp.		7			
93	80	7	8.6	Do. (A)		81½			
97	90	7	7.8	Do. (B)		90			
‡10	10			Mt. Royal Hot.					
‡49	49	1		Do. pref.					
2	1½	10c		Muirheads		2			
9	8	75c	8.3	Do. pref.		9			
24	24	1.60	6.7	Nat. Brew.*		24			
x35	27	1.75		Do. pref.		31			
‡10	3			Nat. Brick					
3	3			Do. pref.		3			
x.50	.25			Nat. Distiller.		.40			
12½	8½	2	17.4	Nat. Steel Car	653	12½	12½	11½	11½
255	245	14	5.7	National Tr.*	2	245	245	245	245
10	10	1	10	Niag. W. Weav.		10			
x36	22	3		Do. pref.		32			
2.50	1.75			North Star Oil		1.75			
x4.95	4.00	35c		Do. pref.		4.25			
‡25	22½			N.S. Steel, pf.					
x285	125	8	4.3	Ogilvie Flour*		185			
105	99	7	6.9	Do. pref.	20	105	100½	100	100½
9	7	40c	5.3	Ont. Eq. 10% p		7½			
x120	113	6	5.1	Ontario Loan*		117			
x7	5			Ont. Silknit		7			
x16	13			Ont. Steel		13			
‡105	105	7		Do. pref.					
x1½	¾			Orange Crush.		¾			
45	36	7	19.4	Do. (A)		36			
x5½	1			Do. (B)		1			
100	100	6	6	Ott. L. H. & P*		100			
100	100	6.50	6.5	Do. pref.		100			
x25	25			Ott. Traction		25			
68	49½	5	8.5	Page Hersey		59			
b11½	6½			Paramount	58100	8½	8½	6½	7
x35	30			Paton, Mfg.		30			
x94	92	7		Do. pref.		94			
x½	¼			Pelissiers					
x30	25			Do. pref.		30			
28	21	3	12.5	Penmans	165	28	25	24	24
x101	93	6		Do. pref.		97			
19½	17½	2	10.5	Photo Eng.	50	18	19½	19	19
x40	10			Port Alfred, pf.		10			
x70	64	7		Porto Rico Pr p		70			
b9	4½			Postal Tele. p.					
36½	36½	2	5.5	Power Corp.*		36½			
90	90	6	6.7	Do. pref.		90			
2	2			Prairie C. Oil.		2			
10	6½	25c	2.5	Pressed Metals	155	10	10	10	10
x42½	25			Price Bros.*		25			
x99	70			Do. pref.*		70			
29	29	2	6.9	Quebec Power		29			
x110	105	7	6.7	Real Estate L*		105			
2	1			Regent Knit.		1			
6	6			Reliance Grain		6			
12	10	2	16.7	River. S. Mills	25	11½	12	12	12
12	12	1.50	12.5	Robinson Cone		12			
4	3			Rogers Majest.	35	3	4	4	4
x291	231	12	5.2	Royal Bank*		231			
x84	75			Ruddy, E. L. p		75			
x77⅞	32	2	5.7	Russell Motor		35			
70	61	7	11.5	Do. pref.		61			
4	3			Sarnia Br. (A)		3			
1	1			Do. (B)		1			
7	5			Serv. Station	210	5½	5½	5⅜	5½
46	40	6	15	Do. pref.		40			
33	33	2	6.1	Shawinigan*	1	33	33	33	33
20	8			Sher.-Wms.	30	10	10	10	10
x121	112	7		Do. pref.		115			
17	5			Simon & Son		5			
x92	88½	7	7.7	Do. pref.		91			
55½	36½	6.50		Simpson, Ltd.		36½			
x44½	36			Do. (A)		36			
x35½	24½			Do. (B)		29			
x108	100	6		Simpson, R., p.		103			
25	15	1	5	So. Can. Pr.		19¾			
90	88	6	6.8	Do. pref.	18	88	88	88	88
1.00	.65			St. Law. Corp.	250	1.00	.75	.75	.75
4	2			Do. (A)	140	2½	2	2	2
9½	9½			St. Law. Flour	20		9½	9½	9½
x85	82	7		Do. pref.		85			
11	8½			St. Law. Pap. p	85	9	8½	8½	8½
x30	4			St. Maur. V. p		4			
3	2½			St. Pav. & Mat.		2½			
46	40	7	17.5	Do. pref.		40			
x1	1			Stanfords		1			
5	4	1		Stand. Chem.		5			
3	2			Stand. Steel		2½			
x35	30	3	10	Do. pref.		30			
24	20	1.75	7.9	Steel of Can.	98	22	23	22	22
29	24½	1.75	6.6	Do. pref.	6	25	26½	25¼	25¼
¾	½			Sterling Coal		½			
18½	15½	1	5.9	Sup. Pete. ord.	5	17	17	17	17
x31	14	1	6.7	Do. com.		15			
98	95	7	7.4	Do. pref.		95			
42	36			Tamblyn		42			
100½	95	7	7.1	Do. pref.		98			
18	17	3.50	19.4	Thayers, pref.		18			
7	7			Tip Top Tailors		7			
x90	77	7	8.4	Do. pref.		83			
x22	10			Tooke Bros.		10			
x67	48½			Do. pref.		48½			
13	11			Tor. Elevators	15	12	12	12	12
210	210	12	5.7	Tor. Gen. Tr.*	1	210	210	210	210
x115	108	6	5.4	Toronto Mtge.*		110			
x3	1			Traymore		1½			
x12½	7			Do. pref.		7			
120	115	7	6.1	Tuckett Tob. p.	5	115	115	115	115
4	3¼			Twin City		3¼			
b24½	12			Do. pref.					
37	35			Do. (notes)		35			
5	3			Union Gas	25	3¼	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜
100	100	7	7	Union Trust*	40		100	100	100
x8	3			United Fuel		6½			
15	10			Do. pref.	10	12	12	12	12
x62½	40	2		United Secs.		40			
11	10			Viau Biscuit		10			
75	70	7	10	Do. pref.		70			
12	10			Wabasso Cot.		10			
4¾	2½	25c	6.7	Walker-Good.	3902	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
5¼	2½			Do. new	726	4½	4⅞	4½	4½
12	9½			Do. pref.	438	9⅞	10	9½	9½
3½	2			Waterloo Mfg.	10	2	2	2	2
80	75	7		W. Koot. Pr. p		80			
8	7			West. C. Flour.		8			
x96	70	6.50		Do. pref.		70			
11	10			West. Grocers.		11			
46	43	7	15.2	Do. pref.		46			
x91	85			W. Steel Pr. p		91			
x45	30	1	2.6	Weston Bisc.*		38			
x90	79	7	8.9	Do. pref.*		79			
‡9	9			Whittall Can.					
x13	10			Windsor Hotel		12			
x73	71	6.50		Do. pref.		71			
8	4½			Winnipeg Elec.	35	5	4⅞	4½	4½
x81½	49			Do. pref.		50			
x40	36			Woods Mfg. p.		36			
‡2½	1½			Zimmerknit					
x7	7			Do. pref.		7			

x Quotations for 1931. No sales recorded in 1932 to date.
a Or payable in stock.
b New York Quotations.
‡ Quotations for 1930.
c 2½c monthly plus stock dividend of ½ of 1% monthly.
† Plus stock bonus.
* Minimum price is set, below which trading is not permitted for time being. List of minimum prices is given elsewhere.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

March 23, 1932

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	115	Monarch Life	25	28
Beaver Lumber c.	6	..	North. Trust	..	24
Can. Amer. Tr. sh.	..	3⅝	Un. Gr. Growers	12½	..
City Dairy (Wpg.) pref. 7%	..	63	Reliance Gr. pf.	..	60
Corporate Steel c.	..	5	West Breweries	..	2½
Cresc.-Cream. pf.	..	80	Fund. Tr. shs. 'A'	..	3⅞
Home Invest.	..	50	Do., "B"	..	4⅛
			Grouped Inc. Shs.	..	4.32

Active Current Bond Prices

March 29, 1932

	Bid	Asked	Yield
Dominion of Canada 5½/33	101.	101½	4.45
Dominion of Canada 5½/34	100.	100¾	5.19
Dominion of Canada 5/43	97½	98.	5.23
Dominion of Canada 4½/46	91¼	92½	5.27
Dominion of Canada 4½/56	90½	91.	5.15
Dominion of Canada 5/36	98½	99.	5.29
Dominion of Canada 5/41	97½	98.	5.27
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 4½/51	90¼	90¾	5.27
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 4¾/55	92¾	93¾	5.22
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 5/54	94¾	95½	5.35
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 5/69	96½	97.	5.18
Province of Ontario 5/48	95.	96.	5.35
Province of Ontario 5½/47	100¼	100¾	5.42
Province of Ontario 6/35	100.	102.	5.50
Province of Ontario (Hydro) 4¾/70	89½	90½	5.31
Province of Quebec 4½/56	92.	94.	4.95
City of Montreal 6/41	101.	103.	5.55
Abitibi Power & Paper 5/53	40.	50.	...
Argentine Gov't. (Ser. B) 6/58	54.	55½	...
Beauharnois Power 6/59	37.	43.	...
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada 1st. 5/57	102.	105.	4.65
Brazil, U. S. of, Ext. S. F. 6½/57	23⅜	24.	...
British Columbia Power 5/60	78.	83.	6.30
British Columbia Power 5½/60	86.	89.	6.35
British Columbia Telephone 5/60	88.	93.	5.50
Calgary Power 5/60	81.	85.	6.10
Canada Cement 1st Mtge. S. F. 5½/47	90.	95.	6.00
Canada Northern Power Corp. 5/53	74.	80.50	6.75
Canada Steamship Lines 6/41	39.	43.	...
C. P. R. Collateral Trust 5/54	87.	94.	5.45
C. P. R. Secured Notes 4½/44	79.	84.	6.45
Chile Republic Ext. S. F. 6/60	12½	12¾	...
Columbia Republic Ext. S. F. 6/61	24½	25.	...
Davies, Wm. 6/42	77.	82.	8.75
Dominion Canners 6/40	96.	100.	6.00
Dominion Square Corporation 6/48	50.	60.	11.00
Dominion Tar & Chemical 6/49	78.	82.	7.80
Dominion Textile 6/49	98.	102.	5.80
Duke Price Power 1st. 6/66	82.	90.	6.75
Eastern Dairies, Ltd., Conv., 6/49	85.	92.	6.80
Eaton, T. Realty 5/49	82.	90.	5.90
Famous Players 6/48	75.	80.	8.20
Federal Grain 6/49	70.	75.	8.85
Foreign Power Securities Corp. 6/49	60.	75.	8.80
Fraser Companies 6/50	25.	35.	...
Gatineau Power, 1st Mtge. 5/56	78.	83.	6.40
Gatineau Power, S. F. Debs. 6/41	75.	80.	9.20
General Steel Wares 6/52	35.	40.	...
Howard Smith Paper Mills 5½/53	61.	65.	9.25
Harris Abattoir 6/47	75.	85.	7.75
Manitoba Power, 1st S. F. 5½/51	63.	70.	8.75
Maple Leaf Milling 5½/49	60.	65.	9.30
Massey-Harris 1st Mtge. 5/47	65.	72.	8.30
MacLaren Quebec Power 5½/61	77.	82.	6.95
Montreal Coke, 1st S. F. 5½/47	95.	98.	5.70
Montreal Island Power 5½/57	87.	93.	6.05
Montreal Light, Heat & Power 5/51	100.	103.	4.75
Montreal Tramways 1st Coll. Trust 5/41	93.	96.	5.55
Montreal Tramways Gen. Ref. 4½/55	70.	75.	6.60
Montreal Tramways 5/55	79.	84.	6.35
Moodie, J. R. 6/48	85.	90.	7.00
Ontario Power Service 5½/50	65.	74.	8.30
Ottawa Valley Power 5½/70	90.	94.	5.90
Power Corporation of Canada 4½/59	63.	70.	7.00
Price Bros. 1st S. F. Ser. "A" 6/43	55.	60.	11.60
Quebec Power 1st Mtge. Coll. S. F. 5/68	80.	85.	6.00
Shawinigan Water & Power 4½/70	78.	84.	5.50
Shawinigan Water & Power 5/70	88.	94.	5.35
Simpsons 6/49	73.	80.	8.20
Southern Canada Power 1st 5/55	91.	96.	5.30
United Securities Coll. Trust 5½/52	80.	90.	6.37
West Kootenay Power 5/56	85.	89.	6.85
Windsor Hotel 6½/43	89.	93.	7.40
Windsor Hotel 6/47	75.	85.	7.70
Winnipeg Electric 5/35	90.	100.	5.00

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending March 28

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range 1932 High	Low
Abitibi, 1st mtge.	5	1953	...	...	45	...	46	34½
Asbestos	5	1942	...	65	...	...	65½	...
Asbestos, 1st mtge.	6	1941	...	...	...	...	*20	14
Do., gen. mtge.	6	1956	...	†14	...	...	*9	...
Can. Cons. Rub.	6	1946	...	...	...	...	*69½	...
Can. Cottons	5	1940	...	...	...	...	*91	90
Can. Forgings	6	1942	...	...	...	...	*100	...
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	...	...	...	...	‡96	...
Can. Pr. (La. Ser.)	5½	1958	...	†9⅞	...	...	7	7
Do. (Way. Ser.)	5½	1958	...	...	...	...	*28½	5½
Can. S. S. deb.	5	1943	...	...	...	...	‡98½	...
Cedars Rapids	5	1953	5.00	†98	...	...	100	98
Dom. Canners	6	1940	...	...	...	...	‡103	...
Dom. Coal	5	1940	...	...	...	...	*98½	98
McNish	6	1948	...	†2.00	...	...	*3.25	2.25
Mex. L. & Pr.	5	1940	...	...	...	...	*73½	70½
Mont. L. H. & P.	4½	1932	...	...	...	...	‡100	98⅞
Mont. Tr. 1st mtge.	5	1941	5.94	91	...	...	93⅞	92
Mont. Tr. "A"	5	1955	6.72	79½	...	...	80½	79½
Mont. Tr. G. & R. "B"	5	1955	6.75	79¼	...	...	79½	78¾
Do., "C"	4½	1955	5.64	...	...	...	*85	84
Do., "D"	5	1955	6.62	79	...	...	81	78
N. S. Steel	5	1959	...	...	...	...	*62⅞	59
Ogilvie Flour "A"	6	1932	6.00	100	100	...	100	...
Do., "B"	6	1932	...	100	...	...	‡100⅞	100
Do., "C"	6	1932	6.00	100	...	...	100	...
Ont. Steel	6	1943	5.94	96½	...	...	100½	...
Porto R. Pr.	5	1936	...	...	...	...	*93	88
Steel of Can.	6	1940	...	102½	...	...	*107½	106⅞
Wayagamack	6	1951	...	†41	...	...	*75	45
Winn. Elec.	5	1935	5.12	†91	...	...	*99½	98⅞
Toronto								
Canada Bread	6	1941	...	...	...	...	*101½	100
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.60	...	...	...	102½	...
Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)								
War Loan	5	1937	3.44	106.00	....	....	107.00	105.00
Victory Loan	5½	1933	4.70	101.50	....	....	101.25	100.25
Do.	5½	1934	5.25	100.50	....	....	101.15	99.25
Do.	5½	1937	3.96	107.00	....	....	108.15	104.00
Do., refund	4½	1940	5.47	93.75	....	....	93.75	91.50
Do., refund	5	1943	5.25	97.50	....	....	98.25	98.38
Do., refund	4½	1944	5.33	91.65	....	....	92.25	89.50
Do., refund	4½	1946	5.27	91.60	....	....	92.25	....
Do., renewal	5½	1932	3.62	100.40	....	....	100.60	99.87
Conversion Loan	4½	1956	5.15	90.00	91.00	....	91.00	88.25
Do.	4½	1957	5.26	90.00	....	....	89.50	....
Do.	4½	1958	5.03	92.50	....	....	92.75	88.50
Do.	4½	1959	5.09	91.75	....	....	92.25	89.00
Nat. Service Loan	5	1936	5.29	98.40	98.50	98.40	98.50	96.25
Do.	5	1941	5.32	97.50	....	....	98.00	94.90

†Latest ask.
‡Quotations for 1930. *For 1931. None recorded in 1932 to date.

Active Provincial and Municipal Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co., Ltd.,
Canada Permanent Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

March 29, 1932

Provinces	Rate	Actual Maturity	Next Int. Date	Approx. Price	Approx. Yield %
*Alberta	4½	1 Oct., 1958	1 April	78.40	6.15
Alberta	5	1 July, 1943	1 July	89.85	6.25
Alberta	6	1 Apr., 1936	1 April	97.00	6.70
*British Columbia	4½	1 Oct., 1953	1 April	81.80	6.00
*British Columbia	5	15 Jan., 1948	15 July	89.60	6.00
British Columbia	6	15 Aug., 1941	15 Aug.	98.00	6.28
Manitoba	4	1 July, 1947	1 July	79.15	6.10
*Manitoba	5	2 Dec., 1959	2 June	85.90	6.05
Manitoba	5	15 June, 1943	1 April	88.70	6.15
*New Brunswick	4	1 June, 1948	1 June	85.32	5.35
*New Brunswick	4½	15 June, 1936	15 June	97.60	5.25
New Brunswick	6	1 Jan., 1936	1 July	101.05	5.70
*Nova Scotia	4½	15 Nov., 1948	15 May	90.60	5.35
Nova Scotia	5	1 May, 1943	1 May	94.95	5.60
*Nova Scotia	6	1 Nov., 1936	1 May	102.60	5.40
*Ontario	4½	1 Sept., 1944	1 Sept.	94.75	5.07
Ontario	5	15 Oct., 1948	15 Apr.	96.00	5.37
Ontario	6	2 May, 1936	2 May	101.25	5.68
P. E. I.	4	1 Apr., 1939	1 Apr.	89.45	5.75
P. E. I.	4½	1 Oct., 1944	1 Apr.	88.65	5.75
*Quebec	4½	1 May, 1961	1 May	89.90	4.90
Saskatchewan	4½	1 Oct., 1944	1 Apr.	83.40	6.40
Saskatchewan	5	1 Oct., 1950	1 Apr.	86.20	6.25
Saskatchewan	6	1 Feb., 1936	1 Aug.	96.00	7.00
Cities					
*Montreal	5	1 Sep., 1963	1 Sept.	94.95	5.40
*Toronto	4½	1 Jan., 1955	1 July	88.25	5.40
*Vancouver	5	15 Jan., 1970	15 July	84.45	6.05
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar., 1944	1 Sept.	89.55	6.25
*Edmonton	5½	1 Apr., 1947	1 Apr.	85.95	7.00
Calgary	5	1 Jan., 1942	1 July	84.85	7.00
Halifax	6	1 July, 1951	1 July	101.15	5.90
Saint John	5	15 Dec., 1950	15 June	89.95	5.90
Regina	4½	1 July, 1950	1 July	73.45	7.10
Victoria	5	21 July, 1945	21 July	88.70	6.25
Quebec	5	1 June, 1948	1 June	92.10	5.75

*New York payment.

Note re Unlisted Securities

Although The Financial Post strives to obtain the closest quotations possible on the unlisted stocks and bonds in the various tables on this page and the adjoining page, the quotations are not guaranteed and no responsibility is assumed in connection with them. In inactive markets, many quotations can be little more than nominal but it is felt that even a nominal quotation giving an idea of approximate price is better than none at all.

Unlisted Canadian Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)
March 29, 1932

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar c.	.15	.30
Acadia Sugar pfd.	1.75	....
Acme Farmers Dairy pfd.	65.00	75.00
Allens Coll. pfd.	30.00	....
Allens Lond. pfd.	31.00	....
Andian National Corp.	18.00	21.00
B.C. Pulp & Pap. com.	....	2.75
B.C. Pulp & Pap. 7% pfd.	12.00	....
Can. & Dom. Sugar c.	18.00	20.50
Canada Biscuit pfd.	....	8.50
Can. Machinery c.	4.00	6.50
Can. Mach. 7% pfd.	21.00	30.00
Can. Packers c.	12.25	13.50
Canada Packers 7% pfd.	70.00	76.00
Canada Starch pf.	70.00	78.00
Canada Tea pfd.	54.00	....
Canada Wire & Cable pfd. w.w.	84.00	86.00
Can. Celanese pf.	55.00	63.00
Can. Industries com. "A"	76.00	....
Can. Industries com. "B"	75.00	78.00
Can. Industries 7% pfd.	100.00	105.00
Can. Westing.	49.00	52.00
Chase, A. W. Units	33.00	37.00
Cons. Oka Sand & Gravel pfd.	38.00	....
Copeland Flour 6% pfd.	....	10.00
Dairy Corp. pfd.	....	38.00
Dodge Mfg. "A" pfd.	7.00	....
Dodge Mfg. "B" com.	1.00	....
Dom. Foundries & Steel c.	8.00	10.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel pfd.	60.00	....
Dom. Mfrs. pfd.	....	87.00
Dunlop Tire 7% pfd.	39.00	50.00
East. Car 6% pf.	44.00	....
Fed. Grain pfd.	23.00	28.00
Goderich Elevator & Transit	14.00	16.25
Greening Wire 7% pfd.	80.00	85.00
Guard. Rlty. pf.	....	40.00
Guelph Carp. pfd.	70.00	74.00
Harding Carp. pf.	....	50.00
Inter City Bak. c.	40.00	48.00
Internat. Proprietaries "A"	21.75	24.75
Loew's London c.	.50	2.00
Loew's Lond. pf.	3.75	6.00
M & P Stores pfd.	....	89.00
Massey Harris pf.	12.00	14.00
Morrow Screw Nut 7% pfd.	94.00	98.00
Mount Royal Htl. Scrip	.40	2.00
Mt. Royal Htl. c.	1.30	2.60
Mt. Royal Hotel 6% pfd.	12.00	15.00
Nat. Grocers c.	....	1.50
Nat. Grocers 2nd 7% pfd.	39.00	45.00
Para. Oshawa c.	7.00	....
Prov. Paper pfd.	51.00	60.00
Rolland Paper pfd. w.w.	35.00	42.00
Standard Clay Prod. com.	19.00	25.00
Standard Fuel pfd. bonus	53.00	60.00
Supertest Petroleum "B" pfd.	15.00	....
Toronto Brick pf.	38.00	58.00
Toronto Carp. c.	....	118.00
Toronto Carpet 8% pfd.	....	95.00
Toronto Elevator 7% pfd.	65.00	75.00
Toronto Hous. c.	20.00	30.00
Un. Amuse. "A"	15.00	....
West. Grain pf.	15.00	20.00
Willards Choc. pf.	26.00	35.00
Wood Alexander & James pfd.	28.00	....

Insurance Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Br. Amer. Assce	30.00	....
Can. Life Assce.	450.00	525.00
Canada Nat. Fire	17.00	23.00
Can. Fire Ins.	77.00	87.00
Capital Life 20% pd.	11.00	21.00
Confederation Life 20% pd.	150.00	175.00
Continental Life 20% pd.	55.00	64.00
Crown Life Ins.	100.00	....
Dominion Fire	94.00	120.00
Dom. Life 50% pd.	280.00	325.00
Dom. of Can. Gen. Ins.	175.00	200.00
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	80.00	100.00
Fidelity Ins. of Canada	....	70.00
Gt. West Life	275.00	310.00
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	250.00	....
Halifax Fire	13.00	16.50
Imperial Life	320.00	375.00
Mfrs. Life	250.00	280.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	23.00	26.00
Nat. Life 25% pd.	112.00	127.00
Saskatchewan Life 10% pd.	....	17.00
Sovereign Life 25% pd.	18.00	25.00
Sun Life Assur.	500.00	580.00
West. Assur. c.	22.00	27.00
Western Life 20% pd.	8.00	14.00
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Brit. Mtge. & Tr.	175.00	....
Can. Gen. Invest. Ltd.	5.00	6.00
Chartered Trust	90.00	100.00
Deb. & Sec. c.	....	30.00
Deb. & Sec. pfd.	....	48.00
Eastern Can. Sav. & Loan	110.00	135.00
Eastern Trust	140.00	170.00
Guelph & Ont. Inv. par $50	50.00	62.50
Investment Foundation Units	20.00	25.00
Lambton Loan & Savings	63.00	75.00
London & Western Trust	100.00	107.00
Midland Loan & Savings	16.00	....
Mtge. Disc. pfd.	2.50	4.50
Mutual Fin. c.	....	4.50
Mutual Fin. pfd.	2.50	4.60
Premier Trust	80.00	85.00
Sherbrooke Trust	114.00	125.00
Security Loan & Savings	105.00	125.00
Sterling Trust	....	89.00
Traders Fin. c.	....	3.75
Traders Fin. pfd.	30.00	40.00
Trusts & Guar.	60.00	67.00
Victoria Trust & Savings	170.00	....
Waterloo Trust & Savings	112.00	130.00
Power Issues:		
B.C. Elec. Pwr. & Gas pfd.	92.00	96.00
Calgary Pwr. pf.	70.00	72.00
Can. Light & Pwr. com.	20.00	25.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P com.	18.00	23.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P pfd.	60.00	69.00
Gt. Lakes Pwr. pf	....	81.00
N.B. Pwr. 1st pf.	....	50.00
N.B. Tel. com.	10.25	15.00
N.S. L&P pfd	69.00	81.50
Ottawa LH&P 6½% pfd.	89.00	100.00
Recent London Quotations:		
Brewer Distillers		2s. 7½d.
Can. & For. Sec.		3s. 9d.
Can. West. Lumber		1s. 6d.
Hudson's Bay		20s.
Do., 5% pfd.		55s.
Internat. Holdings		$1 5-16
Nfld. Pr. & Pap. deb. stock "B"		85
Trust & Loan of Can. (15s. pd.)		6s.

Dividends Declared

	Annual rate	Amt. this payment	Date payable	Date of record
Ajax Oil & Gas	12c	3c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Brantford Cordage pfd.	8%	2%	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Bell Telephone	$8	$2	Apr. 15	Mar. 23
B. C. Power "A"	$2	50c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Belding Corticelli, com.	7%	1¾%	May 2	Apr. 15
Can. West. Nat. Gas, c.	$6	$1.50	Apr. 15	Apr. 14
Can. Fairbanks, pref.	6%	1½%	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Canadian Car. pref.	$1.75	44c	Apr. 9	Mar. 26
Canada Nor. Power	80c	20c	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Canada Bud	$1	25c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Can. Cottons, pref.	$6	$1.50	Apr. 4	Mar. 19
Can. Industries c. "A"	$2.50	62½c	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Do., extra	....	25c	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Do., "B" com.	$2.50	62½c	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Do., extra	....	25c	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Cities Service, com.	30c	2½c	May 2	Apr. 15
Do.,	6% stk.	½% stk.	May 2	Apr. 15
Crescent Creamery, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Canada Dry	$1.20	30c	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Can. Bronze	$1.25	31¼c	May 1	Apr. 20
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	May 1	Apr. 20
Dom. Textile, pref.	$7	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Dominion Motors	...	10c	May 2	Apr. 15
Dome Mines	$1	25c	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Dominion Bridge	$2.50	62½c	May 16	Apr. 30
Dominion Tar & Ch. pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	May 1	Apr. 6
Eastern Dairies	$1	25c	May 2	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
East. Twps. Tele., c.	72c	36c	Apr. 15	Dec. 31
English Electric "A"	$3	75c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Foreign Power Secs., pfd.	6%	1½%	May 16	Apr. 30
Foundation Co.	50c	12½c	May 14	Apr. 30
Guar. of N. Amer. c.	$6	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do., extra	$10	$2.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Hamilton Bridge, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	May 2	Apr. 15
Howe Sound, c.	$1	25c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Inter. Utilities, pref.	7%	1¾%	May 2	Apr. 15
Do., pref.	$3.50	87½c	May 2	Apr. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	43¾	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Inter. Hydro-Elec. "A"	$2	†50c	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
Do., pref.	$3.50	87½c	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
Inter. Nickel, pref.	7%	1¾%	May 2	Apr. 2
Imperial Bank	12%	3%	May 2	Mar. 31
Invest. Foundation, pfd.	$1.50	37c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
London & West. Trust	7%	1¾%	Apr. 2	Mar. 22
MacKinnon Steel pref.	7%	1¾%	May 2	Apr. 15
McColl-Frontenac, pfd.	$6	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Montreal Telegraph	$3.20	80c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Montreal Tramways	$10	$2.50	Apr. 15	Apr. 7
Montreal L. H. & Pr.	$1.50	37c	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Monarch Mtge., pref.	...	12½c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Nor. Ont. Power	$2	50c	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Nova Scotia Trust	$7	$3.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Power Corp., com.	$2	50c	May 20	Apr. 30
Power Corp. pref.	$6	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do., 2nd pref.	$3	75c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Penmans	$3	75c	May 1	Apr. 30
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	May 1	Apr. 30
Premier Gold Mine	12c	3c	Apr. 4	Mar. 14
Russell Motor Car	2%	½ of 1%	May 2	Apr. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	May 2	Apr. 15
Simpson, Robt., pref.	6%	3%	May 2	Apr. 15
Southern Can. Power, pfd.	$6	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 19
Southern Can. Power, com.	$1	25c	May 16	Apr. 30
Steel of Canada	$1.75	43¾c	May 2	Apr. 7
Do., pref.	$1.75	43¾c	May 2	Apr. 7
Teck Hughes	60c	15c	May 2	Apr. 15
Tuckett Tobacco, pref.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
United Bond & Share	80c	20c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
United Securities, c.	$2	50c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Western Grocers, pref.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 15	Mar. 15

†Or option of 1/50 share of class "A" stock.

Dividends Passed or Deferred:

Quebec Power, April 15, deferred to May 15, 1932. Future payments to be made quarterly Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15.

Shawinigan W. & Pr. April 10, deferred to May 15, 1932. Future payments to be made quarterly Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15.

Granby Cons. Mining, com., May 2, passed. Last paid 12½c. Feb. 1, 1932.

Mitchell, Robt., Apr. 15, deferred. Last paid 25c. Jan. 15, 1932.

Conduits, pref., Apr. 1 passed. Last paid $1.75 Jan. 1, 1932.

Consolidated Oka Sand & Gravel, pref., Apr. 1, passed. Last paid $1.75 Jan. 2, 1932.

Dividend Rate Reduced:

Foundation Co. of Canada, 12½c. May 14. Reduced from $1 to 50c. per annum.

Monarch Mortgage & Invest., pref., 12½c. Apr. 15. Reduced from 20c. to 12½c. quarterly.

Extra Dividends:

Can. Industries com. "A" and "B" 25c. April 30.

Guarantee Co. of N. Amer. $2.50 Apr. 15.

A.J.Pattison, Jr.&Co. LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Dealers in Unlisted Bonds and Shares
Royal Bank Bldg. (Third Floor) Toronto Elgin: 5101 (TEN LINES)

Fraternals Show Gain In Business in Force

But New Insurance Issued in 1931 Lower For Canadian Societies—Foreign Fraternals Gain

A gain in insurance in force of nearly $35,000,000 is shown for 1931 by Canadian fraternal societies in total business both here and abroad, according to official figures published this week by G. D. Finlayson, superintendent of insurance at Ottawa. The gain was due largely to the acquisition of two United States fraternals during the year by the Independent Order of Foresters of Toronto.

Total insurance in force among Canadian fraternals in Canada was $2,000,000 lower than a year ago at $127,741,000. Total business of Canadian fraternals both here and abroad was $260,103,600, while new certificates issued in 1931, less those not taken, totalled only $15,872,000 as against $18,641,000 a year ago.

Foreign fraternals operating in Canada showed insurance in force among Canadian members totalling $55,725,500 as compared with $55,436,600 a year ago. New certificates issued, less those not taken, totalled $5,868,000 for a gain of $1,158,000 over 1930. The official abstract of insurance experience of these societies follows:

Foreign Fraternals in Canada

Society	Premiums paid by members	New cert. issued less not taken	Cert. in force at date of returns	†Cert. become claims
		Net amount	Net amount	Net amount
	$	$	$	$
Aid Association for Lutherans	2,373	270,750	323,500	......
Association Canado-Americaine	36,323	328,600	2,324,309	34,455
Brotherhood of American Yeomen	*33,305	75,254	897,956	3,000
Catholic Order of Foresters	349,336	166,000	15,369,317	441,401
Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Assoc.	*2,020	......	89,500	......
First Catholic Slovak Union	8,162	83,000	571,000	2,000
Jewish National Workers' Alliance	5,912	70,150	341,300	1,250
Knights of Columbus	185,349	1,384,000	17,143,266	71,000
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Assoc.	5,518	500	310,000	6,000
Lutheran Brotherhood	2,857	209,000	257,500	5,000
Lutheran Mutual Aid Society	11,535	454,000	940,133	1,000
Maccabees	232,642	1,686,250	7,247,284	114,864
Modern Woodmen	22,794	379,470	1,629,540	30,500
National Fraternal Society of the Deaf	3,034	2,500	156,404	500
National Slovak Society	6,076	48,250	358,500	3,500
Royal Arcanum	116,204	377,000	3,959,483	122,748
Royal Clan, Order of Scottish Clans	7,354	19,500	247,715	4,650
Slovene National Benefit Society	15,210	30,700	690,150	4,300
Sons of Norway	2,265	17,750	124,250	1,000
Verhovay Aid Association	421	......	......	......
Woman's Benefit Association	48,434	221,275	2,357,032	15,750
Women's Catholic Order of Foresters	4,124	......	183,332	7,642
Workmen's Circle	4,581	44,100	204,100	1,000
Total, 1931	**1,105,829**	**5,868,049**	**55,725,571**	**871,560**
Total, 1930	1,065,271	4,709,995	55,436,601	920,161
*Increase, †decrease	*40,558	*1,158,054	*288,970	†48,601

Canadian Fraternal Societies

Society		Premiums paid by members	New cert. issued less not taken	Certs. in force at date of returns	†Cert. become claims
			Net amount	Net amount	Net amount
		$	$	$	$
Alliance Nationale	(a)	500,453	3,156,500	27,541,897	457,363
	(b)	56,324	765,550	2,639,491	20,500
	(c)	565,777	3,922,050	30,181,388	477,863
Ancient Order of Foresters (ae)		149,407	1,081,274	4,737,928	50,775
Artisans Can.-Franc.	(a)	663,490	1,850,419	31,401,928	442,050
	(b)	232,146	525,153	14,809,812	150,851
	(c)	895,636	2,375,572	46,211,740	592,401
Can. Wood. of the World (ae)		95,623	595,750	4,544,572	105,250
Cath. Mut. Benefit Assoc. (ae)		116,329	146,000	4,663,163	157,838
**Com. Travellers' Assoc. (ae)		135,871	*	*	*
Indep. Order of For.	(a) e	1,160,449	2,508,900	50,827,780	1,448,506
	(b) e	1,747,288	4,982,904	114,884,334	1,762,242
	(c) e	2,907,737	7,491,804	165,712,114	3,210,748
Grand Orange Lodge of British America	(a) e	107,645	259,950	4,023,750	39,500
	(b) e	979	....	29,000	2,000
	(c) e	108,624	259,950	4,052,750	41,500
Total, 1931	(a)	**2,938,267**	**9,598,793**	**127,741,018**	**2,701,282**
	(b)	**2,036,737**	**6,273,607**	**132,362,637**	**1,935,093**
	(c)	**4,975,004**	**15,872,400**	**260,103,655**	**4,636,375**
Total, 1930	(a)	2,907,347	11,255,675	129,852,173	2,847,823
	(b)	2,112,961	7,385,875	96,081,066	1,964,511
	(c)	5,020,308	18,641,550	225,933,239	4,812,334
*Increase, †decrease	(a)	30,920†	1,656,882†	2,111,155†	146,541
	(b)	76,224†	1,112,268*	36,281,571†	29,418
	(c)	45,304†	2,769,150*	34,170,416†	175,959

(a) In Canada. (b) Out of Canada. (c) Total business.

(e) Including receipts for expense purposes.

** Date of return, November 30, 1931.

* Amounts cannot conveniently be given, as full benefits are applicable only to members who have completed fifteen years or more of continuous membership.

† Death, maturity, disability and old age.

B. C. Stands Prepared To Control Insurance

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Provisional legislation will be passed during the present session of the legislature conferring on the government powers to supervise and control the operations of insurance companies in British Columbia.

Pending final outcome of the dispute between the provincial and Dominion authorities the legislation will be effective in the province, according to Attorney-General R. H. Pooley. The original test case was carried to the Privy Council, where the provinces won. The Dominion government has since introduced a new insurance bill, and no finality can be given to provincial law on the subject until these matters have been adjusted all around.

In so far as British Columbia is concerned, the province maintains its right to supervise insurance company operations within its borders.

I. O. O. F. ASSETS HIGHER IN 1931

But Life Insurance Section Was Quiet in Canada

The fifty-seventh annual statement of the Independent Order of Foresters shows the assets of the order now beyond the $49,000,000 mark, the increase of approximately $9,500,000 over the December 1930 figure reflecting the additional assets acquired by the taking over during 1931 of the Modern Brotherhood of America and The Royal Templars of Temperance. Of the total over $25,000,000 is represented by high grade bonds, while the company owns nearly $4,500,000 worth of real estate.

The wide scope of the order's activities have seen further expansion during the year, while the life insurance department shows a thirty-five million dollar increase in insurance in force, amounting as at December 31, 1931, to $165,712,114. Of this $50,827,780 was held in Canada and $114,884,334 elsewhere, the former showing a decrease of approximately $500,000 and the latter an increase of over $36,000,000 during the year. Policy reserves to the amount of $44,736,729 are held, while additional reserves and surplus total another $2,919,512. Income from premiums and interest totalled $5,411,535 compared with $5,280,307 in 1930.

During the year payments to members and beneficiaries aggregated $3,677,052, which compares with $3,719,693 in 1930. Of the 1931 total, $2,269,498 was paid in respect of death, $783,996 in respect of old age, $161,424 sickness and funeral, and $90,622 disability. In addition, extensions in the scope of the order's sanatorium for tuberculosis, cancer hospital and orphanage are also reported, while during the year a home for aged members was established on the society's property in California.

TORNADO

Volume Remains Small But Losses Increase in 1931

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

(A) Group Experience:

	Net premiums written	Net losses incurred	Ratio
	$	$	%
Aetna Fire—			
Aetna Insur.	1,468	384	26.2
World F. & Mar.	1,520	257	16.9
	2,988	641	21.4
Thompson & Blogg—			
Amer. Insur.	565	166	29.4
Security Insur.	288	29	10.1
	853	195	22.9
America Fire—			
Continental Insur.	2,189	2,988	136.5
Fidelity-Phenix	3,501	8,997	257.0
Niagara Fire	1,049	63	6.0
	6,739	12,048	178.8
Employers' Liability—			
Employers' Liab.	1,542	384	24.9
Merchants Mar.	618	18	2.9
	2,160	402	18.6
Globe & Rutgers—			
Globe & Rutgers	513	2,655	517.5
Insur. Co. of Penn.	45	540	1,200.0
Virginia Fire	75	412	549.3
	633	3,607	569.8
Royal, Liver., Lond. & Globe—			
Globe Indem.	5	180	3,600.0
Central Insur.	1	90	9,000.0
Liver., L. & G.	30	3,333	11,110.0
Liverpool-Man.	8	316	3,950.0
Royal Insur.	714	8	1.1
Hudson Bay Ins.	15	1	6.7
Newark Fire	8	1	12.5
Queen Insur.	27	2	7.4
	808	3,931	486.5
Great American—			
County Fire	67	—3	4.5
Gr. Amer. Ins.	2,184	172	7.9
Mount Royal	280	6	2.1
	2,531	181	7.1
Hartford—			
Hartford Fire	38,806	18,917	48.7
Lond.-Can. Insur.	14	None	...
	38,820	18,917	48.7
Hardware Mutual—			
H'ware Deal. M.	56	13	23.2
Minn. Impl. M.	56	13	23.2
Retail H'ware	56	13	23.2
	168	39	23.2
Alliance-England—			
Alliance Insur.	302	142	47.0
Ins. Co. of N. Am.	4,804	187	3.9
	5,106	329	6.4
London & Lancashire—			
Law, Union & Rock	10	None	...
Lond. & Lanc. Ins.	4,811	19	0.4
	4,821	19	0.4
Norwich Union—			
Canada Security	280	61	21.8
Norwich Union	1,433	236	16.5
	1,713	297	17.3
General of America—			
First National	595	None	...
Gen. Ins. of Am.	569	45	7.9
	1,164	45	3.9
St. Paul—			
Mercury Insur.	2,734	29	1.1
St. Paul F. & M.	8,627	5,382	62.4
	11,361	5,411	47.6
Sun—			
Sun Ins. Office	5	3	60.0
Imp. Ins. Office	38	None	...
	43	3	7.0
Union of Canton—			
British Traders	48	None	...
Union of Canton	166	None	...
	214	...	...
British Amer.-Western—			
British Amer.	262	91	34.7
British Canadian	791	333	42.1
British Empire	277	215	77.6
Imperial G. & A.	375	132	35.2
Western Assur.	649	167	25.7
	2,354	938	39.8
Phoenix-England—			
United Firemens	32	9	28.1
Lond. Guar. & Acc.	63	18	28.6
Phoenix Assur.	1,111	448	40.3
Union Marine	38	3	7.9
North Empire	62	18	29.0
	1,306	496	38.0
(B) Individual Companies:			
Acadia	92	22	23.9
Amer. Home Fire	18	None	...
Amer. Alliance	265	14	5.3
Amer. Reserve	21	3	14.3
[illegible]	77	None	...
Br. Crown	67	None	...
Br. Northwestern	8	None	...
British Oak	—10	None	...
Canada National	—1	13	...
Canadian Fire	451	None	...
Can. General	1,453	416	28.6
Central Union	150	None	...
Columbia	32	10	31.2
Connecticut Fire	474	462	97.5
Eagle Star	36	None	...
Equitable Fire	95	92	96.8
Firemen's Insur.	11,000	29	2.6
Fire Reassur.	329	203	61.7
First American	126	—19	...
General Acc. F. & L.			
Gen. Fire of Paris	3	None	...
Glen Falls	2,471	2,135	86.4
Guardian Insur.	—10	95	...
Home Insurance	36,549	18,358	50.2
Imperial Insur.	64	20	31.2
Lincoln Fire	—2	2	...
Lumbermen's Mutual of Mansfield	49	None	...
Maryland Insur.	404	None	...
Mercantile	222	None	...
Michigan Fire	85	2	2.3
Mill Owners	266	None	...
Nat. Fire of Hart.	3,407	1,864	54.7
Nat.-Liverpool	2	90	...
Nat.-Union Fire	393	1,548	393.9
N.Y. Underwriters	1,033	541	52.7
North River	286	16	5.6
N'west Mutual	23	27	117.4
Northwest Nat.	4,732	1,497	31.6
Patriotic Assur.	—1	None	...
Pearl Assurance	1	None	...
Phoenix Ins. of Hart.	785	766	97.6
Pioneer	25	1	4.0
Planet	—3	1	...
Port. La Prairie	164	60	36.6
Prov. Washington	247	502	203.2
Reliance	179	386	215.6
Rhode Island	310	None	...
Rossia	534	324	60.7
Scottish Union	1,735	196	11.3
Sentinel	37	4	10.8
Springfield	1,715	1,270	74.0
Stuyvesant	—2	None	...
[illegible]	55	None	...
U. S. Inter-Insur.	2,702	None	...
U. S. Fire	768	621	80.9
Universal	None	None	...
Wawanesa	—1,160	1,432	...
Westchester	200	975	487.5
Yangtsze	...	...	...
Grand Total, 1931	**146,828**	**81,840**	**55.7**
1930	160,208	39,063	24.4

Prudential Co. of America Canadian Business Grows

The Prudential Insurance Co. of America closed 1931 with Canadian business amounting to over $515,500,000 on its books, carried on 1,485,759 policies in force. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in Canada during the year totalled $11,800,000, bringing the total so paid since the company started business in Canada in 1909 up to $67,700,000.

As at December 31, 1931, the company owned Canadian bonds to the value of over $126,500,000 and held real estate mortgage loans in Canada amounting to $55,212,326.

571 DEATHS IN '31 DUE TO AUTOS

Represent 32.8 p.c. of Total Fatalities Occurring in Ontario

Automobiles accounted for 571 fatal accidents in Ontario or 32.8 per cent of the total of 1,738 recorded during 1931 by the Ontario Safety League. This compares with 524 out of 1,838, or 28.5 per cent in 1930, so that while the total number of fatal accidents were fewer in 1931, both the number and percentage of fatalities due to motor vehicles was higher.

Non-fatal accidents occurring in Ontario in 1930 numbered 14,839 as compared with 12,689 in the previous year. The number due to automobiles was 6,582 as against 6,167 but owing to the largely increased total number the percentage in 1931 was better than in 1930, being 44.4 as compared with 48.6 per cent.

Next to automobile accidents, drownings figured largest in the list of both fatal and non-fatal accidents, these numbering 341 and 421 respectively.

U. S. Commerce Journal Praises Canadian Banks

Reviewing Canadian banking conditions during last year, the U. S. Department of Commerce journal comments upon the high ratio of quickly realizable assets as revealed by the balance sheets of the ten chartered banks, and declares that the conservatism of Canadian banking methods has been a source of confidence in a period of business uncertainty.

The journal also notes that while all the principal items in the balance sheets reveal a moderate contraction from the previous year-end totals, there were no reductions in dividend payments.

Closing of Branch Banks Outside Minister's Control

Closings of branches by Canadian banks was the subject of a question addressed to the Minister of Finance in the Federal House recently, when a member referring to certain protests which had been received from many towns in the Dominion affected by the closing of branches asked if the minister would take the matter up with the various banks concerned to see whether some arrangements could not be made to keep these branches open.

The minister pointed out that the question of location or the closing of branch banks was not a matter within the purview of the department, but stated that all communications received by him relative to the closing of branches had been forwarded to the banks concerned.

V. R. Smith Joins Ensign Board

Ensign Insurance Co., which writes fire and sprinkler leakage insurance in Canada announces the election of V. R. Smith, general manager and actuary of the Confederation Life Association, to the board of directors. The company, which operates under a Dominion license, is managed by Massie and Renwick Ltd., Toronto.

Week's Canadian Quotations—Continued

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Crop Year from Aug. 14 High	Low		Open Mar. 23	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 29
		Wheat				
.76⅞	.55⅛	May	.59	.61½	.58	.61⅛
.77⅞	.60	July	.60⅞	.63⅝	.60	.63
.72¾	.62¼	Oct.	.62⅝	.65⅛	.62¼	.65⅛
		Oats				
.38	.28	May	.30¼	.31½	.30⅛	.31¼
.37½	.30⅛	July	.30⅛	.31¼	.30⅛	.31¼
		Barley				
.47⅞	.32¼	May	.39½	.41½	.39½	.40⅞
.45¼	.38¼	July	.40⅛	.41¼	.40⅛	.41¼
.43¾	.38½	Oct.	.38⅝	.40⅝	.38⅜	.40⅛
		Flax				
1.21	.97½	May	.98	1.02¾	.97½	1.00⅞
1.16½	.99	July	.99	1.04	.99	1.01¼
1.09¾	1.02½	Oct.	....	1.07½	1.03	1.03½
		Rye				
.59⅛	.32¼	May	.46	.49⅝	.43⅞	.49⅝
.59	.43⅜	July	.47¼	.50½	.47	.50¼
.55⅞	.48	Oct.	.48	.51	.48	.51

Canadian Bonded Grain in U. S.

Quotations on New York Produce Exchange, Basis Buffalo

Week to March 29

High *to date	Low *to date	Wheat	Close Mar. 22	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 29
.72	.53¾	May	.56½	.57⅞	.55½	.57⅞
.64¼	.53¾	July	.58½	.59¾	.56¼	.59⅞
.66¾	.59	Oct.	.59⅞	.62	.59	.61⅞

*Since trading opened March 3, 1931.

Stocks With Minimum Prices

Can. Canners, c.	8
Do., 1st pref.	80
Do., convert. pfd.	9
Dominion Bridge	27
East. Steel, com.	15
Do., pref.	97
Mont. Light, Heat	36
Nat. Breweries	24
Do., pref.	31
Ogilvie Milling	185
Ottawa L. H. & Pr.	100
Power Corp.	36½
Price Bros.	25
Do., pref.	70
Shawinigan Power	33
Weston's, com.	38
Do, pref.	75
Windsor Hotel	10
Trust and Loan	
Canada Perman.	185
Central Can. Loan	295
Economic Invest.	32
Huron & Erie	139
Do., 20% paid	23
Landed Banking	145
National Trust	245
Ontario Loan	114½
Real Estate Loan	105
Tor. Gen. Trusts	210
Tor. Mortgage	105
Union Trust	95
Banks	
Banque Canadienne	155½
Bank of Commerce	186
Dominion Bank	189
Imperial Bank	188
Bank of Montreal	215
Bank of N. S.	269
Royal Bank	211
Bank of Toronto	193

Foreign Exchange

	New York Funds High (Premium)	New York Funds Low	Last Year High (Premium)	Last Year Low
	%	%	%	%
March 23	12⅛	11⅞	1-32	1-64
March 24	11 11-16	11 11-16	1-32	1-64
March 25	......	......	3-64	1-32
March 26	11½	11¼	3-64	1-32
March 28	......	......	3-64	5-128
March 29	11⅛	10¾	3-64	1-32

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
March 23	3.64	3.92¼	5.17¼
March 24	3.69¾	3.92	5.17½
March 25	......	......	....
March 26	3.77⅞	3.93½	5.18
March 28	3.82¼	3.94⅛	5.18¼
March 29	3.76¾	3.96 9-16	5.18

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Par		Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
5.26	Italian	5.80¾	5.79¾	5.75
23.80	German	26.65	26.65¾	26.38¼
13.90	Belgian	15.60¼	15.60	15.47
49.80	Japanese	36.68	36.40	37.70

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending March 28.

Par Val.	Range 1932 High	Range 1932 Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 21 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 28
1	.05¼	.04	Abana	100	.05	.04	.04	.04
1	.02	.01	Aconda	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	*.05¼	.03½	Adrien	......	.04⅞	.....	.....	.....
No	.15	.15	Aldermac	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
1	.09	.04½	Alexandria	14,000	.07	.07¼	.07	.07
1	.01½	.00¼	Algonquin	3,000	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼
1	.01	.00¼	Amity C.	7,000	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼
No	.22	.14¼	Amulet	2,100	.15	.15	.15	.15
1	.00¼	.00¼	Apex	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.02⅞	.01	Area	1,000	.01⅞	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	*.01	.00¼	Argo. Cons.	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.03	.01¼	Arno	18,600	.02¼	.02¼	.02	.02¼
1	.02¼	.02	Astoria Rouyn	......	.02¼	.....	.....	.....
1	*.02	.00¼	Atlas	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.07	.03¼	Bagamac	17,500	.06	.05¼	.04⅞	.05¼
1	.00¼	.00¼	Baldwin	3,600	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.12	.07½	Barry Holl. new	......	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼
No	1.00	.75	Base Metals	......	.80	.....	.....	.....
No	*.04	.00⅞	Bathurst	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
5s	*1.75	.60	B'Wana McKubwa	......	1.00	.....	.....	.....
1	*.28	.26	Ben Nevis	......	.27	.....	.....	.....
No	.12	.04	Bidgood	40,100	.05	.07⅞	.04	.07¼
1	.16¼	.09	Big Missouri	1,000	.09¼	.10½	.10	.10¼
1	*.05½	.04¼	Blue Quartz	......	.04¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.05¼	.02⅞	Bobjo	8,100	.05¼	.05¼	.05	.05¼
No	*.01	.00¼	Boischatel	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.04	Brett Trethewey	5,000	.06	.07	.06¼	.07
No	.03	.01⅞	Brownlee	......	.02¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.00¼	.00¼	Buckingham	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
No	.36	.22¼	Buffalo Can.	16,600	.34½	.34½	.33½	.33½
No	.02¼	.01¼	Bunker Hill	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
No	.01	.00¼	Cal. Flin Flon	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	*.04	.01	Cambro Kirk	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	.03	.03	Canam Metals	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.01¼	Can. Kirkland	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
1	.09	.04	Canusa	6,000	.04¼	.05	.04¼	.04¼
No	.02¼	.00¼	Capital Rouyn	......	.00⅞	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.02¼	Cartier Malartic	4,000	.04¼	.05	.04¼	.04¼
1	.15	.12	Castle Trethewey	500	.12¼	.13	.13	.13
1	.08	.05	Cen. Manitoba	1,300	.05	.06	.06	.06
1	.07¼	.04	Cen. Patricia	1,000	.05	.05	.05	.05
No	.07¼	.05	Chibougamau Pros.	500	.05	.05	.05	.05
No	.01½	.01	Clericy	3,000	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
5	3.00	1.50	Coast Copper	65	1.50	1.55	1.50	1.50
1	.02	.01	Cobalt Contact	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
No	.16	.15	Cobue	......	.15½	.....	.....	.....
No	*.02	.00¼	Col. Kirkland	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.05	Columario	2,200	.06¼	.07	.06	.06¼
5	.80	.75	Coniagas	......	.80	.....	.....	.....
No	.40	.30	Coniaurum	......	.30	.....	.....	.....
25	75.00	64.00	Cons. Smelters	439	67.00	67.00	64.50	65.50
1	*.40	.15	Cons. Venus	......	.40	.....	.....	.....
1	*.01	.00¼	Corona	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.01¼	.01¼	Crown Reserve	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.10	.06¼	Dom. Explorers	1,000	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼
1	*.03	.00¼	Dom. Kirkland	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
No	12.50	9.25	Dome Mines	740	11.10	11.50	11.25	11.45
No	*.33	.30	Donald Woolsey	......	.30	.....	.....	.....
1	.01	.01	Don Rouyn	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	*.01	.00¼	Dunkin	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
1	*.02½	.00¼	Duprat	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
1	1.55	1.05	Eldorado	11,700	1.24	1.31	1.25	1.28
No	1.05	.80	Falconbridge	250	.85	.80	.80	.80
1	.04	.02	Federal	1,000	.03	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼
No	.00¼	.00¼	Flintoba	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
No	.07	.02½	Gem Lake	97,600	.04	.03½	.02¼	.02¼
No	*.04¼	.01¼	Gilbec	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.02¼	.01⅞	Goldale	1,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
10	.11	.10	Goldfield	......	.11	.....	.....	.....
1	.00¼	.00¼	Gold Hill	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.02¼	Goodfish	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.01	.00¼	Graham	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
No	1.25	.90	Granada	600	1.06	1.09	1.05	1.09
1	.22	.09	Groaelle	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
1	.02¼	.01¼	Harker	1,000	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
1	.01½	.00¼	Hilltop	16,000	.00¼	.00⅞	.00¼	.00¼
5	5.70	4.90	Hollinger	1,475	5.05	5.10	5.00	5.00
1	.36	.30	Howey Gold	4,200	.31	.32	.32	.32
No	2.78	2.00	Hudson Bay	2,200	2.10	2.10	2.05	2.10
No	.20	.15	Huronian	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
No	11.00	8.50	Int. Nickel	4,764	9.50	9.12	8.75	8.87
1	.01¾	.01	Jackson Manion	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.23	.15	Keeley	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
1	.02¼	.01	Keora M.	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.70	.40	Kirk. Hud. Bay	4,800	.51	.60	.51	.60
1	.02¼	.00⅞	Kirk. Hunton	1,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.55	.41	Kirkland Lake	5,550	.41	.43	.41	.42½
1	.03½	.01¼	Kirk. Premier	5,000	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
1	.13	.08	Kirk. Townsite	2,500	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼
20c	.01¼	.00¼	Koot. Florence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.01¼	.00¼	La Rose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.41	.14	Lakeland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	29.50	27.20	Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.00¼	.00¼	Laval	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.06¼	.01¼	Lebel Oro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.41	.29¼	Macassa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.06	.02¼	Malartic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	.06	.04	Mandy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	.01½	.00¾	Manitoba Basin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.35	.26¼	McKinley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	19.50	16.50	McIntyre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	.09¼	.03¾	McLeod River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	*.04	.04	McVittie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	*.29	.03	MacMillan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	1.43	.85	Mining Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	*.08¼	.03	Moffatt Hall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.02¼	.02¼	Moneta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	*.00½	.00½	Mtl. Rouyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.45	.30	Moss	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	*.02¼	.01	Murphy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	.03	.02	Newbec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	*.40	.25	Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	*.09	.02	Night Hawk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	1.15	.80	Nipissing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	19.80	15.00	Noranda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	.24	.17	Nor. Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	.01	.00¼	Old Colony	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	*.01	.00¼	Ophir	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	*.10¼	.02	Oriole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.08	.05	Osisko	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.08	.08	Parkhill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.13¼	.11	Patricia Dent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.02	.01½	Pawnee Kirk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	1.15	.85	Pend Oreille	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.01	.00¾	Pete. Cobalt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	*.25	.18½	Phoenix Molybd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	*.01½	.00¼	Picard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	4.10	3.10	Pioneer Gold B.C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.05	.04	Pioneer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	*.02¼	.00¼	Porcupine Crown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.02	.01	Potter Doal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	*.45	.30	Powell Rouyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.63	.45	Premier Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.00⅞	.00⅞	Preston E. Dome	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	.30	.15	Prospectors Air's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	1.00	1.00	Quebec Pros.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	.06	.04	Quemont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.02½	.01	Ribago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	*.34	.24	Rich. Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.02¼	.01¼	Ritchie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.01¼	.00⅞	Robb Montbray	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	.42	.25	San Antonio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.09	.09	Seven Troughs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.65	.43	Sherritt Gordon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.70	.50	Siscoe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	.03	.01¼	South Keora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	.02¼	.01¼	Stadacona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	.17	.07¼	St. Anthony	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	.45	.29	Sudbury Basin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	.01¼	.00½	Sudbury Contact	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Par Val.	Range 1932 High	Range 1932 Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 21 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 28
1	.01	.00¼	Sudbury Mines	7,000	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼
No	*.04¼	.01	Sudbury Nickel	......	.03¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.11	.09	Sullivan	1,000	.10	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼
1	.65	.52	Sylvanite	7,300	.53	.53	.52	.53
1	.07	.02¼	Tashota	530	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼
1	5.25	4.12	Teck Hughes	2,915	4.60	4.70	4.60	4.65
1	*.10¼	.01	Telluride	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	*.01½	.01	Temiskaming	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.03	.02	Thom. Cadillac	......	.02¼	.....	.....	.....
1	*.02½	.00¼	Tough Oakes	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.40	.25	Towagmac	1,100	.25	.25	.25	.25
No	2.50	1.01	Treadwell	1,325	2.35	2.40	2.10	2.40
No	*2.85	2.40	Tri-Metals	......	2.85	.....	.....	.....
1	.09¼	.05	United Kirk.	4,000	.05	.09	.08	.08
1	.01¼	.01	Vacuum Gas	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.53	.40¼	Ventures	5,750	.41	.42	.40¼	.42
1	.17¼	.14	Vickers	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
1	.45	.30	Vipond	300	.35	.35	.33	.33
No	1.00	.50	Waite Ackerman	......	.56	.....	.....	.....
1	*.02¼	.01	West Tree	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.07	.03	White Lake	1,500	.04¼	.04	.04	.04
1	*.06	.01¼	Wiltsey	......	.01¼	.....	.....	.....
No	*.01¼	.00¼	Windfall R.	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
	*.13	.03¼	Wood Kirk.	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	3.06	2.55	Wright-Hargreaves	4,240	2.65	2.71	2.63	2.70
			OIL STOCKS					
1	.19	.13	Acme	9,200	.14¼	.14	.13¼	.14
1	1.17	.90	Ajax	5,650	1.05	1.06	1.00	1.02
1	.12	.05	Alta. Pacific	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
1	.03¼	.02	Askalta	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
No	.10	.04¼	Associated	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
No	.04	.02	Baltac	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
	.05½	.00¼	Benton	2,300	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼
1	*.07	.02	Black Diamond	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.04¼	Brit. Dominion	......	.04¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.09	.05	Calmont	845	.05	.05	.05	.05
No	.38	.25	Calgary & Ed.	......	.25	.....	.....	.....
1	.11	.06	Comm. Pete.	500	.07	.06	.06	.06
No	*.29¼	.26¼	Crudome	......	.28¼	.....	.....	.....
No	.20	.15	Dalhousie	700	.16¼	.15	.15	.15
No	*.08	.01	Devenish	......	.01¼	.....	.....	.....
No	.02	.00¼	Dome Oil	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
No	.12¼	.04	East Crest	......	.11¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.01¼	.01¼	Fabyan Pete.	500	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
No	.07	.07	Foothills	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
No	.03¼	.02¼	Freehold	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.00¼	Great West	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
No	.06¼	.04	Hargal	......	.06	.....	.....	.....
No	*.10	.03	Herron Pete.	......	.03¼	.....	.....	.....
No	.05	.04	High Sarcee	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	.47	.23	Home	1,255	.25	.25	.25	.25
No	.05	.03	Homestead	......	.03¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.50	.24	Homest'd O. & G.	7,450	.45	.43	.38	.38
1	.01	.00¼	Illinois Alta.	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
No	.02¼	.00¼	Lethbridge	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
No	*.70	.10¼	Lowery	......	.18	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.00¼	Madison	2,000	.01	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼
1	.15	.13	Mayland	......	.14	.....	.....	.....
No	.04	.03¼	McD. Segur Ex.	......	.03¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.04¼	.03¼	McD. Segur N.	......	.03¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.50	.22	McLeod	355	.37	.39	.38	.38
No	.10½	.07¼	Mercury	8,250	.08½	.08¼	.07¾	.08
No	.08	.05	Merland	......	.06	.....	.....	.....
No	.15	.10	Mill City Pete.	2,000	.11	.10	.10	.10
1	.20	.06¼	Model	100	.19	.18	.18	.18
1	.05	.04	Monalta	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.07	.04¼	Moose Mountain	......	.04¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.01	.01	New Federal	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
5	.14	.05	Nordon	500	.05¼	.07	.07	.07
No	.04½	.02¼	Oil Selection	2,000	.03	.03	.02¾	.02¾
No	.05	.04	Okalta	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
100	15.00	15.00	Do., Pref.	......	15.00	.....	.....	.....
No	.20	.12	Olga Gas & Oil	......	.14	.....	.....	.....
No	.06¼	.02	Penn. Pete.	5,500	.04	.04¼	.03½	.03½
1	.28	.17	Petrol	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
No	.14	.09	Ranchmen's	......	.12	.....	.....	.....
1	.01	.00¼	Regent	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
No	.02½	.01¼	Richfield	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
No	6.65	5.50	Royalite	......	5.75	.....	.....	.....
1	.12	.05	Sarnia Oil	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.03	.01¼	Signal Hill	500	.02½	.02	.02	.02
No	*.27	.05	South West Pete.	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.20	.17	Spooner	......	.19½	.....	.....	.....
No	.11	.06	Sterling Pacific	100	.07	.07	.07	.07
1	.11	.07½	Turner Valley	......	.07¼	.....	.....	.....
No	.08	.04	United	1,500	.06	.05¼	.04	.04
1	.09¼	.08	Vulcan	......	.08	.....	.....	.....
No	.02	.00¼	Wainwell	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
1	*.28	.08	Waite Valley	......	.08¼	.....	.....	.....
			VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE (Transaction for Week to March 23)					
25c	.00¼	.00¼	Bayview	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
20c	.05	.03¼	Beaver Silver	1,000	.04¼	.03½	.03½	.03½
25c	.02¼	.02	Bluebird	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.12¼	.07	Bridge River Cons.	19,750	.07	.08¼	.07	.07
1	*.80	.40	B. C. Silver	......	.40	.....	.....	.....
25c	*.03	.00½	Cork Province	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.13	.06	Cotton Belt	500	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼
1	*.03	.02	Dalhousie Mines	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	*.04	.02	Dunwell	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	*.10	.02	Duthie	......	.02¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.45	.45	George Copper	......	.45	.....	.....	.....
50c	.01¼	.01¼	Geo. Enterprise	......	.01¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.04⅞	.02½	Georgia River	36,000	.03	.03½	.03	.03
1	.24	.20	Golconda	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
50c	.08	.05	Grandview	10,600	.05	.05	.05	.05
25c	5.25	5.25	Hecla Mining	......	5.25	.....	.....	.....
No	*27.50	15.00	Howe Sound	......	21.35	.....	.....	.....
1	.11½	.09	Intern. Coal	500	.11	.11½	.11½	.11½
1	.01	.01	Independence	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.01	.01	Indian Mines	8,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.21	.21	Jack Waite	......	.21	.....	.....	.....
25c	.00¼	.00¼	Kootenay King	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
25c	*.02	.00¼	L. & L.	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.19½	.13½	Lorne Gold	47,620	.15¼	.16½	.15	.15
1	*.12	.12	Los Ang. Van.	......	.12	.....	.....	.....
10c	.02	.02	Lucky Jim	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
2.50	*.01	.00¼	Marmot Gold	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
5c	.12	.08	Metaline Metals	1,000	.11½	.11	.11	.11
1	.03	.01½	Morton Woosley	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
50c	.03	.01¼	National Silver	15,000	.02	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾
50c	.08½	.03½	Noble Five	1,700	.04	.04	.03½	.03½
50c	.01	.01	Oregon Copper	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	4.11	3.30	Pioneer Gold	18,240	3.35	4.11	3.35	4.05
No	.01	.00½	Premier Border	......	.00⅞	.....	.....	.....
50c	.08½	.05	Porter Idaho	3,000	.05½	.05	.05	.05
No	.28	.20	Reeves McDonald	525	.24	.24	.21	.21
1	.38	.21½	Reno Gold	72,500	.26	.38	.27	.36½
1	*.04	.01	Rufus Argenta	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.04	Ruth Hope	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
1	.03½	.02¼	Silverado	......	.03½	.....	.....	.....
25c	.02	.01½	Silver Crest	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c	.01½	.00¼	Snowflake	7,500	.01	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼
1	*.45	.25	Sunloch	......	.25	.....	.....	.....
50c	*.02	.01	Topley Rich	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
20c	.02½	.01	Wellington	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.04	Whitewater	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	.00⅞	.00¼	Woodbine	25,000	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼

*Quotations for 1931.

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield
Ajax Oil	3c.	....
Cons. Smelters	$2.50+a	3.81
Dome Mines	$1	8.73
Hollinger	65c.+5	13.86
Howe Sound	$1	....
Lake Shore	$2+50c.	8.54
McIntyre	$1	5.71
McLeod Oils	5c.	....
Noranda	50c.	2.80
Premier	12c.	....
Pioneer, B.C.	12c.	3.07
Royalite	50c.	....
Siscoe	4c.	....
Sylvanite	4c.	....
Teck Hughes	60c.	12.90
Wright-Har.	10+2½c.	4.62

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Fire and Casualty Companies Have Difficult Year in 1931

FIRE LOSS RATIO INCREASES IN 1931; PREMIUMS LOWER

Nearly Half Total Business on Books of British Companies

BIG AREAS IMPROVE

Ontario and Quebec Show Small Declines in Loss Ratio But Most Provinces Higher

Net amount of fire insurance at risk in Canada at the end of 1931 as reported by federal licensed companies at that date, totalled over $9,500,000,000, according to figures released by G. D. Finlayson, superintendent of insurance, from Ottawa last week. Of this total, nearly $4,500,000,000 was on the books of British companies; $3,300,000,000 was handled by foreign companies and the remainder by nominally Canadian companies. At the end of 1930 the corresponding total for all federal companies was $9,672,000,000.

This total represents approximately 88 per cent of all fire insurance in force in Canada, since on the basis of 1930, only $1,345,000,000 of business was handled by companies operating under provincial licenses.

Summary figures from the 1931 federal abstract showing the position of these companies at the end of 1931 are as follows:

Companies:	Gross Amt. of Policies, New & Renewed	Net Amount at Risk at Date
Canadian	$ 2,046,154,308	$1,710,585,331
British	4,500,773,066	4,487,282,146
Foreign	4,288,867,918	3,350,420,624
Total, 1931	10,835,795,292	9,548,288,101
1930	10,311,193,608	9,672,996,973

Companies:	Gross Premiums Written $	Net Premiums Written $	Net Losses Incurred $
Canadian	17,970,384	9,151,433	5,050,743
British	34,945,469	21,973,962	13,138,592
Foreign	33,068,542	19,894,436	11,720,910
Totals for 1931	85,984,395	51,019,831	29,910,245
Totals for 1930	81,942,049	52,646,520	30,427,968

Ratio of losses incurred to premiums written during 1932 totalled 59.09 per cent as compared with 58.21 per cent in 1930 and 51.66 per cent, which is the five-year average for the years 1927-31 inclusive.

By provinces, Prince Edward Island again takes the lead with a loss ratio of 124.8 per cent although the small volume of business available in the island province offsets this abnormal figure. The only provinces to show lower ratios for the year as compared with 1930 are British Columbia which is down from 61.7 to 49.8; Ontario which shows a slight improvement at 56.2 as compared

(Continued on page 13)

Royal Leads Groups In Net Fire Premiums Written in Canada, 1931

Fire Insurance Experience of Federally-Licensed Companies Analyzed by Groups for Past Year

Royal Insurance group, under the management in Canada of J. H. Labelle, of Montreal, continues as the leader of the Canadian fire insurance field for 1931, according to a special analysis of fire insurance experience returns made by The Financial Post on the basis of figures released from Ottawa this week by G. D. Finlayson, federal superintendent of insurance. The 1931 experience has been analyzed by company and management groups instead of by individual companies as in previous years.

The basis for comparison of the record of each group in 1931 is "net premiums written," which gives Royal a total of $2,839,000, as compared with $2,494,770 for the Phoenix-England group, under J. B. Paterson. If the business written by Liverpool and London and Globe in Canada is added to the Royal business the total becomes considerably greater and establishes the lead of this organization by an even greater degree over the Canadian field. From the corporate "head office" viewpoint, the Royal and Liverpool and L. & G. companies are the same organization, but in Canada they are operated under entirely separate management, with Lewis Laing as chief agent for the Liverpool group, which by itself ranks sixth among all groups operating in Canada.

Commercial Union Third

Similarly Commercial Union group, which ranks third in Canada, is shown both inclusive and exclusive of Ocean Accident & Guarantee Co. From the head office, or company, viewpoint both these companies are under the same control, but in Canada they are under separate management, the Ocean Accident group being now under the management of Albert Hall, Toronto, and the remaining Commercial Union companies being under John Holroyde, of Montreal, and John Anderson, Vancouver.

Phoenix-England group shows considerable growth in the past two years, having moved from fourth to second place in that time.

Fifty-four Groups

In all there are some 54 group organizations operating in the Canadian field, of which 53 are shown in the tabulation given below. One group, namely, Canadian General Insurance, has only the one company reporting to the federal insurance department at Ottawa and for the purposes of this analysis has therefore been treated as an individual company. Its running-mate, Toronto General Casualty, is a provincial incorporation. The totals for several other groups, notably Shaw & Begg, of Toronto, would also be affected if figures for provincially-licensed companies under their aegis were included.

For the most part the set-up on the basis of groups shows results for companies actually owned or controlled by the same organization, that is, "company" groups, but in addition companies operated under one management have also been included, such as the Shaw & Begg group, already mentioned, J. E. Clement group, of Montreal; Willis Faber, Thompson & Blogg, and so forth. In a few cases the group association is partly "company" and partly "management."

Analysis of the loss ratio of groups, on the basis of losses incurred to net premiums written, shows that seven of the ten leading groups reported loss ratios lower than the average for all federal companies, which was 58.6 per cent for 1930. Among the first ten, Home shows the highest ratio at 73.37 per cent, while Royal Exchange has the best showing at 52.79 per cent. The highest ratio for all groups is T. Meunier, with 77.4, while the lowest is the Lumbermen's group, with only 25.83.

The experience of the various groups, ranked in order of net premiums written, together with the ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums written in 1931, is as follows. Complete figures are shown on page 14.

Group	Net amount at risk Dec. 31, 1931 $	Net premiums written $	Net amount of losses incurred $	Ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums written %
1. Royal, Liverpool & London & Globe	943,095,639	4,625,751	2,605,330	56.32
(a) Liverpool, L. & Globe	364,117,254	1,786,745	1,036,972	58.04
(b) Royal	578,978,385	2,839,006	1,568,358	55.24
2. Phoenix-England	437,066,875	2,494,770	1,424,595	57.10
3. Commercial Union-Ocean	466,210,579	2,425,291	1,441,770	59.45
(a) Commercial Union	388,554,777	2,095,680	1,200,322	60.15
(b) Ocean Accident	77,655,802	329,611	181,448	55.04
4. London and Lancashire	358,762,807	1,843,392	1,194,674	64.81
5. Home	312,536,731	1,839,794	1,349,881	73.37
6. British America-Western	309,637,906	1,442,358	905,159	62.76
7. Royal Exchange	281,216,744	1,288,997	680,427	52.79
8. Guardian	212,616,302	1,216,868	744,723	61.20
9. Sun	220,337,230	1,126,429	734,387	65.20
10. American Fire	236,658,618	1,126,226	745,291	66.18
11. North British & Mercantile	240,266,557	1,126,199	604,142	53.64
12. Northern	239,257,093	1,117,564	666,719	59.66
13. Shaw & Begg	180,551,639	1,103,237	691,031	62.64
14. Massie & Renwick	217,636,543	1,087,102	620,702	57.10
15. Hartford	233,412,863	1,052,652	546,919	51.96
16. Norwich Union	197,756,380	1,029,987	600,849	58.34
17. J. E. Clement Ins.	176,858,925	1,018,991	724,158	71.07
18. Eagle Star	202,939,512	975,646	584,868	59.95
19. Globe & Rutgers	156,849,370	970,259	556,882	57.40
20. Great American	169,636,696	954,656	368,734	38.62
21. T. Meunier	135,197,824	905,432	700,810	77.40
22. Employers' Liability	212,727,885	857,515	460,913	53.75
23. J. W. Tatley	180,659,095	850,283	475,084	55.87
24. Hardware Mutual	56,752,869	816,975	368,571	45.11
25. Atlas	160,066,591	767,897	471,289	61.37
26. North America	164,713,424	736,455	489,273	66.44
27. Willis Faber	123,531,979	678,887	382,597	56.36
28. Canadian Fire	109,393,668	592,755	267,799	45.18
29. London Assurance	123,087,672	590,950	350,493	59.31
30. Union of Canton	113,798,305	529,324	237,405	44.85
31. Aetna Fire	118,324,965	520,018	275,279	52.94
32. General Accident	110,269,460	509,488	277,722	54.51
33. Century	106,770,302	509,185	252,797	49.65
34. N. S. Jones	38,358,169	472,168	241,565	51.16
35. Alliance-England	112,069,312	465,839	314,199	67.45
36. Springfield	71,585,441	410,846	237,180	57.73
37. Scottish Union	81,864,556	390,287	233,309	59.78
38. Yorkshire	81,532,554	385,854	246,306	63.83
39. Caledonian	80,030,959	383,187	170,178	44.41
40. Thompson & Blogg	72,564,939	341,153	239,134	70.33
41. St. Paul	69,812,277	363,147	194,609	53.59
42. P. J. Perrin	53,524,057	362,041	254,108	70.19
43. General of Paris	49,825,204	300,400	155,946	51.91
44. Firemen's Fund	54,035,035	285,465	152,710	53.50
45. J. P. A. Gagnon	60,639,380	279,956	187,234	66.88
46. General of America	39,480,731	259,433	118,657	45.74
47. Dominion of Canada	86,539,450	250,833	78,829	31.43
48. Carson & Reynolds	32,345,070	232,186	140,766	60.63
49. R. de Grandpré	40,700,325	197,488	138,073	69.91
50. Baloise	19,921,343	166,207	89,771	54.01
51. Lumbermen's Mutual	12,714,333	156,538	40,428	25.83
52. Hanover Fire	27,040,558	155,341	81,601	52.53
53. American Surety	13,209,507	80,790	47,428	58.71

Insurance Figures By Groups New Service to Post Readers

The Financial Post in this issue offers a new and important service to fire and casualty insurance in Canada by publishing for the first time the 1931 experience of these companies, analyzed on the basis of the company or management groups through which this business is written. Hitherto The Post has published the figures in alphabetical order, but this innovation has been attempted in the belief that it provides an extremely important service in this field, and one not hitherto attempted as far as Canada is concerned.

Some of the groupings may be somewhat arbitrary in view of the difficulties faced in attempting to analyze a complicated business on a comparative basis. There are also some omissions due to the fact that the figures cover only federal-licensed companies. Nevertheless, the inauguration of this service does, we believe, represent an important forward step in serving this field, and any suggestions for its improvement in subsequent years will be appreciated.

The figures cover the 1931 experience of all companies operating in Canada under a federal license and are available through the courtesy of G. D. Finlayson, federal superintendent of insurance.

Shaw and Begg at Top When '31 Auto Figures Analyzed By Groups

Experience of Federal-Licensed Companies Analyzed By The Financial Post on Basis of Company and Management Groups

The management group of federally-licensed companies operated by Shaw & Begg of Toronto, ranked first among all groups writing automobile insurance in Canada in 1931, according to an analysis made from federal government figures by The Financial Post. The figures were released by G. D. Finlayson, superintendent of insurance at Ottawa, this week, and have been analyzed for The Financial Post readers on the basis of company and management groups.

Ranking has been computed on the basis of net premiums written and Shaw & Begg with $1,079,582, tops the list. Next comes the Royal-Liverpool & London & Globe groups which are shown both individually and together because although these companies are controlled from the same head office in England, they are managed separately as far as their Canadian business is concerned. If they grouped as one they rank second but individually they would rank seventh and eighth respectively.

Forty-one Groups in All

British America-Western group ranks third with Dominion of Canada General and Employers' Liability fourth and fifth respectively. There are 41 groups for which figures are available on the basis of federal government returns, to which could be added a group such as Canadian General which has been listed as an individual company in this survey, since its running mate, Toronto General, is a provincial-licensed company. Similarly groups such as Shaw & Begg would show an even higher volume of premiums written if provincial-licensees under their management were included. It will be noticed that the grouping is partly on the basis of company groups and partly on the basis of management in Canada. The individual companies have been listed alphabetically and not ranked on the basis of premiums written.

As to loss ratios the average for all companies is slightly higher at 57.9 per cent as compared with 55.0 per cent last ratio. This is on the basis of losses incurred to premiums written. On an "earned" basis the ratio is slightly better at 56.3 as compared with 57.2 in 1930. It is interesting that five leading groups show ratios all lower than the total for all federal licensed companies. Total premium income is lower by seven per cent as compared with 1930, at $16,927,103.

Group Experience of Automobile Insurance, 1931

(Abstract of Federal Licensed Companies ranked in order of Net Premiums Written)

	Net Premiums Written $	Net Losses Incurred $	Ratio (L.I. to P.W.) %	Net Premium Earned $	Ratio of Losses Incurred to Prem. Earned 1931 %	1929-31 %
Shaw & Begg:						
American Auto. Fire	254,865	110,914	43.5	302,224	36.7	43.8
American Auto. Ins.	570,459	379,747	66.6	637,881	59.6	64.5
Lloyds' Casualty	170,374	75,725	44.4	134,856	56.1	72.0
Stuyvesant Insur.	83,884	37,394	44.6	73,599	50.8	62.8
	1,079,582	603,780	55.9	1,148,060	52.6	....
Royal, Liverpool & L. & G.:						
(a) Liverpool & L. & G.:						
Globe Indemnity of Canada	271,058	164,352	60.6	279,510	58.8	55.5
Central Ins.	20,611	11,704	56.8	22,061	53.0	49.2
Liverpool & L. Globe Ins.	143,738	71,567	49.8	137,661	52.0	52.4
Liverpool-Manitoba	38,736	16,956	43.8	42,471	39.9	46.8
	474,143	264,579	55.8	481,703	54.9	....
(b) Royal:						
Royal Insurance	465,011	281,463	60.5	479,772	58.7	63.3
Newark Fire	30,290	7,940	26.2	34,256	23.2	40.9
Queen Insurance	55,149	30,751	55.8	61,539	50.0	59.3
	550,450	320,154	58.2	575,567	55.6	....
	1,024,593	584,733	57.1	1,057,270	55.3	....
British-America-Western:						
Western Assurance	290,165	134,861	46.5	298,048	45.2	47.3
British America Assce.	231,001	105,988	45.9	235,159	45.1	48.6
British Canadian Ins.	64,340	32,428	50.4	65,753	49.3	48.7
British Empire Assce.	131,541	63,596	48.3	136,529	46.6	47.9
Imperial Guar. & Acc.	85,487	46,611	54.5	100,391	46.4	47.8
	802,534	383,484	47.8	836,480	45.8	....
Dominion of Canada:						
D. of C. General	562,794	223,893	39.8	582,996	38.4	40.3
Casualty Co. of Canada	117,883	67,927	57.6	126,548	53.7	50.9
	680,677	291,820	42.9	709,544	41.1	....
Employers' Liability:						
Employers' Liability Assur.	607,279	346,272	57.0	620,536	55.8	54.1
Merchants' Marine	8,972	7,867	87.7	9,435	83.4	61.5
	616,251	354,139	57.5	629,971	56.2	....
Phoenix-England:						
London G. & A.	251,107	162,899	64.9	264,647	61.5	55.6
Phoenix Assurance	237,065	150,363	63.4	242,648	62.0	56.8
Union Mar. & General	84,136	28,825	34.3	57,414	50.2	50.1
	572,308	342,087	59.8	564,709	60.6	....
Travelers:						
Travelers Indemnity	420,531	303,871	72.3	421,533	72.1	75.2
Travelers Fire	73,813	35,031	47.5	67,899	51.6	47.8
	494,344	338,902	68.5	489,432	69.2	....
General Accident:						
General Acc. of Can.	408,788	225,741	55.2	477,473	47.3	53.3
General Acc. of Perth	62,580	37,560	60.0	62,271	60.3	56.2
	471,368	263,301	55.8	539,744	48.8	....
J. P. A. Gagnon:						
National Union Fire	403,674	486,355	120.5	525,495	92.5	102.7
Nat'l Union Indemnity	55,535	116,890	210.5	67,205	173.9	101.1
	459,209	603,245	131.4	592,700	101.5	....

(Continued on page 13)

HAIL BUSINESS AT LOWEST POINT IN MANY YEARS

Deductible Policy is Expected to Improve Conditions in 1932

Poor crops in Western Canada and general unsatisfactory underwriting conditions which have caused a steady dwindling in stock company ranks in the past few years, are responsible for the lowest volume of hail insurance written in a decade and reported in the abstract of federal licensed companies in 1931.

Official government figures show premium income of only $573,997 as compared with $2,856,000 a year ago, $3,500,000 in 1929 and nearly $7,000,000 in the peak year of 1928. Loss ratio was slightly better at about 84 per cent, as against over 90 per cent in 1930.

For 1932, probabilities are that a "deductible" policy will be written throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan similar to type of policy now used by automobile insurance companies in writing collision insurance policies. This policy was tried in Saskatchewan in 1931 and met with considerable success. If it can be operated in Alberta, companies are hopeful of improving underwriting conditions in this notoriously unprofitable branch of casualty insurance.

HAIL INSURANCE

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

(A)—Group Experience

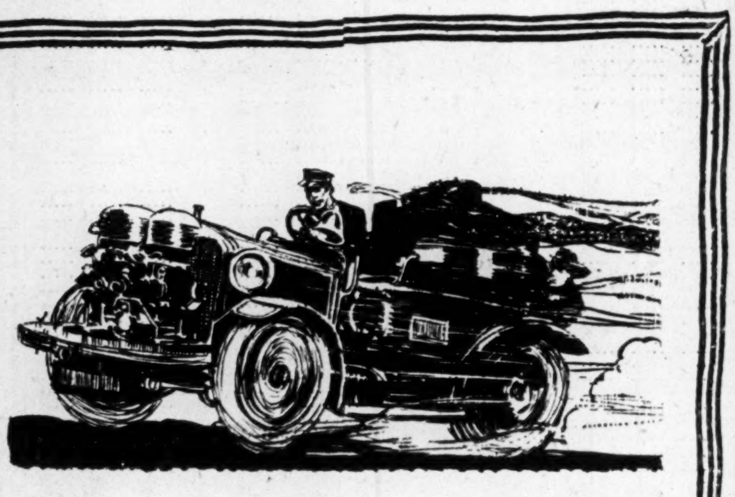
	Net Premiums Written $	Net Losses Incurred $	Ratio %
Great American			
American Alliance	3,337	2,732	81.9
Great American	39,721	32,514	81.9
	43,058	35,246	81.9
Aetna Fire			
Aetna Ins.	12,023	12,106	100.7
World Fire & Mar.	11,537	8,734	75.7
	23,560	20,840	88.5
Canadian Fire			
Canadian Fire	3,453	788	22.8
Canadian Indem.	14,852	3,177	21.4
	18,305	3,965	21.7
American Fire			
Continental Ins.	13,341	13,589	101.9
Fidelity Phenix	9,504	1,476	15.5
Niagara Fire	12,397	21,567	174.0
	35,242	36,632	103.9
General Accident			
Gen. Acc. of Can.	1,519	187	12.3
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	21,914	11,253	51.3
	23,433	11,440	48.8
Royal Exchange			
Car & General	11,732	14,469	123.3
Royal Exchange	15,810	16,092	101.8
	27,542	30,561	111.0
St. Paul			
Mercury Ins.	10,731	24,229	225.8
St. Paul F. & M.	19,095	13,133	68.8
	29,826	37,362	125.3

(B) Individual Companies

	Net Premiums Written $	Net Losses Incurred $	Ratio %
Abeille	3,132	3,670	117.2
Alliance Assur.	12,202	1,759	14.4
American Alliance	3,337	2,732	81.9
Canada Security	3,272	536	16.4
Citizens	23,295	27,535	118.2
Connecticut Fire	13,409	9,718	72.5
Equitable Fire	2,682	1,896	70.7
First American	9,663	12,435	128.7
Gen. Cas. of Paris	55,576	54,264	97.6
Glens Falls	None	718	...
Globe & Rutgers	7,361	4,118	55.9
Great American	39,721	32,514	81.9
Hartford Fire	42,552	31,218	73.4
Home Insurance	38,800	19,443	50.1
Ins. Co. of N. Am.	23,560	20,640	87.6
London & Scottish	12,944	7,400	57.2
Maryland Insur.	7,485	11,536	154.1
National Union F.	10,762	8,600	79.9
N. Y. Underwrit.	1,525	220	14.4
Phoen. In. of Har.	22,220	15,947	71.8
Prov. Washington	19,155	13,062	68.2
Scottish Canadian	1,338	287	21.4
Springfield	23,560	20,840	88.5
State	19,383	24,709	127.5
Westchester	19,155	13,780	71.9
Grand Total 1931	573,997	480,377	83.7
1930	2,856,091	2,592,646	90.8

Every Fire is Unexpected

—Every Theft Is Unforeseen



BUT THE UNFORESEEN OR THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS and the world is startled by an almost unbelievable robbery or appalled by a fire tragedy.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE AND THEFT are the functions of Dominion Protective Systems. Constantly responding to emergency calls has made Dominion Central Station men alert. Many Dominion Central Station men have been with the Company since the very beginning. Knowledge gained by experience has produced a staff that is highly efficient.

ONE VERY GOOD REASON why the service rendered has been so generally satisfactory to Dominion customers lies in the design and quality of the devices and materials used in Dominion Protective Systems, as well as in the care with which these systems are installed.

THE LOWEST FIRE AND BURGLARY INSURANCE RATES are given by the recognized Fire and Casualty Underwriting Boards of Canada, where Dominion Electric Protective Systems are installed. Because of the satisfactory tests by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Dominion Protective Systems are "approved" systems and considered "standard."

SAVING THE SALARY OF A WATCHMAN IS an important feature of two out of three Dominion Protective Systems. Protection is a feature of all of them.

THERE ARE THREE PRINCIPAL DOMINION PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS

1. SPRINKLER SUPERVISORY SYSTEM supervises all the weak points of the Automatic Sprinkler through its connection with our Central Station. Makes of the Sprinkler an automatic fire alarm that sends in the alarm when the first sprinkler head opens. Is accepted by Fire Underwriting Boards in lieu of a watchman.
2. BURGLAR ALARM SYSTEM for preventing burglary of vaults and safes, as well as mercantile establishments carrying furs, silks, jewellery and other high-class goods. Any tampering with the protected premises after business hours causes the alarm to sound in our Central Station.
3. WATCHMAN PATROL AND MANUAL FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS for checking the movements of night watchmen. Requires the watchman to visit all parts of the protected premises hourly or oftener during nights, Sundays and holidays. Provides a means for sending in instantaneously a fire alarm.

FIRE ALARM
BREAK GLASS PULL HANDLE

Fire Alarm Box

Are your premises and your valuable stock secure? Before that robbery or fire occurs, before the unexpected happens, have one of our representatives explain how Dominion Electric Protective Systems can be of Service to you. A card to our Manager will be sufficient, or, better still, just telephone our office in your city.

DOMINION ELECTRIC PROTECTION COMPANY

Central Stations at

MONTREAL QUEBEC OTTAWA TORONTO HAMILTON LONDON WINNIPEG

DOMINION PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS

COMPANIES FIND VOLUME DWINDLES IN COMPENSATION

Once Big Field Now in Hands of Provincial Bureaus

Once a foremost branch of the casualty business in the Dominion, workmen's compensation insurance is rapidly dwindling to a comparatively small niche in the casualty portfolio, a fact confirmed by 1931 experience of federally-licensed companies writing this type of business, as released from Ottawa this week.

Premium volume has now shrunk to a little over $2,000,000 as compared with $4,600,000 in 1930 and nearly $6,000,000 in 1929. Even this total is much in excess of the actual volume of business being written at the present time, since it represents largely business in force by the companies prior to the coming into force of the present compensation act in Quebec in September of last year. The present volume which will in all probability remain fairly constant from now on, is said to amount to not much more than $500,000 in premiums per annum.

The loss ratio for the year is higher at 63 per cent but is considered fairly satisfactory in light of the considerably higher ratios experienced prior to 1930 when the ratio was nearer the 75 mark.

EMPLOYERS LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

(A) Group Experience:

	Net premiums written $	Net losses Incurred $	Ratio %
Dominion of Canada—			
Dom. of Can. Gen.	1,162	119	10.2
Cas. Co. of Can.	386	63	16.3
	1,548	182	11.8
General Accident—			
Gen. Acc. of Can.	73,255	54,263	74.1
Gen. Acc., F & L.	1,113	11	1.0
	74,368	54,274	73.0
Royal, Liver. & L. G.—			
Globe Indem.	40,411	23,493	58.1
Liver. & Lon. & Globe	10,933	6,504	59.5
Royal Insur.	35,452	13,185	37.2
Hudson Bay	None	None	...
	86,796	43,182	49.8
London & Lancashire—			
Law, Union & Rock	2,667	6,176	231.6
Lon. & Lanc. G. & A.	33,815	18,472	54.7
	36,482	24,648	67.6
North British—			
N. British & M.	167	15	9.6
Rly. Passengers	34,243	33,492	97.8
	34,410	33,507	97.4
Northern—			
Lon. & Scottish	497	None	...
Northern Assur.	5,544	6,834	123.3
Scottish Metrop.	60	9	15.0
World Marine	2,469	57	2.3
	8,570	6,900	80.5
Royal Exchange—			
Car & General	51	None	...
Royal Exchange	49,132	22,064	44.9
	49,183	22,064	44.9
Sun—			
Sun Ins. Offic	333	1,044	313.5
Imp. Ins. Office	55	None	...
	388	1,044	269.1
U. S. Fidelity—			
Fidelity Insur.	188	None	...
U. S. Fid. & G.	116,328	23,381	20.1
	116,516	23,381	20.1

(Continued on page 13)

A STRONG GROUP

The WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated 1851

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated 1833

and their Subsidiaries

BRITISH CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY
BRITISH EMPIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ST. LAWRENCE UNDERWRITERS

IMPERIAL GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

FIRE and Allied Lines
AUTOMOBILE All Covers
CASUALTY All Covers
MARINE Inland and Ocean

Enjoying a well merited reputation for prompt settlement of claims

Losses Paid Since Incorporation - - Group $184,541,582
Annual Premium Income Group - - Over $8,000,000

The "Western" and "British America" do a world wide business through their important branch and agency connections in the Far East, India, Australia, Africa, Europe, United States, West Indies, Central and South America.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES: 16-22 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO

OLD in years
STRONG financially
PROGRESSIVE in policy

INLAND TRANSPORTATION

Volume Maintained at Over Million Dollar Mark—Losses Low

(Dominion Licensed Companies)
(A)—Group Experience

	Net Prems. written $	Net Losses incurred $	Ratio %
Aetna Fire			
Aetna Insur. ...	87,520	6,825	7.8
Century Indem. .	703	25	3.6
World Fire & Mar.	12,230	9,929	81.2
	100,453	16,779	16.7
Commercial Union			
Union Assur. ...	9,205	None	...
Comm. Union Ass.	2,358	None	...
	11,563	None	...
American Fire			
Fidelity-Phenix ..	19,035	3,216	16.9
Continental Ins. .	17,548	9,584	54.6
Niagara Fire ...	10,519	626	5.9
	47,102	13,426	28.5
General of America			
First National ..	1,115	26	2.3
Gen. Ins. of Am..	1,657	None	...
	2,772	26	0.9
Royal, Liverpool L. & G.			
Liver. & Lond. & Gl.	693	None	...
Queen of Amer..	5,661	3,596	63.5
Royal Ins.	7,449	None	...
	13,803	3,596	26.0
North American			
Alliance Insur. .	5,338	2,555	47.9
Insur. Co. of N. A.	77,214	21,321	27.6
	82,552	23,876	28.9
Chubb & Son			
Federal Insur. ..	1,851	None	...
Marine Insur. ..	54,730	31,866	58.2
	56,581	31,866	56.3
North British & Mercantile			
North Brit. & Merc.	7,317	2,247	30.7
Rly. passengers .	1,138	428	37.6
	8,455	2,675	31.6
Northern			
Northern Assur. .	5,028	1,763	35.1
Scottish Metrop. .	566	None	...
World Mar. & G.	1,108	330	29.8
	6,702	2,093	31.2
Norwich Union			
Canada Security .	2,705	321	11.9
Norwich Union .	25,356	3,486	13.7
	28,061	3,807	13.6
British American-Western			
British America .	18,585	8,867	47.7
Western Assur. .	37,170	17,630	47.4
	55,755	26,497	47.5
Great American			
Amer. Alliance .	284	—5	...
Great American .	3,292	112	3.4
County Fire	73	—1	...
Mount Royal	233	107	45.9
	3,882	213	5.5
London & Lancashire			
Lon. & Lanc. Guar. & Acc.	817	836	102.3
Lon. & Lanc. Ins.	3,267	9	0.3
Standard Marine.	384	None	...
	4,468	845	18.9
Phoenix-England			
London Guar. & Acc.	1,715	102	5.9
Union Marine ..	3,364	342	10.2
	5,079	444	8.7
J. P. A. Gagnon			
National Union .	28,292	20,124	71.1
N.Y. Underwriters	38	None	...
	28,330	20,124	71.0
J. W. Tatley			
Connecticut Fire .	13,676	3,234	23.6
Equitable Fire ..	2,735	647	23.7
Phoenix Ins.	22,663	5,359	23.6
Providence Wash..	649	4	0.6
	39,723	9,244	23.3

(B)—Individual Companies

	Net Prems. written $	Net Losses incurred $	Ratio %
Alliance Insur. .	28,218	10,630	37.7
Amer. & For. ...	3,053	None	...
Automobile	51,035	13,149	25.8
Boston	484	441	91.1
British Oak	19,652	3,084	15.7
Canadian General	2,354	—1,792	...
Can. Indemnity..	2,754	118	4.3
Dom. of Can. Gen.	8,518	1,776	20.8
T. Eaton Gen. ...	14,051	387	2.7
Fire Assoc. of Phila.	23,889	10,484	43.9
Firemen's Fd. Ins.	6,747	1,713	25.4
First American .	2,348	4,125	175.7
Gen. Acc. F. & L	5,706	550	9.6
Glens Falls	11,408	2,109	18.5
Globe & Rutgers.	5,782	2,911	50.3
Guard. Ins Co. of Can.	991	120	12.1
Hartford Fire ...	49,658	22,349	45.0
Home Insurance .	37,468	6,859	18.3
London Assur. ..	7,464	—9	...
Maryland Insur. .	375	27	7.2
North River	2,855	None	...
Philadelphia Fire.	1,491	2,072	139.0
Prudential Assur.	1,399	284	20.3
Royal Exchange .	1,509	712	47.2
St. Paul Fire & Mar.	104,382	37,661	36.1
Springfield	1,807	1,466	81.1
Stuyvesant	926	None	...
Sun	230	None	...
Tokio	23,889	10,482	43.9
Transportation ..	6,209	8,187	131.9
Travelers Fire ..	4,519	189	4.2
Union of Canton	28,630	9,815	34.3
United States Fire	23,889	10,484	43.9
U.S. Mer. & Ship.	23,893	10,517	44.0
Universal	20,672	7,615	36.8
Yorkshire	1,071	None	...
Grand Total, 1931	1,024,607	334,026	32.6
1930	1,019,359	430,211	42.2

SHAW AND BEGG AT TOP WHEN '31 AUTO FIGURES ANALYZED BY GROUPS

(Continued from page 12)

	Net Premiums Written $	Net Losses Incurred $	Ratio (L.I. to P.W.) %	Net Premium Earned $	Ratio of Losses Incurred to Prem. Earned 1931 %	1929-31 %
Norwich Union:						
Norwich Union Fire	363,695	180,694	49.7	378,309	47.8	57.8
Canada Security	80,849	46,079	57.0	72,941	63.2	53.0
	444,544	226,773	51.0	451,250	50.3	....
Commercial Union:						
Canada Acc. & Fire	213,833	133,598	62.5	242,607	55.1	54.3
Union Assurance Soc.	62,441	36,191	58.0	64,976	55.7	49.8
Brit. General Ins.	21,967	7,186	32.7	23,693	30.3	38.4
Commer. Union Assur.	81,346	43,566	53.6	80,311	54.2	54.0
Palatine Insurance	52,833	27,332	51.7	51,893	52.7	50.0
	432,420	247,873	57.3	463,480	53.5	....
London & Lancashire:						
London & Lanc. G. & A.	266,814	138,308	51.8	282,676	48.9	55.0
Law, Union & Rock	67,282	34,122	50.7	71,762	47.5	45.4
London & Lanc. Ins.	53,216	36,220	68.1	55,315	65.5	47.5
	387,312	208,650	53.9	409,753	50.9	....
Lumbermen's:						
Lumbermen's Mutual Cas. ...	326,216	122,702	37.6	291,695	42.1	42.2
Lumber. Mutual of Mansfield	1,751	63	3.6	1,370	4.6	2.1
Central Manufac. Mutual	53,829	9,529	17.7	49,611	19.2	23.5
	381,796	132,294	34.6	242,676	38.6	....
Century:						
Pacific Coast Fire	40,765	13,305	32.6	44,849	29.7	53.0
Southern Insurance	17,040	4,947	29.0	17,021	29.1	103.6
Anglo Scottish Ins.	151,275	83,393	55.1	156,686	53.2	73.3
Century Insurance	166,864	96,955	58.1	159,418	60.8	70.7
	375,944	198,600	52.8	377,974	52.5	....
Canadian Fire:						
Canadian Fire Insur.	173,315	82,120	47.4	171,278	47.9	47.4
Canadian Indemnity	188,637	100,037	53.0	198,593	50.4	59.9
	361,952	182,157	50.3	369,871	49.2	....
General of America:						
General Ins. of America	76,804	36,299	47.3	62,093	58.5	68.0
General Cas. of America ...	227,137	116,851	51.4	146,399	79.8	83.7
First National of Amer.	55,589	19,374	34.8	30,428	63.7	63.4
	359,530	172,524	48.0	238,920	72.2	....
North British:						
North British & Mer.	201,954	137,824	68.2	162,280	84.9	72.9
Occidental Fire	50,308	36,487	72.5	46,186	79.0	60.3
Railway Passengers	99,286	71,618	72.1	113,976	62.8	54.7
	351,548	245,929	70.0	322,442	76.3	....
London Assurance:						
London Assurance	35,631	16,466	46.2	37,134	44.3	46.4
Guildhall Insurance	266,475	136,207	51.1	255,368	53.3	55.0
British Law Ins.	28,862	24,348	84.4	28,109	86.6	69.5
	330,998	177,021	53.5	320,611	55.2	....
Royal Exchange:						
Royal Exchange	138,199	99,140	71.7	166,969	59.4	58.4
Car & General	46,245	25,384	54.9	51,845	49.0	55.5
Motor Union Ins.	79,446	40,699	51.2	87,398	46.6	51.0
United British	51,300	24,137	47.0	50,677	47.6	49.1
	315,190	189,360	60.1	356,889	53.0	....
Home:						
Home Insurance	244,298	210,346	86.1	303,522	69.3	70.0
Home Indemnity	55,293	20,713	37.5	29,846	69.4	69.4
	299,591	231,059	77.1	333,368	69.3	....
Northern:						
Northern Assurance	178,983	101,127	56.5	182,793	55.3	53.2
London & Scottish Assce. ...	17,869	6,245	34.9	18,451	33.8	47.3
Scottish Metropolitan	53,048	24,959	47.0	56,240	44.4	45.9
World Marine & General	43,721	15,220	34.8	45,732	33.3	34.8
	293,624	147,551	50.2	303,216	48.7	....
Union of Canton:						
Union of Canton	194,856	117,939	60.5	210,745	56.0	54.1
British Traders	92,985	48,613	52.3	108,859	44.7	53.3
	287,841	166,552	57.9	319,604	52.1	....
U. S. Fidelity:						
U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	169,245	155,982	92.2	224,635	69.4	67.5
Fidelity of Canada	104,905	87,693	83.6	118,912	73.7	70.3
	274,150	243,675	88.9	343,547	70.9	....
Globe & Rutgers:						
Globe & Rutgers	257,319	147,694	57.4	246,720	59.9	63.3
Insurance Co. of Penna. ...	1,207	132	10.9	617	21.4	21.4
Virginia Fire Insur.	916	2,426	264.8	1,183	205.1	218.9
	259,442	150,252	57.9	248,520	60.4	....
Willis Faber:						
Cornhill Insur.	72,598	34,099	47.0	69,519	49.0	52.3
Provincial Insur.	166,478	81,268	48.8	167,649	48.5	55.2
	239,076	115,367	48.2	237,168	48.6	....
Hartford:						
Hartford Acc. & Ind.	118,307	56,844	48.0	116,449	48.8	57.2
Hartford Fire	31,205	9,870	31.6	31,212	31.6	35.6
London-Canada Ins.	56,911	29,729	52.2	52,678	56.4	58.6
	206,423	96,443	46.7	200,339	48.1	....
Great American:						
Great American Ind.	41,946	1,054	2.5	5,396	19.5	19.5
Great American Ins.	31,583	22,086	69.9	8,718	253.3	121.5
County Fire of Phil.	714	491	68.8	157	312.7	312.7
Mount Royal	114,314	87,745	76.8	201,137	43.6	59.2
	188,557	111,376	59.1	215,408	51.7	....
St. Paul:						
St. Paul Fire & Marine	94,245	53,167	56.4	98,619	53.9	52.8
St. Paul-Mercury	35,156	30,865	87.8	37,004	83.4	77.1
Mercury Insurance	53,389	25,341	45.7	52,119	48.6	46.5
	184,790	109,373	59.2	187,742	58.3	....
Yorkshire:						
Yorkshire Insurance	159,445	82,548	51.8	169,240	48.8	51.7
London & Prov.	19,283	5,231	27.1	18,662	28.0	49.5
	178,728	87,779	49.1	187,902	46.7	....
T. Muenier:						
Brit. Colonial Fire	134,097	83,618	62.4	122,172	68.4	73.7
Const. Indemnity of Phila. ..	178	2,598	1459.5	178	1459.5	81.4
	134,275	86,216	64.2	122,350	70.5	....
Sun:						
Sun Insurance	80,954	41,407	51.1	92,449	44.8	52.4
Imperial Insurance	46,637	18,240	39.1	49,217	37.1	36.7
	127,591	59,647	46.7	141,666	42.1	....
North American:						
Indemnity Insur. of N. A. ..	62,791	30,252	48.2	55,729	54.3	58.5
Insurance Co. of N. A.	26,155	13,742	52.6	26,394	52.1	51.2
Alliance of Phila.	20,804	12,950	62.2	19,260	67.2	72.8
	109,750	56,944	51.9	101,383	56.2	....
American Surety:						
Canadian Surety	102,194	47,758	46.7	103,633	46.1	52.9
Camden Fire	6,587	7,755	117.7	26,054	29.8	65.6
New York Casualty	18	5,499	....	47,389	11.6	85.3
	108,763	61,012	56.1	177,076	34.4	....
Union Indemnity:						
Union Indemnity	78,312	42,718	54.5	29,538	144.6	144.6
New York Indemnity	14,293	7,790	54.5	43,554	17.9	31.0
La Salle Insurance	5,271	5,927	112.4	6,178	95.9	85.2
	97,876	56,435	57.6	79,270	71.2	....
Aetna:						
Aetna Insurance	16,618	20,073	120.8	16,887	118.9	78.1
Century Indemnity	37,349	24,326	65.1	39,706	61.3	74.7
World Fire & Marine	21,344	16,668	78.1	22,618	73.7	72.7
	75,311	61,066	81.1	79,311	77.0	....
Chubb & Son:						
Marine Insurance	15,973	10,311	65.3	13,407	76.9	50.1
Federal Insurance	41,601	18,658	44.8	24,002	77.7	73.9
U. S. Guaranty	476	......	....	255	....	....
	58,050	28,969	49.9	37,664	76.9	....
Massie & Renwick:						
Nat'l-Ben Franklin	3,678	1,984	53.9	4,803	41.3	55.7
Northwestern National	10,591	4,670	44.1	11,567	40.4	54.8
Dominion Fire	31,811	18,766	59.0	32,811	57.2	58.3
	46,080	25,420	55.2	49,181	51.7	....
Fireman's Fund:						
Fireman's Fund Insur.	730	271	37.1	553	49.0	47.3
Home, Fire & Marine	4,731	3,215	67.9	4,929	65.2	65.2
Fireman's Fund Indemnity ..	14,632	1,219	8.4	7,266	16.8	16.8
	20,193	4,705	23.3	12,748	36.9	....
Hardware Mutual:						
Hard. Dealers Mutual	3,152	975	30.9	3,043	32.0	40.7
Minn. Implement Mutual	3,152	975	30.9	3,043	32.0	40.7
Retail Hardware Mutual	3,152	975	30.9	3,043	32.0	40.7
	9,456	2,925	30.9	9,129	32.0	....
America Fore:						
Continental Ins.	3,278	3,534	107.8	2,713	130.3	87.4
Fidelity-Phenix	1,574	810	51.5	1,659	48.8	79.9
Niagara Fire	588	290	49.3	3,634	8.0	26.2
	5,440	4,634	85.2	8,006	57.9	....
Thompson & Blogg:						
American Ins.	159	1,984	1247.8	13,580	14.6	75.5
Security Ins. of N. Haven	1,526	1,468	96.2	4,810	30.5	123.2
Fire Assoc. of Phil.	1,044	23,602	2260.7	20,672	114.2	75.4
	2,729	27,054	991.4	39,062	69.3	....

Individual Companies

(Abstract of Federal Licensed Companies arranged alphabetically)

	Net Premiums Written $	Net Losses Incurred $	Ratio (L.I. to P.W.) %	Net Premium Earned $	Ratio of Losses Incurred to Prem. Earned 1931 %	1929-31 %
Alliance Assur.	134,480	99,039	73.6	148,267	66.8	64.1
Agricultural	112	......	....	56	....	....
American Home Fire	26,031	13,818	53.1	24,061	57.4	74.4
Boston	1,292	1,300	100.6	691	188.1	188.1
British Oak	11,781	2,633	22.3	14,050	18.7	55.9
Canadian General	307,130	166,842	54.3	282,210	59.1	60.9
China	4,787	3,006	62.8	3,040	98.9	98.9
Columbia	76	......	....	255	....	16.3
Consolidated Fire	269,361	126,036	46.8	176,361	71.5	71.5
Continental Cas.	68,891	32,123	46.6	76,885	41.8	64.2
Central West. Cas.	7,583	2,063	27.2	3,863	53.4	53.4
Eagle Star	19	329	....	19	....	....
Employers' Reinsur.	91,421	53,122	58.1	96,206	55.2	44.9
Equitable Fire	1	86	....	471	18.3	37.3
Fidelity & Cas.	544	......	....	385	....	....
General Cas. of Paris	102,451	73,021	71.3	80,822	90.3	77.7
General Exch. Ins.	390,188	226,432	58.0	426,197	53.1	68.3
Glens Falls Ins.	19,364	5,514	28.5	14,220	38.8	50.8
Guardian Ins.	254,278	133,374	52.4	271,337	49.1	59.7
Halifax Fire	239,144	164,463	68.8	248,355	66.2	67.4
Legal & General	18,173	7,033	38.7	13,415	52.4	53.3
Maryland Cas.	63,828	40,569	63.5	61,412	66.1	55.9
Merchants' Cas.	83,583	24,693	29.5	88,403	27.9	47.3
Metrop. Casualty	85,507	48,039	56.2	85,848	56.0	56.3
New Jersey	3,811	2,748	72.1	3,804	72.2	115.4
New York Underwriters	512	152	29.7	549	27.7	34.3
Northwestern Mut.	80,654	26,164	32.4	84,643	30.9	46.3
Northwest Cas.	19,237	14,223	73.9	22,117	64.3	91.4
Ocean Accident	433,199	281,850	65.1	465,898	60.5	56.2
Ohio Farmers'	4,746	......	....	2,745	....	19.3
Phoenix Ins.	19	1,186	....	6,263	18.1	36.4
Portage la Prairie	77,683	15,327	19.7	40,259	38.1	37.7
Preferred Accid.	46,848	29,760	63.5	73,155	40.7	56.4
Prov. Washington	15,193	4,318	28.4	9,107	47.4	44.7
Prudential Ass.	70,047	62,902	89.8	77,262	81.4	80.0
Queensland	......	6,856	....	29,889	22.9	41.4
Scottish Un. & Nat.	49,315	27,951	56.7	51,108	54.7	66.6
Springfield	869	322	37.0	923	34.9	14.3
Trans-Canada	472,068	268,952	57.0	468,267	57.4	59.9
Union Fire of Paris	17,121	2,695	15.7	4,598	58.6	58.6
United States Fire	......	203	....	38	....	81.1
Wawanesa	50,816	19,275	37.9	35,900	53.7	53.3
Zurich Gen. Acc. & L.	259,958	127,356	49.0	250,638	50.8	54.1
Grand Total, 1931	16,927,103	9,797,748	57.9	17,369,848	56.3	58.8
1930	18,260,176	10,043,063	55.0	17,565,502	57.2	62.9

PLATE GLASS

Volume Increases in 1931 in Spite of Decline in Rates

(Dominion Licensed Companies)
(A)—Group Experience

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
British America-Western			
British America .	4,418	1,239	27.8
British Canadian.	879	652	74.2
British Empire ..	1,318	422	32.0
Imp. Guar. & Acc.	1,946	807	41.5
Western Assur. ..	5,649	1,575	27.9
	14,210	4,686	33.0
Eagle Star			
British Crown ...	1,983	3,169	159.8
Eagle Star	6,221	3,844	61.8
	8,204	7,013	85.5
Commercial Union			
Canada Accident .	18,351	6,792	37.0
Com. Union Assur.	3,390	936	27.6
Union Assurance..	1,611	420	26.1
	23,352	8,148	34.9
Norwich Union			
Canada Security .	3,233	950	29.4
Norwich Union ..	17,967	6,867	38.2
	21,200	7,817	36.9
Canadian Fire			
Canadian Fire ...	5,370	1,700	31.7
Canadian Indemnity	12,407	4,687	37.8
	17,777	6,387	35.9
American Surety			
Canadian Surety .	6,465	3,526	54.5
New York Casual.	2,102	2,292	109.0
	8,567	5,818	67.9
Dominion of Canada			
Casualty Co.	29,177	13,901	47.6
Dom. of Can. Gen.	24,535	8,611	35.1
	53,712	22,512	41.9
Massey & Renwick			
Dominion Fire ...	3,505	1,802	51.4
Metropolitan Cas..	652	127	19.5
	4,157	1,929	46.4
U. S. Fidelity			
Fidelity Insurance	4,276	2,221	51.9
U.S. Fidelity & G.	7,715	3,702	48.0
	11,991	5,923	49.4
General Accident			
Gen. Acc. of Can.	27,717	13,838	49.9
Gen. Acc. Fire & Life	2,728	2,169	79.5
	30,445	16,007	52.6
Royal, Liverpool, London & Globe			
Globe Indemnity .	4,249	1,913	45.0
Liverp'l & L. & G.	3,934	878	22.3
Royal Insurance .	14,353	4,634	32.3
	22,536	7,425	32.9
Century			
Anglo Scottish ..	111	None	...
Century Ins.	4,197	2,093	49.9
Southern Ins. ...	887	None	...
	5,195	2,093	40.3
London and Lancashire			
Law Union & Rock	5,314	2,003	37.7
Lon. & Lanc. G. & A.	19,010	7,317	38.5
	24,324	9,320	38.3
Great American			
Great Am. Indem.	52,539	2,908	5.5
Mount Royal	38,629	21,341	55.2
	91,168	24,249	26.6
Sun			
Sun Insurance ...	1,844	1,107	60.0
Imperial Ins.	6,237	2,786	44.7
	8,081	3,893	48.2
Union Indemnity			
New York Indem.	197	299	...
Union Indemnity.	2,180	148	6.8
	1,983	447	22.5
Phoenix-England			
Lon. Guar. & Acc.	5,484	2,596	47.3
Union Marine ...	5,778	1,319	22.8
	11,262	3,915	34.8
Yorkshire			
London and Prov.	368	100	27.2
Yorkshire	9,776	3,268	33.4
	10,144	3,368	33.2
Northern			
Scottish Metrop...	1,625	736	45.3
London and Scot.	1,900	409	21.5
Northern Assur. .	20,825	7,527	37.0
World Mar. & G. In.	9,173	2,277	24.8
	33,023	10,949	33.1
North British			
North British ...	3,374	1,112	33.0
Occidental Fire ..	874	207	23.7
Railway Pass. ...	7,146	2,496	34.9
	11,394	3,815	33.5
(B) Individual Companies			
Alliance Assur....	7,172	2,828	32.5
Canadian General	9,386	3,405	36.3
Century Indem. .	993	1,072	108.0
Consolidated Fire.	6,557	2,522	38.5
Continental Cas...	13,575	7,493	55.2
Employers' Liab..	12,578	5,886	46.8
Fidelity & Casual.	165	None	...
Gen. Cas. of Paris	4,994	1,451	29.0
Gen. Cas. of Amer.	2,650	902	34.0
Guard. Insur. Co. of Can.			
Guildhall	9,213	4,147	45.0
Halifax	1,452	657	45.2
Hartford Accident	7,611	4,695	61.7
Indemnity Insur..	4,991	1,958	39.2
Legal & General.	2,603	962	37.0
Lloyd's Casualty.	168	None	...
Lumberman Mutual Cas.	3,197	1,838	57.5
Maryland Cas. ..	5,354	1,949	36.4
Merchants & Emp.	4,615	1,937	42.0
Motor Union	1,408	367	26.1
National Prov. ..	16,119	5,136	31.9
National Surety .	196	98	50.0
Nat. Union Ind. .	341	979	287.1
Ocean Acc. & Gar.	74,237	25,748	34.7
Portage la Prairie	1,018	40	3.9
Prudential Assur..	6,582	3,272	49.7
Queensland	None	92	...
Trans-Canada ...	4,162	4,389	105.4
Travellers Indem..	13,750	6,997	50.9
Union of Canton .	4,082	587	14.4
Zurich	5,688	3,092	54.4
Grand Total 1931	637,581	249,715	39.2
1930	553,842	268,924	48.6

COMPANIES FIND VOLUME DWINDLES IN COMPENSATION

(Continued from page 12)

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
British Amer.-Western—			
British Amer. ..	456	10	2.2
British Can.	1,721	—1	...
British Empire .	61	None	...
Imp. Guar. & Acc.	77	4,419	...
Western Assur. .	1,724	None	...
	4,039	4,429	109.6
Yorkshire—			
Lon. & Prov. Mar.	25	None	...
Yorkshire	1,371	—35	...
	1,396	—35	...
Norwich Union—			
Norwich Union .	86,738	49,039	56.5
Canada Security	404	None	...
	87,142	49,039	56.3
Phoenix-England—			
Lon. Guar. & Acc.	14,319	6,310	44.1
Union Mar. & Gen.	199	None	...
	14,518	6,310	43.5
(B) Individual Companies:			
Alliance Assur. .	20,574	10,109	49.1
Canada Acc. ...	94,218	72,659	77.1
Canadian Gen. ..	4,083	681	16.7
Century Indem. .	551	—426	...
Century Insur. .	155	...	...
Consolidated Fire	110,994	70,774	63.8
Continental Cas.	487	3	0.6
Employers Liab.	686,953	480,953	70.0
Emp. Reinsurance	56,403	16,372	29.0
G. Cas. of Paris	652	505	77.4
Guildhall	48,195	33,271	77.0
Hartford Accident	9,998	—961	...
Indemnity Insur.	7,345	1,358	18.5
Lloyd's Casualty	23,699	15,212	64.2
Lumber Mut. Cas.	29,707	40,694	137.0
Maryland Cas. ...	175,933	105,380	59.9
Merchants & Emp.			
North Amer. Acc.	25	96	384.0
Ocean Acc. & Guar.	47,676	24,573	51.5
Prudential Assur.	21,053	19,273	91.5
Queensland	...	—440	...
Travelers Insur.	205,456	135,769	66.1
Union of Canton	56,455	34,543	61.2
Union Indemnity ..	1,475	48	3.2
Zurich	3,627	653	18.0
Grand Total, 1931	2,116,055	1,330,033	62.8
1930	4,639,789	2,541,798	54.8

FIRE LOSS RATIO INCREASES IN 1931; PREMIUMS LOWER

(Continued from page 12)

with 57.7; and Quebec which is down from 62.97 to 60.7. The other Western and Maritime provinces all report substantially higher ratios which slightly more than offset the better record of the two major provinces.

Comparative figures and ratios by provinces are as follows:

	Net Prems. Written $	Net Losses Incurred $	Ratios 1931	1927-1931
Alta. ...	4,035,116	2,429,293	60.20	56.4
B. C. ...	5,222,648	2,603,496	49.85	47.4
Man. ...	3,863,500	2,147,726	55.59	42.6
N. B. ...	2,020,591	1,708,015	84.53	60.6
N. S. ...	2,145,589	1,384,928	84.55	53.7
Ont.	16,938,106	9,525,612	56.24	51.7
P. E. I. .	268,664	335,310	124.81	79.7
P. Q. ...	13,258,433	8,047,738	60.70	52.4
Sask. ...	4,255,445	3,095,497	72.74	54.2
Yukon ..	16,892	65	.38	96.8
Totals ..	52,885,888	31,248,614	59.03	51.7

Combined Accident and Sickness

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
(A) Group Experience:			
Yorkshire—			
Lond. & Prov. Marine	2,859	1,236	43.2
Yorkshire Insur.	39,635	26,228	66.2
	42,494	27,464	64.6
(B) Individual Companies:			
Aetna Life	25,357	17,163	67.7
Casualty Co.	1,053	18,184	...
Confederation ..	11,119	6,029	54.2
Consol. Fire	47,148	28,005	59.4
Emp. Re-insur. .	10,816	7,714	71.3
D. of C. General	15,899	49,127	309.0
Gen. Acc. of Can.	33,526	18,396	54.9
Lloyd's Casualty	1,277	424	33.2
Lon. Guar. & Acc.	28,763	9,931	34.5
London Life	150,374	101,353	67.4
Loyal Protective	298,225	191,325	64.1
Merchants' Cas. .	233,459	94,857	40.6
Merch. & Empl.			
Metropolitan Life	341,897	231,118	67.6
Monarch Acc. ..	89,591	55,866	62.4
N. Amer. Acc. ..	69,657	23,168	33.3
Protective Assoc.	418,119	277,858	66.4
Prudential Assur.	1,649	...	...
Prudential Ins. ..	6,447	2,008	31.1
Ridgely Protective			
Grand Total, 1931	1,826,870	1,159,940	63.5
1930	1,849,664	1,126,884	60.9

Forgery Insurance

(Dominion Licensed Companies)
(A)—Group Experience:

U. S. Fidelity—

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
U. S. Fid. & Guar.	6,856	8,777	128.0
Fidel. Ins. of Can.	1,147	None	...
	8,003	8,777	109.7
(B)—Individual Companies:			
Can. General ...	2,637	4	0.1
Can. Indemnity .	1,088	22	2.0
Can. Surety	3,990	537	13.5
Gen. Indemnity .	1,247	None	...
Grain Insur.	3,371	760	22.5
Maryland Cas. ..	1,346	90	6.7
Metropolitan Ins.	87	None	...
National Surety	13,871	12,255	88.3
Royal Insur.	840	—200	...
Grand Total, 1931	36,480	22,245	61.0
1930	51,590	28,254	54.8

Livestock Insurance

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Hart. Livestock	20,478	18,377	89.7
Indem. Insur. ...	10,995	15,967	145.2
Yorkshire	3,718	1,066	28.7
Total, 1931 ...	35,191	35,410	100.6
1930 ...	59,428	88,992	149.7

"The Proof of the Pudding"—

LIFE insurance benefits.... can be Proved while you are still ALIVE!

LIVING policyholders of the Sun Life were paid in benefits during 1931 $68,000,000—THREE TIMES as much as beneficiaries of deceased policyholders.

This was due, partly, to the fact that trained Sun Life representatives, when selling insurance, counsel their policyholders how to secure a dual advantage—the maximum benefit to THEMSELVES, and the greatest protection to their DEPENDANTS.

The insured no longer have to "die to win."

The wisest insurers vigilantly protect their policies and allow nothing to impair them. The Sun Life enjoys a remarkable record for the persistency of its business—largely the result of sound advice and expert service to its policyholders, by its representatives.

Sun Life representatives sold $528,000,000 new paid-for insurance last year, making the Company's total business in force over Three Billions—an impressive reflection of public confidence.

◆ ◆

To-day prudent men are not only taking on MORE life insurance; they are doing so after consultation with competent representatives of such a company as the Sun Life.

◆ ◆

Consult a Sun Life representative or return the attached coupon to the local or head office of the company:

Forward leaflet "The Popular Policy" (D. 45715) advertised in......................
Name..
Date of Birth..................................
Month..................Year..............
Full Address..................................
....

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
Head Office: MONTREAL

"The Pioneer Liability Company of the World"

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION
LIMITED OF LONDON, ENGLAND, CANADA BRANCH

Assets Exceed $50,000,000

ACCIDENT
SICKNESS
AUTOMOBILE
GUARANTEE
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FIRE
BOILER
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BURGLARY
PLATE GLASS

BONDS FOR ADMINISTRATORS, LIQUIDATORS, SUCCESSION DUTY, TRUSTEES AND ASSIGNEES

JOHN JENKINS, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
Insurance Company Limited
●
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY
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All kinds of
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The Protective Association of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1907

Insures Against

ACCIDENT, SICKNESS AND ACCIDENTAL DEATH

The only Purely Canadian Company Issueing Sickness and Accident Insurance Exclusively to Members of the Masonic Fraternity.

Assets over $300,000.00. Surplus for protection of Policyholders over $180,000.00.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada

HEAD OFFICE — GRANBY, P.Q.

E. E. GLEASON, President and Gen. Mgr., W. D. BRADFORD, Vice-Pres., J. G. FULLER, Sec. & Asst. Mgr.

1782 PHOENIX 1932

This year, the Phoenix Assurance Company Limited of London, England, celebrates its Sesquicentenary having, for

150 years

enjoyed public confidence through the provision of adequate and safe indemnity.

The following Companies, enjoying individual financial solidarity strengthened by unity and interconnection, form the Phoenix of London Group in Canada.

Phoenix Assurance Company Ltd.
of London, Eng.
Head Office for Canada — Montreal

London Guarantee & Accident Company
The Acadia Fire Insurance Company
Columbia Insurance Co. of New Jersey
Union Marine & General Insurance Company Ltd.
The North Empire Fire Insurance Company
Imperial Assurance Co. of New York
United Firemen's Insurance Co. of Philadelphia

Casualty Branch
465 Bay St., Toronto

FIRE-LIFE-AUTOMOBILE & CASUALTY INSURANCE
Combined Funds (including life funds) over £34,000,000

"Group" and Individual Company Experience in Fire Insurance, 1931

(Dominion Licensed Companies Ranked in Order of Net Premiums Written, 1931)

Group Experience

	Gross Amount of Policies New and Renewed $	Net Amount at Risk Dec. 31, 1931 $	Gross Premiums Written $	Net Premiums Written $	Net Losses Incurred $	Net Premiums Earned $	Ratio of Losses Incurred to Prem. Earned 1931 %	Ratio of Losses Incurred to Prem. Earned 1929-31 (indus.) %
Royal, Liverpool & London & Globe—								
(a)—Liverpool & L. & G.								
Central Insurance	31,210,568	30,939,644	246,349	161,255	86,636	175,100	49.5	55.5
Globe Indemnity of Canada	62,351,352	29,134,177	448,809	142,044	80,629	143,714	56.1	52.7
Liverpool, London & Globe	221,141,376	238,491,529	1,817,237	1,163,848	688,254	1,199,101	57.4	54.8
Liverpool-Manitoba	70,219,907	50,984,814	597,905	248,576	140,449	251,495	55.8	52.6
National Liverpool	28,687,999	14,567,090	276,463	71,022	41,004	....	...	...
	413,601,202	364,117,254	3,386,763	1,786,745	1,036,972	....	...	...
(b)—Royal								
Hudson Bay	126,876,876	39,481,882	773,923	210,990	108,592	200,325	54.2	51.8
Newark Fire	63,162,597	26,607,505	456,779	140,418	76,326	140,580	54.3	51.5
Pioneer Insurance	46,162,745	23,296,652	359,113	147,563	62,194	....	...	...
Queen Ins. of America	231,761,264	110,835,250	1,697,217	506,067	310,088	574,311	54.0	51.5
Royal Insurance	571,010,914	378,757,096	4,015,920	1,833,968	1,011,158	1,913,203	52.8	50.3
	1,038,974,396	578,978,385	7,302,952	2,839,006	1,568,358	....	...	...
	1,452,585,598	943,095,639	10,689,715	4,625,751	2,605,3[illegible]	....	...	...
Phoenix-England—								
Acadia	54,293,701	37,508,576	606,565	211,546	114,381	....	...	...
Columbia Insurance	58,864,515	12,502,858	853,618	81,218	38,064	67,984	56.0	48.5
Imperial of N. Y.	25,005,718	43,523,271	617,067	173,394	76,266	....	...	...
London Guar. & Accident	46,519,393	25,005,718	599,184	74,442	76,977	184,917	41.6	57.9
North Empire Fire	37,607,786	25,005,718	520,435	130,890	76,677	....	...	...
Phoenix Assurance	312,681,474	238,046,495	3,669,714	1,279,831	850,948	1,349,705	63.1	60.2
Union Marine Ins. Co.	38,466,828	42,971,382	560,089	411,232	152,985	231,387	66.1	66.1
United Firemen's	10,978,812	12,502,857	232,125	132,217	38,297	....	...	...
	584,418,227	437,066,875	7,718,797	2,494,770	1,424,595	....	...	...
Commercial Union—								
(a)—Commercial Union								
Commercial Union Assurance	131,971,585	128,235,001	1,017,240	706,721	401,365	736,495	54.5	54.8
Commercial Union Fire	333,284	1,797,094	19,068	10,343	8,834	....	...	...
Palatine Insurance	57,384,136	55,134,455	455,080	301,124	163,894	315,763	51.9	59.4
British European	11,308,999	11,555,027	97,407	52,027	36,294	....	...	...
British General	24,644,699	24,173,059	173,332	108,160	89,418	114,176	78.3	56.9
California Insurance	15,820,130	15,522,775	129,250	88,490	61,927	....	...	...
Canada Acc. & Fire	48,015,861	36,393,685	412,140	206,084	108,700	208,841	52.0	52.5
North West Fire	17,861,588	17,300,952	170,992	95,549	60,755	....	...	...
American Central	21,368,802	14,212,330	192,011	81,674	111,893	111,380	100.5	69.6
Union Assur. of London	82,580,166	84,230,399	655,875	445,508	217,242	475,405	45.7	51.8
	411,289,250	388,554,777	3,322,395	2,095,680	1,260,322	....	...	...
(b)—Ocean Accident								
Ocean Accident & Guar.	63,032,036	77,655,802	480,202	329,611	181,448	301,021	50.3	61.6
	474,321,286	466,210,579	3,802,597	2,425,291	1,441,770	....	...	...
London & Lancashire—								
Law, Union & Rock	50,257,963	59,300,689	450,234	359,100	227,902	380,230	59.9	59.1
London & Lancashire Insur.	197,709,288	224,690,153	1,497,318	1,171,895	820,128	1,220,325	67.2	58.2
London & Lancashire G. & A.	5,511,648	5,236,822	56,550	21,821	9,278	20,062	46.2	42.4
Mercantile Fire	49,324,474	29,824,891	305,923	124,122	55,988	....	...	...
Quebec Fire	48,365,188	39,710,252	391,024	166,454	81,378	....	...	...
	351,168,561	358,762,807	2,701,049	1,843,392	1,194,674	....	...	...
Home—								
City of New York*	12,703,130	None	99,779	None	None	....	...	...
Franklin of Philadelphia*	28,148,532	None	225,181	None	None	....	...	...
Halifax Fire	47,381,379	18,629,694	445,450	110,882	66,240	126,381	52.4	53.5
Home Fire	271,508,760	293,907,037	2,244,815	1,728,912	1,283,641	1,822,961	70.4	59.3
New Brunswick Fire*	39,561,217	None	175,391	None	None	....	...	...
Homestead*	6,647,299	None	65,298	None	None	....	...	...
National Liberty	9,637,681	None	81,661	None	None	....	...	...
	415,587,998	312,536,731	3,337,515	1,839,794	1,349,881	....	...	...
* All business reinsured with Home Insurance.								
British America—Western								
British America	72,696,217	88,781,704	666,800	433,753	268,668	451,417	59.5	54.3
British Canadian	16,998,415	17,488,902	172,186	99,522	68,493	107,877	63.5	55.3
British Empire Assurance	19,325,758	24,921,753	217,422	135,077	86,565	139,815	61.9	54.6
Imperial Guar. & Accid.	21,130,606	11,568,261	130,389	64,711	38,106	62,444	61.0	56.1
Western Assurance	139,535,789	140,332,484	1,026,685	606,557	377,286	631,836	59.7	53.7
North River Insurance	34,329,813	26,544,802	171,670	102,738	66,041	....	...	...
	304,016,598	309,637,906	2,385,152	1,442,358	905,159	....	...	...
Royal Exchange—								
Car & General	40,319,487	21,867,179	287,996	161,183	69,501	174,256	39.9	46.5
Local Government	13,428,669	13,221,828	130,316	73,425	32,010	....	...	...
National Provincial	26,950,976	27,795,121	199,297	135,701	59,163	....	...	...
Royal Exchange	136,367,441	156,817,004	888,462	630,830	373,293	651,818	57.3	56.4
State Assurance	21,992,728	21,235,733	146,518	103,910	47,799	....	...	...
Motor Union	18,307,750	20,397,255	163,738	105,688	65,676	123,417	53.2	70.6
United British	14,414,058	19,882,624	116,085	78,260	32,985	191,074	36.2	59.7
	271,781,109	281,216,744	1,932,412	1,288,997	680,427	....	...	...
Guardian—								
Guardian Assurance	156,388,935	193,253,914	1,372,252	1,056,487	670,110	....	...	...
Guardian of Canada	42,747,673	19,362,388	344,385	160,381	74,613	123,386	60.5	55.7
	199,136,608	212,616,302	1,716,637	1,216,868	744,723	....	...	...
Sun—								
Imperial Insurance	33,905,143	25,850,308	286,604	128,107	75,058	137,004	54.8	51.7
Patriotic Assurance	35,741,301	25,249,441	215,429	139,284	101,331	....	...	...
Planet Assurance	27,542,751	21,687,384	184,794	109,637	83,512	....	...	...
Sun Office (London)	148,332,951	147,550,097	1,096,293	749,451	474,486	780,826	60.8	55.8
	245,522,146	220,337,230	1,783,120	1,126,429	734,387	....	...	...
America Fore—								
Continental Insurance	76,082,260	86,968,258	582,558	428,105	256,127	466,728	54.9	54.0
Fidelity-Phenix of N. Y.	70,937,386	81,626,295	497,404	367,614	190,568	417,697	45.6	56.9
First American	10,928,719	10,952,716	100,689	68,656	39,424	....	...	...
Maryland Insurance	13,083,297	12,845,232	117,133	82,333	65,304	....	...	...
Niagara Fire	36,458,740	44,266,117	244,232	179,518	193,868	214,996	90.2	71.1
	207,490,402	236,658,618	1,142,016	1,126,226	745,291	....	...	...
North British & Mercantile—								
North British & Mercantile	181,392,461	189,217,702	1,292,800	875,336	478,675	950,244	50.4	54.2
Occidental Fire	51,289,888	39,705,625	438,171	202,096	97,099	215,586	45.0	47.4
Railway Passengers	13,044,829	11,343,230	88,236	48,767	28,368	43,403	65.4	42.1
	245,727,178	240,266,557	1,819,207	1,126,199	604,142	1,209,233	50.0	...
Northern—								
Northern Assurance	111,134,483	124,930,079	814,493	597,298	335,396	644,171	52.1	51.6
Royal Scottish	35,675,177	32,405,275	236,519	151,182	74,924	....	...	...
World Marine & Gen.	26,582,202	22,391,367	130,712	89,795	61,114	96,371	63.4	62.8
London & Scottish	24,090,421	21,431,820	158,510	98,651	60,347	106,430	56.7	52.3
Scottish Metropolitan	36,309,788	38,098,552	287,598	180,638	134,938	194,057	69.5	57.2
	733,792,071	239,257,093	1,627,832	1,117,164	666,719	....	...	...
Shaw & Begg—								
Lumbermen's Insurance	14,588,661	16,770,551	122,169	99,614	49,056	....	...	...
Millers National	21,256,379	20,196,464	219,810	152,444	100,816	....	...	...
Stuyvesant	38,056,083	38,625,442	339,366	270,047	181,795	264,516	68.7	59.2
New Jersey Insurance	6,768,300	7,180,868	63,304	43,187	17,337	43,552	39.8	52.0
Pacific Fire	48,772,067	53,930,124	376,861	297,616	192,536	....	...	...
Merchants' Fire Assur.	33,017,299	43,848,190	233,431	237,434	132,867	....	...	...
Cosmopolitan	3,797,508	None	30,994	2,895	16,624	....	...	...
	166,256,297	180,551,639	1,435,935	1,103,237	691,031	....	...	...
Massie & Renwick—								
Dominion Fire	54,191,746	73,905,945	493,389	308,340	139,071	292,526	47.5	45.0
Ensign Insurance	11,697,828	15,699,345	116,691	69,188	38,248	....	...	...
Firemen's of Newark	26,356,516	39,883,173	275,736	216,597	124,754	....	...	...
Girard Fire & Marine	4,988,706	5,932,387	46,484	35,142	25,848	....	...	...
National Ben Franklin	27,566,164	37,383,644	294,143	224,788	156,072	243,806	64.0	58.8
Northwestern National	32,247,705	44,832,049	347,901	233,047	136,709	241,896	56.6	46.3
	157,048,665	217,636,543	1,574,344	1,087,102	620,702	....	...	...
Hartford—								
Citizens of New Jersey	18,332,762	7,127,434	97,531	32,700	22,063	....	...	...
Hartford Fire	139,567,132	184,937,727	1,011,964	871,840	434,883	929,958	46.8	46.6
London-Canada	28,058,333	41,347,702	261,689	148,112	89,973	108,845	53.3	51.0
	185,958,227	233,412,863	1,371,184	1,052,652	546,919	....	...	...
Norwich Union—								
Canada Security	31,906,472	26,446,358	314,650	150,018	67,147	150,066	44.7	55.6
Norwich Union	145,417,108	171,310,022	1,190,574	879,969	533,702	918,996	58.1	57.6
	177,323,580	197,756,380	1,505,224	1,029,987	600,849	1,069,062	56.2	...
J. E. Clement Ins.—								
American Colony	7,685,444	6,502,587	53,768	40,581	28,923	....	...	...
American Equitable of N. Y.	19,795,192	19,346,438	145,575	125,606	85,341	....	...	...
Fire Ins. of Canada	64,772,055	57,756,160	652,748	308,565	195,372	....	...	...
Nationale	58,475,624	93,253,740	645,617	544,239	414,522	....	...	...
	150,728,315	176,858,925	1,497,708	1,018,991	724,158	....	...	...
Eagle Star—								
British Crown Assur.	59,839,539	63,925,135	441,591	316,295	186,463	....	...	...
British Northwestern	58,972,648	37,064,455	335,335	173,540	81,048	....	...	...
Eagle, Star & British Dom.	88,114,769	85,017,754	503,428	372,151	261,780	388,280	67.4	67.4
Universal Insurance	20,949,056	16,932,168	161,268	113,660	55,577	....	...	...
	227,876,012	202,939,512	1,441,622	975,646	584,868	....	...	...
Globe & Rutgers—								
Globe & Rutgers	172,467,901	131,197,934	1,241,998	833,775	467,637	785,680	59.5	61.6
Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania	36,056,860	25,651,436	239,390	136,484	89,245	141,354	63.1	63.1
	208,524,761	156,849,370	1,481,388	970,259	556,882	926,934	60.1	...
Great American—								
American Alliance	35,554,606	11,146,376	179,004	66,071	27,880	31,041	89.8	69.5
Great American	252,441,635	155,934,297	1,165,307	870,718	333,728	455,612	73.2	65.7
County Fire	166,035,235	2,556,023	602,139	17,857	7,126	6,988	102.0	102.0
	454,031,476	169,636,696	1,946,450	954,646	368,734	493,641	74.7	...
T. Meunier—								
Rossia Insurance	71,324,572	43,175,241	526,954	290,981	182,294	....	...	...
American Reserve	19,897,494	6,833,145	104,488	56,336	60,827	....	...	...
British Colonial Fire	62,029,704	41,231,766	604,862	269,221	199,435	285,084	70.0	66.2
Fire Reassurance of N. Y.	38,152,008	24,326,201	280,523	169,943	111,585	....	...	...
Lincoln Fire of N. Y.*	21,716,492	19,631,471	367,895	118,951	146,669	....	...	...
	213,120,270	135,197,824	1,884,722	905,432	700,810	....	...	...
* Business reinsured with Home Assurance.								
Employers' Liability—								
Employers' Liab. Assur.	136,385,884	168,600,617	923,933	667,856	370,593	687,619	53.9	49.6
Merchants Marine	43,958,968	44,127,268	271,280	189,659	90,320	193,578	46.7	44.1
	180,344,852	212,727,885	1,195,213	857,515	460,913	881,197	52.3	..
J. W. Tatley—								
Connecticut Fire	51,441,177	38,131,785	382,389	181,104	99,511	....	...	...
Equitable Fire & Marine	23,428,209	7,626,356	169,574	36,221	19,902	38,973	51.1	50.1
Phoenix of Hartford	94,206,923	63,189,815	678,361	300,115	152,306	322,915	47.2	49.8
Reliance of Canada	23,400,968	21,496,830	166,708	81,773	39,357	....	...	...
Westchester Fire	47,125,880	29,483,778	254,734	153,315	94,051	....	...	...
Providence Washington	27,702,508	20,730,531	176,050	97,755	69,957	116,390	60.1	65.6
	263,305,665	180,659,095	1,827,816	850,283	475,084	....	...	...
Hardware Mutual—								
Hardware Dealers Mutual	21,716,674	18,917,623	383,860	272,325	122,857	308,656	39.8	50.3
Minnesota Implement Fire	21,716,674	18,917,623	383,860	272,325	122,857	308,656	39.8	50.3
Retail Hardware Mutual	21,716,674	18,917,623	383,860	272,325	122,857	308,656	39.8	50.3
	65,150,022	56,752,869	1,151,580	816,975	368,571	925,968	39.8	...
Atlas—								
Atlas Assurance	121,682,128	141,748,555	861,748	686,188	433,349	....	...	...
Essex & Suffolk	33,285,579	18,318,036	203,409	81,709	37,940	....	...	...
	154,967,707	160,066,591	1,065,157	767,897	471,289	....	...	...
North America—								
Alliance of Philadelphia	62,313,984	29,484,038	372,841	135,453	100,441	133,503	75.2	62.9
Insurance Co. of N. America	127,889,450	132,140,117	802,829	583,790	388,302	614,904	63.1	61.7
Philadelphia Fire & Marine	3,785,931	3,089,269	25,065	17,212	980	....	...	...
	193,889,365	164,713,424	1,200,735	736,455	489,723			
Provincial Insurance	37,698,553	50,895,779	372,182	297,302	153,754	302,474	50.8	48.4
Sea Insurance	32,416,129	30,600,461	202,877	159,968	112,036	....	...	...
Cornhill Insurance	35,223,537	42,085,739	260,635	221,617	116,807	216,999	53.8	50.2
	105,338,219	123,531,979	835,694	678,887	382,597	....	...	...
Canadian Fire—								
Canadian Fire	63,041,757	88,178,863	592,442	452,550	179,993	356,537	50.5	46.7
Canadian Indemnity	16,910,180	21,214,805	188,252	140,205	87,806	165,075	53.2	52.4
	79,951,937	109,393,668	780,694	592,755	267,799	521,612	51.3	...
London Assurance—								
British Law Ins.	13,594,922	15,427,236	107,810	73,998	68,147	78,538	86.8	65.2
London Assurance	67,832,683	91,878,751	552,304	447,483	226,618	475,386	47.7	56.1
Guildhall Ins.	13,640,206	15,781,685	100,141	69,469	55,728	84,753	65.7	68.4
	95,067,811	123,087,672	760,255	590,950	350,493	638,677	54.9	...
Willis Faber—								
Union of Canton—								
Beaver Fire	14,588,389	6,617,955	124,092	29,812	14,711	....	...	...
British Traders	47,172,836	43,476,104	242,172	171,648	88,715	184,037	48.2	48.6
China Fire	7,041,105	4,745,803	42,169	29,589	14,479	25,029	57.8	57.8
Union of Canton	70,943,243	58,958,353	436,066	298,275	119,500	321,984	37.1	50.2
	139,745,573	113,798,305	844,499	529,324	237,405	....	...	...
Aetna Fire—								
Aetna Insurance	84,977,187	98,193,251	496,602	414,030	218,372	462,597	47.2	56.1
World Fire & Marine	18,560,313	20,131,714	136,778	105,988	56,907	118,058	48.2	63.1
	103,537,500	118,324,965	633,380	520,018	275,279	580,655	47.4	...
General Accident—								
General Accident of Canada	23,174,198	20,949,020	191,639	90,564	40,137	92,430	43.4	40.0
General Accident Fire & Life	68,805,342	72,291,090	455,734	339,237	190,693	354,888	53.7	50.2
Scottish Canadian Assurance	23,043,396	17,029,350	184,292	79,687	46,892	....	...	...
	115,022,936	110,269,460	831,665	509,488	277,722	....	...	...
Century—								
Anglo-Scottish	45,599,688	31,241,531	328,566	152,489	74,074	167,771	44.1	54.4
Pacific Coast Fire	35,906,843	25,464,161	294,426	120,584	62,574	128,984	48.5	51.7
Southern Insurance	3,238,523	3,323,026	23,209	13,146	1,216	8,754	13.9	15.9
Century Insurance	54,670,452	46,731,584	423,264	222,966	114,933	247,433	46.4	50.9
	139,415,506	106,770,302	1,069,465	509,185	252,797	552,942	45.7	...
N. S. Jones—								
Merchants & Manufacturers	30,410,708	17,169,998	271,503	178,010	76,155	....	...	...
Mill Owners Mutual	33,389,061	21,188,171	450,599	294,158	165,410	....	...	...
	63,799,769	38,358,169	722,102	472,168	241,565	....	...	...
—Alliance-England—								
Alliance Assurance	85,115,018	112,069,312	561,678	465,839	314,199	469,965	66.9	57.8
Westminster*	9,887,002	None	66,982	None	None	....	...	...
	95,002,020	112,069,312	628,660	465,839	314,199	469,965	66.9	...
*Reinsures with Home Insurance.								
Springfield—								
Sentinel Fire	13,358,933	2,745,849	93,528	11,270	6,357	....	...	...
Springfield Fire & Marine	85,639,272	61,717,971	535,527	338,340	197,861	328,067	60.3	56.9
Michigan Fire & Marine	10,968,308	7,121,621	101,116	61,236	32,962	....	...	...
	109,966,513	71,585,441	730,171	410,846	237,180	....	...	...
Scottish Union—								
Scottish Union & National	53,596,549	78,570,364	442,575	375,788	228,117	393,184	58.0	52.5
Central Union	7,567,195	3,294,192	47,853	16,499	5,192	....	...	...
	61,163,744	81,864,556	490,428	392,287	233,309	....	...	...
Yorkshire—								
London & Provincial	6,864,845	8,665,297	64,588	48,031	32,496	47,348	68.6	55.0
Yorkshire Insurance	50,579,220	72,867,257	434,252	337,823	213,810	349,482	61.2	56.1
	57,444,065	81,532,554	498,840	385,854	246,306	396,830	62.1	...
Caledonian—								
Caledonian-American	10,838,421	12,041,656	102,887	57,349	17,603	....	...	...
Caledonian Insurance	51,083,044	67,989,303	462,215	325,838	152,575	....	...	...
	61,921,465	80,030,959	565,102	383,187	170,178	....	...	...
Thompson & Blogg—								
Security Ins. of New Haven	27,531,640	22,408,585	193,018	115,138	66,795	113,104	59.1	57.6
American Insurance	31,159,748	19,916,942	196,275	112,969	67,527	111,672	60.1	58.9
Fire Assoc. of Philadelphia	32,421,561	30,239,412	246,589	113,046	104,812	217,987	48.1	55.1
	91,112,949	72,564,939	635,882	341,153	239,134	....	...	...
St. Paul—								
Mercury Insurance	21,770,435	19,336,134	158,998	117,685	55,623	93,988	59.2	77.9
St. Paul Fire & Marine	56,661,317	50,476,143	371,711	245,462	138,986	264,223	52.6	51.6
	78,431,752	69,812,277	530,709	363,147	194,609	358,211	54.3	...
P. J. Perrin—								
La Fonciere Fire	21,399,788	24,987,439	221,112	168,109	123,603	....	...	...
Milwaukee Mechanics	None	517,168	None	—638	4,932	....	...	...
Sussex Fire	10,161,551	9,725,035	92,498	66,761	47,000	....	...	...
Trans-Canada	21,414,348	18,294,395	225,171	127,809	78,573	111,692	70.3	71.7
	52,975,687	53,524,037	538,781	362,041	254,108	....	...	...
General of Paris—								
General of Paris	30,429,172	24,562,530	252,092	137,096	78,043	....	...	...
Phenix Fire of Paris	25,351,622	25,262,654	226,826	113,704	77,803	....	...	...
	55,780,794	49,825,204	478,918	300,400	155,846	....	...	...
Firemen's Fund—								
Firemen's Fund Insurance	49,597,716	44,182,292	316,463	229,014	128,553	209,597	61.3	66.3
Home Fire & Marine	12,977,082	9,002,743	66,676	56,451	24,157	36,558	66.1	63.0
	62,574,798	54,035,035	383,139	285,465	152,710	246,155	62.0	...
J. P. A. Gagnon—								
Rhode Island Insurance	12,380,823	8,997,444	72,719	47,292	29,542	....	...	...
Union of Paris	41,644,574	51,641,936	303,578	232,664	157,692	250,803	62.9	62.9
	54,025,397	60,639,380	376,297	279,956	187,234	....	...	...
General of America—								
General of America	27,659,437	24,295,656	218,989	167,552	54,600	146,567	37.2	49.0
First National	15,896,124	15,185,075	135,608	91,881	64,057	97,295	65.8	60.1
	43,555,561	39,480,731	354,597	259,433	118,657	243,862	48.7	...
Dominion of Canada—								
Casualty Co. of Canada	8,840,139	11,275,004	70,201	38,026	6,894	36,666	18.8	25.4
Dominion of Canada General	54,845,012	75,264,446	397,073	212,807	71,935	200,962	35.8	33.1
	63,685,151	86,539,450	467,274	250,833	78,829	237,628	33.2	...
Carson & Reynolds—								
New York Fire	23,031,613	22,063,342	207,131	157,569	73,716	....	...	...
Republic Fire of America	13,033,755	10,281,728	101,715	74,617	67,050	....	...	...
	36,065,368	32,345,070	308,846	232,186	140,766	....	...	...
R. de Grandpre—								
Granite State Fire	6,919,910	6,435,619	48,144	32,289	22,273	....	...	...
New Hampshire Fire	32,214,939	34,264,706	244,901	164,599	115,800	....	...	...
	39,134,849	40,700,325	293,045	197,488	138,073	....	...	...
Baloise—								
Baloise Fire	13,712,647	15,025,827	153,291	116,017	76,664	....	...	...
Germanic Fire of N. Y.	6,031,624	4,895,516	67,111	50,190	13,107	....	...	...
	19,744,271	19,921,343	220,402	166,207	89,771	....	...	...
Lumbermen's Mutual—								
Central Manufacturers Mutual	6,884,957	6,699,271	80,436	66,016	19,584	56,701	34.5	59.9
Lumbermen's Mutual of Mansfield	7,633,684	6,015,062	109,833	90,522	20,844	83,721	24.9	54.5
	14,518,641	12,714,333	190,269	156,538	40,428	140,422	28.8	...
Hanover Fire—								
Fulton Fire	2,246,887	1,501,452	19,350	14,043	4,282	....	...	...
Hanover Fire	34,447,986	25,539,106	211,548	141,298	77,319	....	...	...
	36,694,873	27,040,558	230,898	155,341	81,601	....	...	...
American Surety—								
Camden Fire	11,386,161	7,172,592	70,495	45,677	33,461	37,106	90.2	103.9
Canadian Surety Co.	12,840,697	6,036,915	90,970	35,113	13,967	23,204	60.2	49.9
	24,226,858	13,209,507	161,465	80,790	47,428	60,310	78.6	...

Individual Companies

(Ranked in Order of Net Premiums Written in 1931)

	Gross Amount of Policies New and Renewal $	Net Amount at Risk Dec. 31, 1931 $	Gross Premiums Written $	Net Premiums Written $	Net Losses Incurred $	Net Premiums Earned $	Ratio of Losses Incurred to Prem. Earned 1931 %	Ratio of Losses Incurred to Prem. Earned 1929-31 (indus.) %
Wawanesa Mutual	228,195,150	254,417,472	1,354,187	1,038,491	555,335	815,963	68.0	68.6
Northwestern Mutual	76,115,371	61,487,049	1,207,193	879,821	357,917	907,493	39.4	47.5
Prudential Assurance	113,688,376	144,701,566	646,036	486,830	397,038	565,723	70.2	67.9
Nat'l Fire of Hartford	81,212,983	74,097,943	551,541	404,395	236,970	......	...	...
Portage la Prairie	25,384,056	14,133,629	526,633	398,354	230,090	330,902	69.5	68.3
United States Fire	75,790,173	60,721,441	468,584	345,741	212,542	351,340	60.5	60.5
Grain Ins. & Guar.	56,606,025	29,637,616	426,073	335,545	142,984	......	...	...
Mount Royal Assur.	....	none	597,687	264,009	195,891	313,056	62.6	59.1
Commerce Mutual	5,285,291	4,564,327	319,169	241,247	106,688	......	...	...
National Union	33,236,943	29,419,565	236,002	200,329	94,894	156,379	60.7	59.2
Glens Falls	38,839,285	34,376,575	279,289	185,233	89,422	184,158	48.6	57.1
Pearl Insurance	26,585,117	25,942,061	202,575	151,903	103,729	......	...	...
Legal & General	21,342,887	18,126,594	192,007	144,223	76,027	93,296	81.5	69.0
American Home Fire	16,486,591	17,896,087	198,117	143,376	72,722	111,003	65.5	56.5
Canadian General	35,032,691	25,701,161	304,764	127,199	91,465	142,899	64.0	76.5
Canada National	19,973,194	20,063,708	213,900	120,666	77,138	......	...	...
British Oak	18,976,767	27,005,484	157,537	119,567	97,751	135,647	72.1	67.2
United Mutual Fire	12,353,139	7,922,773	182,797	107,580	52,088	......	...	...
Travelers Fire	20,605,605	16,100,194	109,012	91,334	46,478	51,929	89.5	84.6
Consol. Fire & Cas.*	19,464,470	8,943,708	189,855	86,326	48,724	33,887	143.8	143.8
Pacific American	16,945,865	none	96,254	85,921	29,190	......	...	...
Boston Insurance	18,577,150	11,983,965	115,564	70,076	65,666	87,020	75.5	75.5
Agricultural Co. of N.Y.	20,658,996	16,125,486	107,237	62,470	41,754	63,303	66.0	66.7
New York Underwriters	63,013,884	8,831,883	446,724	44,234	21,466	46,791	45.9	48.1
Providence of Paris	4,919,000	4,495,864	58,810	43,880	40,012	......	...	...
Pennsylvania Lumbermen's	2,295,302	2,295,302	43,193	43,193	9,594	......	...	...
Kings Mutual	2,819,290	8,364,930	42,524	41,351	22,114	......	...	...
Bankers & Traders	7,276,123	6,183,774	82,611	36,943	17,085	......	...	...
Svea Fire & Life	5,610,741	4,218,586	41,631	27,669	21,982	......	...	...
Tokio Mar. & Fire	9,499,593	4,327,000	47,172	22,378	15,850	......	...	...
American Exchange Under.	5,974,000	5,713,000	18,551	16,775	106	......	...	...
Lumber Mut. of Boston	979,436	3,291,923	15,769	13,717	8,560	......	...	...
Queensland Insurance	15,325,181	2,051,584	115,523	12,523	2,218	185,750	1.2	37.0
Mechanics & Traders	1,288,180	1,346,373	14,949	12,106	12,260	......	...	...
Automobile	1,540,554	1,073,435	9,803	8,693	117	......	...	...
Trans-Continental	2,019,850	1,460,750	10,585	8,644	604	......	...	...
Pictou County Mutual	753,825	2,701,615	6,754	6,678	3,909	......	...	...
Virginia Fire & Marine	6,885,425	925,509	45,593	6,343	10,126	9,198	110.1	104.5
Antigonish Farmers' Mut.	344,950	922,900	3,887	3,887	3,565	......	...	...
Cumberland Farmers' Mut.	230,025	774,160	3,465	3,400	1,722	......	...	...
American Constitution	518,417	350,342	3,684	3,031	1,034	......	...	...
Ohio Farmers'	3,120,685	3,013,195	36,394	2,248	1,735	-15,075	...	61.9
La Salle Fire	834,887	none	4,976	-307	1,851	2,512	73.7	58.0
Rossia of Copenhagen	8,211,318	none	41,735	-6,063	29,284	......	...	...
Fidelity-American	1,287,400	none	14,893	-18,675	8,569	......	...	...
Yang Tsze Insurance	4,155,860	-287,123	28,567	-6,557	64,423	......	...	...

*This company in 1931 assumed all the business of the Merchants & Employers G. & A.

Aviation Insurance

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Aero Indemnity	14,542	—2,738	...
Aero Insurance	28,925	12,962	44.8
Bankers' Indem.	—1,620	7,145	...
Continental Ins.	6,059	11,843	195.5
Fidelity & Cas.	1,642	...	...
Marine	12,673	23,782	187.7
Travelers Fire	24,315	181,591	746.8
Totals, 1931	86,536	234,585	271.1
1930	187,787	336,475	179.2

Fraud Insurance

Dominion Licensed Companies

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
National Surety	31,148	13,841	44.4
Total, 1931	31,148	13,841	44.4
1930	37,917	15,181	40.0

Steam Boiler

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Boiler Inspection	227,963	7,571	3.3
British Canadian	244	53	21.7
Canada Accident	None	None	...
D. of C. General	13,834	None	...
Employers' Liab.	39,617	3,522	8.9
Fidelity & Cas.	1,800	60	3.3
Gen. Acc. of Can.	47,044	3,019	6.4
Guard. of Can.	10,026	5	...
Hart. Steam Boiler	9,627	None	...
Hudson Bay	None	None	...
Maryland Cas.	11,353	152	1.3
Northern Assur.	None	None	...
Ocean Acc. & Guar.	48,106	31	0.1
Royal Insur.	69,005	3,751	5.4
Travelers Indem.	65,338	2,588	4.0
World Marine	None	None	...
Yorkshire	None	None	...
Totals for 1931	543,957	20,752	3.8
1930	617,982	42,758	6.9

Earthquake Insurance

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

(A) Group Experience:

	Net premiums written $	Net losses Incurred $	Ratio %
Aetna Life—			
Aetna Insur.	242	None	...
World Fire & M.	320	None	...
	562	...	...
American Fire—			
Continental Ins.	741	None	...
Fidelity Phenix			
Niagara Fire	130	None	...
	871	...	...
(B) Individual Companies:			
Connecticut Fire	—44	None	...
Equitable Fire	—9	None	...
Globe & Rutgers	3,325	None	...
Hartford Fire	14	None	...
Home Insur.	2,587	None	...
Phoenix Assur.	757	None	...
Phoenix Insur.	—72	None	...
Royal Insur.	871	None	...
St. Paul Fire	20	None	...
Scottish Union	51	None	...
Grand Total, 1931	10,233	None	...
Total, 1930	6,191	500	8.1

A.D. 1720 A.D. 1932

Tested by the Fires of Over Two Centuries

The London Assurance Corporation

Established by Royal Charter 1720

Transacts

Fire, Use and Occupancy, Rent, Sprinkler Leakage, Tornado, Automobile Registered Mail Insurance

The British Law Insurance Co.

LIMITED

of London, England

which is associated with and whose policies are guaranteed by the London Assurance Corporation.

Combined Funds Exceed $67,000,000

Head Office for Canada:

465 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

Manager: C. J. R. COYLE

Applications for Agencies Invited

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED OF LONDON ENGLAND

LIFE FIRE CASUALTY

Extract from the Eighty-Third Annual Report Year Ending 31st December, 1931

Premium Income	$ 160,820,775
Total Income	226,453,041
Total Assets of all Branches Exceed	1,240,000,000
Payments to Policyholders in 1931	109,898,500
Claims Paid Exceed	1,850,000,000
Life Policyholders Share of Surplus for 1931	20,801,875
New Life Sums Assured	428,862,606
Total Life Sums Assured in Force	3,468,099,700

Converted—$4.86-2/3 to £

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING MONTREAL

The Largest Insurance Organization in the British Empire

Established 1848

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE ACCIDENT LIABILITY, BURGLARY, SURETY ETC.,

NORTHERN

and Allied Companies

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Founded 1836 *Assets Exceed $100,000,000*

Fire, Automobile, Casualty, Surety

LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

Established 1862

Life, Annuities, Fire, Hail, Automobile, Casualty

The Royal Scottish Insurance Company LIMITED, OF GLASGOW

Fire and Allied Lines

Scottish Metropolitan Assurance Company LIMITED, OF EDINBURGH

Fire, Automobile, Casualty, Surety

WORLD MARINE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Fire, Explosion, Inland Marine, Automobile, Casualty, Surety

Canadian Board of Directors:
E. C. PRATT, Chairman
NORMAN J. DAWES
JACKSON DODDS
C. F. SISE

Chief Office for Canada:
NORTHERN BUILDING,
MONTREAL

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada

FIDELITY FIRMS IMPROVE RATIO IN PAST YEAR

Premium Income in Guarantee Lines is Well Maintained

Sixty companies writing fidelity guarantee insurance in Canada in 1931 showed a substantially improved loss ratio, according to figures prepared by G. D. Finlayson, superintendent of insurance at Ottawa, and analyzed this year by The Financial Post on the basis of group experience.

In the surety guarantee coverage, premium income was somewhat lower while the loss ratio increased to nearly 35 per cent as compared with 29.6 per cent last year

GUARANTEE FIDELITY INSURANCE

(A)—Group Experience

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
American Surety			
Canadian Surety	76,034	33,039	43.4
New York Cas.	8,238	—713	...
	84,272	32,326	38.4
Dominion of Canada			
Casualty Company	5,279	—338	...
Dom. of Can. Gen.	136,601	46,677	34.2
	141,880	46,339	32.7
Royal, Liver., London & Globe			
Globe Indemnity	6,873	535	7.8
Liver. & Lon. & G.	4,587	None	...
Royal Insurance	24,875	3,335	...
	36,335	...	...
North British & Merc.			
North Brit. & M.	9,993	5,288	...
Railway Passeng.	11,062	5,247	47.4
	21,055	...	...
Northern			
Northern Assur.	3,209	1,291	40.2
Scottish Metropol.	900	—5	...
World Mar. & G.	507	—6	...
	4,616	1,280	27.7
Sun			
Sun Insur. Office	867	1,300	149.9
Imperial Ins. Off.	264	None	...
	1,131	1,300	114.9
U. S. Fidelity			
Fidelity Insurance	27,132	23,691	87.3
U. S. Fidel. & Gr.	200,847	85,605	42.6
	227,979	109,296	47.9
British Am.-Western			
British America	3,996	432	10.6
British Canadian	6,980	2,618	37.5
British Empire	657	225	34.2
Imperal G. & Acc.	25,472	9,353	36.7
Western Assur.	5,226	—2,929	...
	42,331	9,689	22.9
Yorkshire			
London & Pr. Mr.	153	None	...
Yorkshire	2,718	370	13.6
	2,871	370	12.9
Norwich Union			
Canada Security	1,690	89	5.3
Norwich Union	12,271	4,039	32.9
	13,961	4,128	29.6
Canadian Fire			
Canadian Fire	1,018	None	...
Canadian Indem.	78,851	53,336	67.6
	79,869	53,336	66.8
(B)—Individual Companies			
Alliance Assur.	2,419	—2,894	...
American Surety	39,415	—167	...
Canada Accident	7,906	8,371	105.9
Can. General	31,820	13,152	41.3
Century Indem.	897	None	...
Century Insur.	4,223	None	...
Employers' Liab.	76,034	80,040	105.3
Emp. Reinsur.	2,580	None	...
Fidelity & Casual.	81	—1,672	...
Gen. Acc. of Can.	32,269	8,933	27.7
Gen. Cas. of Paris	699	95	43.6
Grain Insurance	54,838	27,883	50.8
Guar. Co. of N.A.	135,084	58,957	43.6
Guar. Ins. Co. of Canada	33,721	20,654	61.2
Hartford Accident	1,871	2,447	130.8
Ind. Co. of N.A.	3,570	None	...
Internat. Fidelity	5,314	2,071	39.0
Law, Union & Rock	228	2	0.9
Lloyd's Casualty	21,955	19,846	90.4
Lon. & Lanc. G. & A.	13,100	7,275	55.5
Lon. Guar. & Acc.	47,011	2,410	5.1
Metrop. Casualty	400	None	...
Maryland Casualty	19,663	5,738	29.2
National Surety	100,237	104,265	104.0
N. Y. Indemnity	2,730	—472	...
Ocean Acc. & Guar.	21,198	19,316	91.1
Prudential Assur.	314	None	...
Royal Exchange	13,454	1,449	10.8
Union Indemnity	11,117	5,848	52.6
Union of Canton	877	None	...
Grand Total, 1931	1,341,335	638,765	47.6
1930	1,341,863	848,487	63.2

GUARANTEE (SURETY) INSURANCE

(A)—Group Experience

	Net Prems. written $	Net Losses incurred $	Ratio %
American Surety			
Can. Surety	97,187	36	...
N. Y. Casualty	—55	None	...
	97,132	36	...
Dominion of Canada			
Casualty Co. of Can.	2,239	692	30.9
Dom. of Can. General	3,810	17,293	453.9
	6,049	17,985	297.3
Royal, Liver. London & Globe			
Globe Indemnity	4,044	3,932	97.2
Liver. & Lon. & Globe	401	3,500	872.8
Royal Insurance	14,930	—12,753	...
	19,375	....	...
London & Lancashire			
Law, Union & Rock	1,057	2	0.2
Lond. & Lanc. G. & A.	20,663	134,743	652.1
	21,720	134,745	620.4
North British & Mercantile			
North Brit. & Merc.	1,785	None	...
Rly. passengers	1,158	—278	...
	2,943	....	...
Northern			
Northern Assur.	3,392	17,356	511.7
Scottish Metrop.	508	1,671	328.9
World Mar. & Gen.	739	8,382	1,134.2
	4,639	17,409	375.3
Sun			
Sun Ins. Office	744	1,940	260.7
Imp. Ins. Office	465	None	...
	1,209	1,940	160.5
United States Fidelity			
Fidelity Insur.	39,395	5,752	14.6
U.S. Fidelity & G.	159,983	11,232	7.0
	199,378	16,984	8.5
British American-Western			
British America	5,649	1,888	33.4
British Empire	366	154	42.1
Imp. Guar. & Acc.	8,651	4,621	53.4
Western Assur.	4,938	2,115	42.8
	19,604	8,778	44.8
Yorkshire			
London & Prov.	5	1,218	...
Yorkshire	1,505	575	38.2
	1,510	1,793	118.7
Norwich Union			
Canada Security	717	None	...
Norwich Union	7,467	—252	...
	8,184	....	...
Canadian Fire			
Canadian Fire	4,258	None	...
Can. Indemnity	79,501	4,227	5.3
	83,759	4,227	5.0
(B)—Individual Companies			
Aetna Casualty	28,373	10,657	37.6
Alliance Assur.	1,449	—10,317	...
American Surety	28,498	6,791	23.8
Canada Accident	54,272	13,657	25.2
Can. General	96,627	92,438	95.7
Century Indem.	3,350	1,187	35.4
Century Insur.	834	None	...
Consol. Fire	11,249	—60	...
Employees Liab.	25,493	556	2.2
Employees Reinsur.	7,486	None	...
Fidelity & Cas.	200	None	...
Gen. Acc. of Can.	59,716	13,243	22.2
Gen. Cas. of Paris	4,001	2,883	72.1
Grain Insur.	250	—739	...
Guard. of N. A.	33,340	—7,445	...
Guard. of Canada	6,709	2,888	43.0
Hartford Acc.	1,441	35	2.4
Indemnity of N.A.	7,994	84	1.0
Lloyd's Casualty	2,966	None	...
Lond. Guar. & Acc.	39,779	5,177	13.0
Maryland Casualty	12,535	56	0.4
Merchants & Empl.			
National surety	61,418	5,205	8.5
New York Indem.	—2,119	—528	...
Ocean Acc. & Guar.	5,761	2,466	42.8
Premier Guar.			
Prudential Assur.	137	250	182.5
Royal Exchange	14,760	7,274	49.3
Union Indem.	44,725	1,054	2.4
Grand Total, 1931	1,016,746	354,858	34.9
1930	1,162,636	344,761	29.6

Twenty-Two Casualty Lines Show 16 p.c. Drop in Income

	1931 Net Premiums Written $	1931 Net Losses Incurred $	1931 Ratio %	1930 Net Premiums Written $	1930 Ratio %
Accident:					
(a) Personal	3,225,030	1,623,499	50.34	3,437,519	43.78
(b) Emp. Liab. & Comp.	2,116,055	1,330,033	62.85	4,639,789	54.78
(c) Other	1,588,954	711,017	44.75	1,728,849	36.19
Accident & Sickness	1,826,870	1,159,940	63.49	1,849,664	60.92
Automobile	16,927,103	9,797,248	57.88	18,260,176	55.00
Aviation	86,536	234,585	271.08	187,787	179.18
Burglary	1,345,994	462,645	34.37	1,156,150	31.56
Credit	309,925	269,730	87.03	365,466	85.67
Earthquake	10,233	......	....	6,191	8.08
Electrical Mach.	197,838	43,403	21.94	147,470	45.84
Forgery	36,480	22,245	60.98	51,590	54.77
Fraud	31,148	13,841	44.44	37,917	40.04
Guarantee:					
(a) Fidelity	1,341,335	638,765	47.62	1,341,863	63.23
(b) Surety	1,016,746	354,858	34.90	1,162,636	29.65
Hail	573,997	480,377	83.69	2,856,091	90.81
Inland Trans.	1,024,607	334,026	32.60	1,019,359	42.20
Livestock	35,191	35,410	100.62	59,428	149.75
Plate glass	637,581	249,715	39.17	553,842	48.56
Rain	10,949	4,575	41.78	12,428	52.22
Sickness	1,691,822	1,092,660	64.58	1,784,377	57.88
Steam boiler	543,957	20,752	3.8	617,982	6.9
Tornado	146,828	81,840	55.74	160,208	24.38
Totals, 1931	34,725,169	18,961,664	54.61	41,454,061	54.54

BURGLARY

Lower Rates For 1931 Fail to Affect Volume—Loss Ratio 34 p.c.

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

(A) Group Experience:

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Commercial Union:			
Canada Acc. & F.	13,555	5,760	42.5
Union Assur.	7,585	2,089	27.5
Com. Union Assur.	4,857	2,916	60.0
	25,997	10,765	41.4
American Surety:			
Canadian Surety	24,411	6,333	25.9
New York Cas.	312	2,020	647.4
	24,723	8,353	33.8
Dom. of Canada:			
Casualty Co.	18,825	6,741	35.8
Dom. of Can. Gen.	46,334	12,772	27.6
	65,159	19,513	30 0
General Accident:			
Gen. Acc. of Can.	52,286	20,519	39.2
Gen. Acc., F. & L.	5,187	787	15.2
	57,473	21,306	37.1
Royal, Liverpool, L. & G.:			
Globe Indemn.	18,358	10,268	55.9
Liver. & L. & G.	8,323	5,664	68.0
Royal Insur.	88,597	34,325	38.7
	115,278	50,257	43.6
London & Lancashire:			
Law Union & Rock	7,905	5,879	74.4
Lon. & Lanc. G. & A.	16,264	11,841	72.8
	24,169	17,720	73.3
Phoenix—England:			
Union Marine	7,416	3,145	42.4
London Guar. & Acc.	24,846	10,084	40.0
Phoenix Assur.	5,083	1,666	32.8
	37,345	14,895	39.9
N. British & Mercantile:			
North British	47,576	11,216	23.6
Occidental Fire	906	88	9.7
Railway Passengers	7,885	1,385	17.6
	56,367	12,689	22.5
Northern:			
Lond. & Scottish	3,388	505	14.9
Northern Assur.	53,424	20,410	38.2
World Marine	15,893	3,572	22 5
	72,705	24,487	33.7
Sun:			
Sun Insur. Office	5,842	1,943	33.3
Imper. Ins. Office	2,967	1,494	50.3
	8,809	3,437	39.0
United States Fidelity:			
Fidelity Insur.	17,353	9,476	54.6
U. S. Fid. & Guar.	131,730	41,556	31.5
	149,083	51,032	34.2
British-Amer.-Western:			
British Amer.	6,497	2,414	37.2
British Can.	3,476	1,272	36.6
British Empire	4,368	1,400	32.1
Imp. Guar. & Acc.	3,454	1,691	49.0
Western Assur.	19,033	7,038	37.0
	36,823	13,815	37.5
Yorkshire:			
London & Prov.	3,377	2,457	72.8
Yorkshire	20,896	9,718	46.5
	24,273	12,175	50.2
Norwich Union:			
Canada Securiy	2,472	1,839	74.4
Norwich Union	22,583	8,517	37.7
	25,055	10,356	40.1
Union Indemnity:			
New York Indem.	1,547	992	64.1
Union Indem.	37,328	301	0.8
	38,875	1,293	3.3
(B) Individual Companies:			
Acadia	948	559	59.0
Alliance Assur.	20,307	10,640	52.4
Amer. Surety	5,116	1,392	27.2
Br. Northwestern	241	50	20.7
Can. General	32,532	18,288	56.2
Can. Indemnity	72,557	19,329	26.6
Century Indem.	4,684	2,595	55.4
Century Insur.	2,857	1,953	68.4
Continental Cas.	3,229	667	20.7
Employers' Liab.	49,484	21,478	43.4
Empl. Reassur.	7,016	770	11.0
Fidelity & Cas.	33	3,934	11,957.6
Gen. Cas. of Amer.	3,891	252	6.5
Gen. Cas. of Paris	10,027	4,190	41.8
Grain Insur.	17,581	4,226	24.1
Guar. Ins. of Can.	35,854	15,171	42.3
Hartford Acc.	21,199	5,346	25.2
Indemnity Insur.	11,600	843	7.3
Lloyd's Cosualty	2,315	6,703	289.5
Maryland Cas.	37,022	11,212	30.3
Metropolitan Cas.	2,970	480	16.2
National Surety	25,446	5,169	20.3
Nat. Union Indem.	372	66	17.7
Northwest Cas.	402	81	20.1
Ocean Acc. & Guar.	41,271	14,692	35.6
Portage La Prairie	1,184	329	27.8
Preferred Acc.	95	None	...
Prudential Assur.	8,487	2,562	30.2
Queensland	None	320	...
Reliance of Can.	474	69	14.6
Royal Exchange	11,550	3,551	30.7
Travelers Indem.	118,137	32,094	27.2
Union of Canton	23,639	3,027	12.8
U. S. Guar.	498	None	...
Zurich	8,687	—1,498	...
Grand Total, 1931	1,345,994	462,645	34.4
1930	1,156,150	364,896	31.6

SICKNESS

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

(A)—Group Experience

	Net Premiums Written $	Net Losses Incurred $	Ratio %
Commercial Union			
Canada Acc. & F.	42,266	34,965	82.7
Union Assur. Soc.	7,273	6,079	83.6
Comm. Union Ass.	3,139	1,669	53.2
	52,678	42,713	81.1
Dom. of Canada			
Casualty Co. of C.	27,213	7,783	28.6
Dom. of Can. Gen.	152,347	69,025	45.3
	179,560	76,808	42.8
General Accident			
Gen. Acc. of Can.	60,760	41,569	68.4
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	9,289	5,878	63.3
	70,049	47,447	67.7
Royal Liverpool L. & G.			
Globe Indemnity	81,827	44,809	54.8
Liv. & Lon. & Gl.	14,835	6,931	46.7
Royal Insurance	109,948	79,497	72.3
	206,610	131,237	63.5
London & Lancashire			
Law Union & Rock	3,254	2,712	83.3
Lon. & Lan. G. & A.	27,974	19,211	68.7
	31,228	21,923	70.2
North British & Merc.			
North Brit. & M.	3,301	2,623	79.5
Occidental Fire	445	75	16.8
Railway Passengers	18,824	11,814	62.8
	22,570	14,512	74.4
Northern			
London & Scottish	107	216	201.9
Northern Assur.	17,196	17,642	102.6
Scottish Metropol.	8,303	5,735	69.1
World Marine	7,777	6,493	83.5
	33,383	30,086	90.1
Royal Exchange			
Car & General	1,920	2,261	117.8
Royal Exchange	5,546	4,018	72.4
	7,466	6,279	84.1
Sun			
Sun Ins. Office	3,931	870	22.1
Imperial Ins. Off.	1,471	523	35.6
	5,402	1,393	25.8
U. S. Fidelity			
Fidelity Ins. of C.	3,489	2,762	79.2
U. S. Fid. & Guar.	27,048	16,083	59.5
	30,537	18,845	61.7
British America-Western			
British America	5,488	2,989	54.5
British Canadian	4,067	2,696	66.3
British Empire	5,788	3,227	55.7
Imperial G. & A.	74,651	51,239	68.6
Western Assur.	12,282	7,546	61.4
	102,276	67,697	66.2
Norwich Union			
Canada Security	1,501	345	23.0
Norwich Union	29,659	16,371	55.2
	31,160	16,716	53.6
North American			
Indemnity of N.A.	3,720	2,440	65.6
Phoenix-England			
London G. & Acc.	19,981	12,590	63.0
Union Marine	8,419	2,912	34.6
	28,400	15,502	54.6
(B) Individual Companies			
Aetna Life	721	373	51.7
Alliance Assur.	38,774	27,410	70.7
Continental Cas.	268,254	180,703	67.4
Employers' Liab.	116,824	88,962	76.2
Fidelity & Casual.	245	2,775	1,132.7
Gen. Cas. of Paris	16,325	7,226	44.3
Casualty of Can.	4,454	4,193	94.1
Guildhall	1,429	484	33.9
Hartford Accident	4,277	1,555	36.4
Maryland Cas.	17,401	7,025	40.4
Metropolitan Cas.	1,594	398	25.0
Metropolitan Life	43,623	30,395	69.7
N. Amer. Accid.	8,712	7,165	82.2
Ocean Acc. & Gu.	43,280	24,866	57.4
Preferred Acc.	1,492	431	34.6
Prudential Assur.	4,325	3,127	72.3
Queensland	None	—356	...
Royal Guardians	2,507	1,596	63.7
Travellers	179,299	130,297	72.7
Union of Canton	59,317	35,906	60.5
Zurich	73,940	44,531	60.2
Grand Total 1931	1,691,822	1,092,660	64.6
1930	1,784,377	1,032,870	579.

PREMIUM VOLUME TOTALS $4,500,000 IN ACCIDENT LINES

Loss Ratios Higher in 1931 Federal Figures Show

Net premiums amounting to over $4,500,000 were received in 1931 by casualty insurance companies writing personal accident and public liability accident policies in Canada, according to figures published by G. D. Finlayson from Ottawa this week. These figures have been analyzed by The Financial Post this year on the basis of group experience.

Summary of group and individual company experience is as follows:

I—PERSONAL ACCIDENT

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

(A) Group Experience:

	Net premiums written $	Net losses Incurred $	Ratio %
Norwich Union—			
Canada Security	3,035	1,047	34.5
Norwich Union	55,706	21,124	37,9
	58,741	22,171	37.7
British Amer. Western—			
British America	14,698	7,033	47.8
West. Assur. Co.	25,060	10,003	39.9
British Canadian	5,900	2,599	44.0
British Empire	12,030	4,638	38,5
Imperial G & A.	125,776	55,852	44.4
	183,464	80,125	43.7
Commercial Union—			
Canada Acc. & Fire	74,913	28,579	38.1
Union Ass. Soc.	14,881	2,636	17.8
Comm. Union	5,183	5,087	97.2
	94,927	36,252	38.3
Dom. of Canada—			
Cas. Co. of Can.	42,484	27,454	64.6
Dom. of Can. Gen.	319,154	149,152	46.7
	361,638	176,606	48.8
Royal Exchange—			
Royal Exch. Assur.	7,262	—5	...
Car & Gen. Insur.	5,898	—3,130	...
Motor Union Ins.	3,939	...	...
	27,099	—3,135	...
U. S. Fidelity—			
Fid. Ins. Co. of Can.	5,545	8,233	148.5
U. S. Fid. & Guar.	47,308	36,626	77.4
	52,853	44,859	84.9
General Accident—			
Gen. Acc. Assur.	100,685	48,040	47 7
Gen. Acc. F. & Life	13,963	5,853	41.9
Gen. Cas. of Paris	27,539	8,502	30.9
	152,187	62,395	41.0
Royal, Liver. & L. & G.—			
Globe Indem.	120,910	51,694	42.7
Liver. & L. & G.	25,095	16,048	63.9
Royal Insur.	101,233	76,206	75.3
Hudson Bay Ins.	...	...	...
	247,238	143,948	58.2
Sun Group—			
Sun Insurance	6,761	3,184	47.1
Imp. Insurance	2,543	1,352	53.2
	9,304	4,536	48.8
London & Lancashire—			
Lond. & Lan. G. & A.	54,029	34,889	63.6
Law, Union & Rock	9,968	6,680	67.0
	63,997	41,069	64.2
Yorkshire—			
London & Prov.	4,893	1,739	35.5
Yorkshire	18,326	13,214	72.1
	23,219	14,753	63.5
Northern—			
Lond. & Scottish	1,296	2,674	206.3
Northern Assur.	24,242	15,520	64.0
Scottish Metrop.	12,233	16,526	135.1
World Marine	7,057	3,434	48.7
	44,828	38,154	85.1
North British—			
North British	12,966	4,023	31.0
Rly. Passengers	36,742	11,176	30.4
Occidental Fire	1,792	479	26.7
	51,500	15,678	30.4
Phoenix England—			
London G. & A.	65,167	35,779	54.9
Union Marine	13,362	10,274	76.9
	78,529	46,053	58.6
Union Indemnity—			
Union Indemnity	20	None	...
N. Y. Indemnity	5	None	...
	25	None	...
(B) Individual Companies:			
Aetna Life	4,326	1,341	31.0
Alliance Assur.	47,659	19,534	45.8
Century Indem.	1,761	2,069	117.5
Century Insur.	1,756	785	44.7
Can. General	410	180	43.9
Confed. Life	2,346	None	...
Continental Cas.	283,958	127,158	44.8
Dominion Fire	None	None	...
Employers Liab.	230,274	100,708	43.7
Fidelity & Cas.	433	—103	...
Guildhall	3,842	644	16.8
Guardian Insur.	15,984	13,098	81.9
Hartford Accident	16,072	12,978	80.7
Indemnity Insur.	12,431	5,774	46.4
Lloyds Casualty	28,456	4,435	15.6
Lumbermen's M.C.	1,159	804	69.4
Maryland Cas.	40,367	10,180	25.2
Metropolitan Cas.	5,151	1,072	20.8
Metropolitan Life	205,548	148,468	72.2
North Amer. Acc.	9,251	4,358	47.1
Ocean Acc. & Guar.	166,772	71,992	43.2
Preferred Acc.	22,998	8,336	36.2
Prudential Assur.	10,980	2,997	27.3
Queensland	...	65	...
Travelers Insur.	569,690	305,843	53.7
Union of Canton	70,228	39,205	55.8
Zurich	38,629	17,914	46.4
Grand Total, 1931	3,225,030	1,623,499	50.3
1930	3,487,519	1,505,007	43.8

PERSONAL ACCIDENT (Cont'd)

II—ACCIDENT

Other than personal and workmen's compensation insurance.

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

(A) Group Experience:

	Net premiums written $	Net losses Incurred $	Ratio %
Commercial Union—			
Can. Acc. & F.	36,216	4,730	13.1
Union Assur.	8,402	120,532	1,434.6
Comm. Union	4,413	683	15.5
	49,031	125,945	256.9
American Surety—			
Can. Surety	14,418	5,077	35.2
N. Y. Casualty	—4,210	—1,119	...
	...	...	...
Dom. of Canada—			
Dom. of Can. Gen.	16,905	5,598	33.1
Casualty Co.	6,027	1,230	20.4
	22,932	6,828	29.8
General Accident—			
Gen. Acc. of Can.	115,637	26,643	22.9
Gen. Acc., F. & L.	5,315	1,777	33.4
	120,950	28,420	23.5
Royal, Liver., & L. & G.—			
Globe Indem.	125,353	113,392	90.5
Liver. & L. & G.	7,650	3,824	50.0
Royal Insur.	45,685	6,164	13.5
	128,688	123,380	95.9
London & Lancashire—			
Lon. & Lan. G. & A.	52,081	17,899	34.4
Law, Union & Rock	25,602	18,456	72.1
	77,683	36,355	46.8
North British & Merc.—			
North British & Merc.	10,727	1,466	13 7
Occidental Fire	325	4	1.2
Rly. Passengers	10,167	21,694	213.4
	21,219	23,164	109.2
Northern—			
Northern Assur.	21,301	26,683	125.3
Lond. & Scottish	3,759	5,605	149.1
Scottish Metrop.	1,224	938	76.6
World Mar. & G.	7,275	1,833	25.2
	23,559	35,059	148.8
Royal Exchange—			
Royal Exchange	16,347	3,803	23.3
Car & General	3,046	111	3.3
Motor Union	498	301	60.4
	19,891	4,215	21.2
Sun—			
Sun Insurance	2,820	—135	...
Imperial Insur.	842	42	5.0
	3,662	—93	...
U. S. Fidelity—			
U. S. Fidelity	103,114	37,062	35.9
Fidelity Insur.	22,906	8,400	36.7
	126,020	45,462	36.1
British Amer.-Western—			
British Amer.	4,789	1,255	26.2
British Can.	7,188	3,459	48.1
British Empire	2,156	935	43.4
Imp. Guar. & Acc.	13,489	...	...
Western Assur.	15,641	3,738	23.9
	43,263	9,387	21.7
Yorkshire—			
Yorkshire Insur.	11,345	2,355	20.8
Lon. & Prov. Mar.	3,520	860	24.4
	14,865	3,215	21.6
Norwich Union—			
Canada Security	2,570	1,182	46.0
Norwich Union	31,771	10,047	31.6
	34,341	11,129	32.4
Union Indemnity—			
N. Y. Indemnity	145	1,082	746.2
Union Indem.	7,247	3,178	43.8
	7,392	4,260	57.6
Phoenix England—			
London G. & A.	40,378	8,044	19.9
Union Marine	7,491	1,778	23.7
	47,869	9,822	20.5
(B) Individual Companies:			
Alliance Assur.	16,291	6,765	41.5
Can. General	80,411	43,880	54.6
Can. Indemnity	48,653	20,122	41.4
Century Indem.	3,582	2,132	59.5
Century Insur.	1,209	169	14.0
Consolidated Fire	21,263	8,284	39.0
Continental Cas.	7,633	2,201	28.8
Employers' Liab.	143,222	66,004	46.1
Empl. Reinsur.	28,552	4,002	14.0
Fidelity & Cas.	702	332	47.3
Gen. Cas. of Amer.	18,064	6,782	37 5
Gen. Cas. of Paris	10,798	903	8.4
Guard. Ins. of Can.	24,751	6,690	27.0
Guildhall	23,300	4,164	17.9
Hartford Acc.	17,826	5,551	31.1
Indemnity Ins.	8,233	598	7.3
Lloyd's Casualty	244	8,058	3,302.5
Lumbermen's M. C.	2,740	382	13.9
Maryland Cas.	37,899	2,273	6.0
Merchants Cas.	486	None	...
Metropolitan Cas.	1,641	641	39.1
Nat. Union Indem.	658	—100	...
Ocean A. & G.	22,026	3,168	14.4
Preferred Acc.	31	...	...
Prudential Assur.	13,344	1,232	9.2
Queensland	...	—16	...
Trans. Can. Ins.	5,048	2,456	48.6
Travellers' Indem.	19,600	5,475	27.9
Travellers' Insur.	66,332	3,692	5.6
U. S. Guaranty	75	None	...
Union of Canton	130,279	36,387	27.9
Zurich	22,486	—1,710	...
Grand Total, 1931	1,588,954	711,017	44.7
1930	1,728,849	625,587	36.2

Credit Insurance

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Amer. Cr. Indem.	183,955	142,800	77.6
National Surety	125,970	126,930	100.8
Total, 1931	309,925	269,730	87.0
1930	365,466	313,088	85.7

Summary of Canadian Life Insurance 1931

(Experience of Dominion Licensed Companies)

Canadian Companies

	Total net assurance premium income	Consideration for annuities	New Assurance policies paid for in cash		Assur. policies in force at date of return	Assurance policies become claims Net amount		
			Gross amount	Net amount	Net amount	Death claims	Matured endowments	*Net claims paid
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Total, 1931 (a)	145,990,909	2,822,503	513,248,605	491,632,364	4,409,704,751	27,310,400	8,368,566	37,034,409
(b)	143,717,251	28,120,604	558,565,013	541,845,225	3,149,991,447	30,052,848	11,952,862	41,112,548
(c)	289,708,160	30,943,107	1,071,813,618	1,033,477,589	7,559,696,19[illegible]	57,363,248	20,321,428	78,146,957
Total, 1930 (a)	142,059,595	1,753,813	619,937,232	594,704,79[illegible]	4,319,373,20[illegible]	26,911,453	7,892,234	36,017,299
(b)	131,161,253	23,062,450	717,191,651	692,340,68[illegible]	2,974,441,99[illegible]	26,708,069	11,567,732	37,267,782
(c)	273,220,848	24,816,263	1,337,128,883	1 287,045,47[illegible]	7,293,815,20[illegible]	53,619,522	19,459,966	73,285,081
Industrial (included above), 1931 (a c)	5,356,959	....	52,491,723	52,491,723	157,164,605	506,971	293,595	816,545
Group (included above), 1931 (a)	3,932,804	251,242	31,110,852	27,780,542	352,366,376	2,118,221	1,000	2,523,975
(b)	2,907,136	691,920	50,281,609	50,281,609	254,481,345	1,943,623	2,000	2,127,432
(c)	6,839,940	943,162	81,392,461	78,062,151	606,847,721	4,061,844	3,000	4,651,407

British Companies
(Canadian Business Only)

	Total net assurance premium income	Consideration for annuities	Gross amount	Net amount	Net amount	Death claims	Matured endowments	*Net claims paid
Total, 1931	3,952,106	93,058	13,803,182	13,735,682	119,259,988	1,406,717	529,189	1,854,452
Total, 1930	4,924,980	7,857	10,945,203	10,769,103	117,410,860	1,450,444	513,119	2,074,962
Industrial (included above), 1931	633,083	....	3,384,626	3,384,626	15,994,916	91,584	1,625	72,520

Foreign Companies
(Canadian Business Only)

	Total net assurance premium income	Consideration for annuities	Gross amount	Net amount	Net amount	Death claims	Matured endowments	*Net claims paid
Total, 1931	75,208,993	488,235	277,827,906	277,651,018	2,093,588,564	14,441,513	2,258,371	17,784,833
Total, 1930	73,539,152	403,889	279,875,635	279,275,855	2,055,502,125	13,458,442	2,400,682	16,777,780
Industrial (included above), 1931	34,529,509	....	106,663,713	106,663,713	672,067,243	4,022,049	622,030	4,720,138
Group (included above), 1931	1,379,653	378,509	10,944,342	10,944,342	145,381,876	989,781	....	1,131,998

All Companies
(Business in Canada Only)

	Total net assurance premium income	Consideration for annuities	New Assurance policies paid for in cash		Assur. policies in force at date of return	Assurance policies become claims Net amount		
			Gross amount	Net amount	Net amount	Death claims	Matured endowments	†Net claims paid
All companies (in Canada only)	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary	179,320,000	2,774,045	600,284,437	581,754,118	5,279,578,287	35,430,024	10,237,876	47,408,518
Industrial	40,519,551	....	162,540,062	162,540,062	845,226,764	4,620,604	917,250	5,609,203
Group	5,312,457	629,751	42,055,194	38,724,884	497,748,252	3,108,002	1,000	3,655,973
Total, 1931	225,152,008	3,403,796	804,879,693	783,019,064	6,622,553,303	43,158,630	11,156,126	56,673,694
Total, 1930	220,523,727	2,165,559	910,758,070	884,749,748	6,492,286,194	41,820,339	10,806,035	54,870,041

(a) In Canada. (b) Out of Canada. (c) Total business.

*Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.

This table does not include sinking funds.

Electrical Machinery

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Boiler Inspection	113,491	21,915	19.3
D. of Can. Gen.	—350	871	...
Gen. Acc. of Can.	70,256	16,118	22.9
Hartford St. Boiler	2,869	None	...
Maryland Cas.	3,009	243	8.1
Ocean Acc. & Guar.	8,419	1,716	20.4
Travelers Indem.	144	2,540	1,763.9
Grand Total, 1931	197,838	43,403	21.9
1930	147,470	67,607	45.9

Rain Insurance

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Hartford Fire	8,548	1,779	20.8
Home	2,401	2,796	116.4
Total, 1931	10,949	4,575	41.8
1930	12,428	6,490	52.2

PRUDENTIAL ASSCE. ENJOYS GOOD YEAR

Prudential Assurance Co., of London, England, reports an increase in 1931 of over half a million dollars in premium income in the "general" branch over the previous year, due largely to an increase in automobile insurance premiums. An improvement was also shown in the fire loss ratio compared with 1930.

At the annual general meeting the chairman, Sir Edgar Horne, referred to the "unreality" of a life insurance company having to value its securities at market values as at a certain day, pointing out that in spite of the abnormally low values of securities on December 31, 1931, the Prudential of England was able to report that any depreciation revealed on this basis was more than covered by the company's investment reserve and investment contingency funds.

The company is rapidly expanding its life business in Canada, as is shown by the fact that about $3,000,000 of business was placed in 1931, the first complete year of operation here in life insurance.

Total life business in force as at the end of 1931 consisted of £499,737,013 in the industrial branch and £212,885,725 in the ordinary branch, the former showing an increase of over £11,500,000 and the latter over £17,000,000 during the year. Premiums received amounted to £18,800,000 and £12,170,000, respectively, for these branches, both showing advances in comparison with the previous year.

Additional Insurance Tables on Page 11

Alta. Agents May Not Give Credit Beyond 60-day Limit

Insurance agents in Alberta who allow credit to policyholders beyond the authorized 60-day period will be prosecuted by the provincial government, according to a circular recently sent to agents by Henry Brace, superintendent of insurance.

The Alberta Insurance Act prohibits any insurance agent or employee from "directly or indirectly paying or allowing or offering or agreeing to pay or allowing any commission or other compensation or anything of value to any person in respect of the effecting or undertaking of insurance in the province."

Extension of time for the payment of premiums beyond the maximum of 60 days is considered by the department as an inducement to insure, and thereby constitutes an infraction of the law.

Final Census Returns For P. E. I.

Final figures of population for Prince Edward Island on the 1931 census of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics give the total as 88,038, as compared with 88,615 in 1921. Charlottetown increased its population in the decade from 10,814 to 12,361 and Summerside increased from 3,228 to 3,759. Kensington increased from 556 to 612, and Montague from 706 to 803, but the others decreased. Souris, for example, dropped from 1,094 to 1,063.

Licenses Issued

Quebec Farmers' Mutual Fire has been registered as a corporation in the Province of Quebec and authorized to transact in that province the business of fire insurance upon farm buildings and isolated risks. Head office of the company is at Montreal.

Policies in Force in Canada, Dec. 31, 1931 - - - - - - 1,485,759
Insurance in Force in Canada, more than - - - $515,500,000
Policies Issued and Revived in Canada in 1931 - - - - - - 277,727
Insurance Issued and Revived in Canada, in 1931 more than - - - $105,900,000
Paid in Death Claims, Dividends, Etc., in Canada, in 1931 more than $11,800,000
Total Paid Canadian Members or Their Families in Claims, Dividends, Etc., Since 1909 - - - $67,700,000
Canadian Bonds Owned by The Prudential on December 31, 1931 Totaled $126,541,827
The Investment in Canadian Real Estate Mortgage Loans by The Prudential was, on December 31, 1931, $55,212,326

Since it began business in Canada in 1909 The Prudential has paid in claims and dividends to Canadian members or their families, has invested in Canadian bonds and real estate mortgages, has paid to its Canadian staff in salaries and commissions and has paid for office rents, etc., $135,000,000 more than the total premiums received from all Canadian members.

FOUNDED BY JOHN F. DRYDEN

The Prudential Insurance Company of America
EDWARD D. DUFFIELD, President HOME OFFICE, Newark, N. J.

Commercial Union Assurance Company
Limited of London, England
Head Office, Canadian Branch
Commercial Union Bldg.
Montreal
JOHN HOLROYDE, Manager.
H. F. RODEN, Deputy Manager.
Toronto Office:
49 Wellington St. East
GEO. R. HARGRAFT & CO.,
General Agent for Toronto.

Palatine Insurance Company, Limited
Head Office,
Canadian Branch
Montreal
JOHN HOLROYDE, Manager.
H. F. RODEN, Deputy Manager.
Toronto Office:
100 Adelaide St. West
JONES & PROCTOR BROS., LTD.,
Agents.

Union Assurance Society Limited
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
Fire Insurance since A.D. 1714 ASSETS: $12,340,191
FIRE AND CASUALTY
Canada Branch—Montreal
H. F. RODEN, Deputy Manager. JOHN HOLROYDE, Manager.

The North West Fire Insurance Company
Incorporated A.D. 1880
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG EASTERN BRANCH MONTREAL
H. F. RODEN, Deputy Manager. JOHN HOLROYDE, Manager.

THE CANADA ACCIDENT AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL
Incorporated 1887 Assets $1,729,642
FIRE AND ALL CASUALTY LINES
H. F. RODEN, Deputy Manager. JOHN HOLROYDE, Manager.

ALLIANCE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
ESTABLISHED 1824
Assets Exceed $150,000,000
(Including Life Funds)
FIRE - AUTOMOBILE - CASUALTY

THE WESTMINSTER
FIRE OFFICE
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
FOUNDED 1717
GUARANTEED BY THE
ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED
FIRE - AUTOMOBILE

Head Offices for Canada—BARCLAY'S BANK BUILDING
214 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED E. E. KENYON, Manager

Canadian Securities

Dominion of Canada
Dominion Guaranteed
Provincial Government
and
Municipal Bonds

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

DOM. ENGINEERING PROFIT DROPPED SHARPLY IN 1931

New Business Was But 26 Per Cent of Former Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Net earnings of Dominion Engineering Works in 1931 after providing for taxes and all other charges were $68,742 compared with $557,253 in 1930. Last year, expenditures on development and research and reserve for depreciation and renewals were provided on the same scale as net earnings with the result that net profit was exactly zero compared with $353,640 in the previous year.

During the year, dividends of $75,000 were paid leaving a deficit of that sum for 1931. In the previous period, $500,000 was distributed in dividends leaving a deficit of $146,360. A balance of $1,247,670 is brought forward into the current year.

Following is a comparison of profit and loss for the past two years:

	1931	1930
	$	$
Net earnings	68,742	557,253
Less:		
Deprec. & renewals	50,306	160,000
Dev. & research ...	18,436	43,613
Net profit	......	353,640
Less: Divids.	75,000	500,000
Surplus for year	*75,000	*146,360
Add: Prev. surplus ..	1,322,670	1,469,030
	1,247,670	1,322,670

*Deficit.

Working capital showed a slight reduction at $2,008,968, compared with $2,283,411 at the end of 1930. Current assets were $3,058,505 against current liabilities of $1,049,537.

The balance sheet still shows a strong cash position. Cash totals $341,241, an increase of $67,000; Dominion Government and other bonds and stocks, less reserve, are up $141,000 at $1,638,422 but call loans are lower by $177,000 at $673,766. Accounts receivable total $177,049 against $313,781 and work in progress less amounts received on account, totalled $124,636 up from $34,319.

Investments in and advances to associated companies are higher by $150,000 at $474,640. This gain reflects the company's stake in Dominion Hoist and Shovel Co. formed last year.

Accounts Payable Gain

In liabilities, accounts payable total $1,049,537 against $675,954. Reserves are lower by $50,000 at $509,000, the drop representing transfer of $50,000 of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Reserve to apply to depreciation in market value of securities. The Provincial Government took over the Employees Accident Insurance on Sept. 1, 1931, making unnecessary the previous reserve of $59,000.

Remarks to Shareholders

In his remarks to shareholders, G. N. Duggan, president of the company, said in part:

"New business entered was only 26 per cent of that in 1930 and 27.2 per cent of the average of the four previous years. The Hydraulic Turbine Dept., which was so large a factor in 1930 business, produced only 7.8 per cent of the year's business as it consisted only of miscellaneous hydraulic equipment and repair work, no orders having been received for large hydraulic turbine installations.

"Your shops were fairly active in the early part of the year completing orders for large turbine installations, some of which were received late in 1930, but are now operating at a very small percentage of their capacity. The Walmsley plant at Longueuil has been closed down and every economy made consistent with maintaining the skilled organization that has been developed and of keeping your manufacturing facilities in the best physical condition to meet any demands that may be made upon them."

Associated Telephone "A" Defers Participation

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Associated Telephone and Telegraph Co. will not pay any participating dividend on its $4 class "A" stock on April 1, 1932. Total participating dividends of $2 a share were paid on this stock in 1931, the last payment being 50 cents a share on January 1, 1932.

There are outstanding 115,000 shares of class "A" stock, on which regular dividends at the rate of $4 a share have been paid since October, 1928. The stock participates with the common shares to the extent of $2 a share in any payment over 40 cents a share and not exceeding $1.10 a share on the common.

In 1929 a participating dividend of 25 cents a share was paid in addition to the regular disbursement and the shares participated to the extent of $2 a share in 1930 and 1931.

Earnings in 1930 were equal to $13.28 a share on the class "A" stock. The figures for 1931 are not available, but in the six months ended June 30, 1931, earnings were equal to $6.35 a share on the class "A" stock.

DIVIDEND HALVED BY FOUNDATION CO.

Stock is Placed on Annual Basis of 50 Cents

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dividends on the capital stock of Foundation Co. of Canada have been placed on an annual 50-cent basis, compared with the previous rate of $1 a share. Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents a share payable May 14 as contrasted with 25 cents per quarter previously paid. It is expected, however, that earnings for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1932, will show dividend requirements covered.

In commenting on the dividend cut, R. E. Chadwick, president of the company, referred to the unsatisfactory outlook for profitable new business during the coming season. The company's building business is inactive and its engineering business is operating at somewhat less than normal, but with a fair carryover for the coming season.

Current contracts will require the use for the full season of virtually all the company's marine plant except that reserved for salvage. One of the largest jobs the company has on hand is the laying of the new intake pipe to supply water to Toronto.

Ship Potatoes to Orient

More than 300 tons of British Columbia potatoes were shipped to the Orient during February. While the bulk of this tonnage went to Shanghai, several consignments went to India and the Malay States.

Associated Telephone & Telegraph Company

With diversified operations and substantial interests in many countries, Associated Telephone & Telegraph Company ranks as one of the leading international telephone organizations of the World, and comprises an alliance of British, Canadian and American financial, manufacturing and operating interests of long and successful experience in the telephone business and allied industries.

The Company's record of earnings throughout the recent depression has clearly demonstrated the stability of the telephone business at large and the excellent management of this international group in particular.

The Company owns substantial interests in Canada. In turn the Canadian public through investment is already interested in the Company's business to the extent of over $18,000,000.

The international scope and past record of Associated Telephone & Telegraph Company warrants the attention of every Canadian investor. A comprehensive booklet descriptive of the Company and its operations is available upon request.

W. C. PITFIELD & COMPANY
235 St. James Street - 80 King Street West
MONTREAL TORONTO
OTTAWA QUEBEC SAINT JOHN HALIFAX LONDON, ENG.

C.P.R. Statement Shows Extent of Trials Faced In Operations Last Year

Falling Revenues Met by Wide Cuts in Expenses

IMPORTANT CHANGES

Short Term Note Issue Appears — Leased Line Revenue to be Incorporated

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—"No enterprises have been hit harder by the world-wide depression than the railway and express companies of Canada and the United States," says E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway in remarks accompanying the annual report for 1931; publication of the company's full statement reveals the burdens shouldered last year.

Number of passengers carried fell off by 24 per cent; number of tons of freight carried dropped 18 per cent and total train mileage fell off by 12 per cent. Hotel business was at the lowest ebb in the company's history; the Canadian Pacific Express Co., a subsidiary, was unable to pay in full the revenues guaranteed to the parent company under contract and the C. P. R. made concesssions to landholders relieving them of some of their obligations to the road.

Against these difficulties gross earnings at $142,337,648 were down 21 per cent. Working expenses, however, were reduced by 18 per cent to $116,654,776 and net earnings showed a drop of 32 per cent at $25,682,872. Special income at $10,951,964 was lower by 45 per cent and total income at $36,634,836 compared with $58,291,581 in 1930, a decline of 37 per cent. This was sufficient to cover fixed charges and preferred dividends and leave a sum equal to 62 cents a share on the common stock. Despite the reduction in dividends there remained a deficit for the year of $8,326,225.

Incorporate All Revenue

There is an interesting change in accounting methods. Effective at the beginning of this year operating accounts of all subsidiary steam railways whose lines are leased by the company will be incorporated with the C. P. R. operating accounts. Hitherto they have been kept separate though Kettle Valley Railway earnings were included in 1931 income, and at July 1, 1931, operations of Algoma Eastern Railway, Fredericton & Grand Lake Coal and Railway and the New Brunswick Coal and Railway were also included. Electric lines' operating results will be carried in special income.

Another noteworthy item in the report is the fact that the Soo line was unable to provide fully for the half yearly interest due January 1, 1932, on its first consolidated mortgage bonds and it became necessary for the C. P. R. under its guarantee to advance $1,400,000. This was obtained by a loan of $900,000 from the National City Bank of New York and $500,000 from the First National Bank, Chicago, on C. P. R. short-term promissory notes.

Passenger Revenue Off

Analysis of operations shows that revenue from passenger traffic dropped by $8,500,000 to $19,728,295. Freight revenue was down $23,000,000 at $103,444,116 and revenue from sleeping and dining cars, express and miscellaneous was off about $6,500,000 at $15,599,850.

Offsetting these reduced revenues, a cut of $27,219,350 was effected in working expenses. This followed a reduction of $23,934,266 effected in 1930, or a total reduction from 1929 of $51,153,616. Economies effected included a reduction in passenger train service by 3,258,609 train miles per annum, the elimination of five operating divisions by consolidation of offices and the closure of a number of stations. Wages and salaries have been cut 10 per cent and, on the basis of payroll figures for the year 1931, it is estimated that reductions in compensations made and to be made represent about $9,000,000 a year.

Traffic Returns Decline

An examination of freight traffic returns shows that the road carried 26,269,478 tons, compared with 32,103,604 tons in 1930. Average number of tons of revenue freight per train mile, however, increased 2 per cent to 513 tons, and earnings per ton mile were 96 cents against $1.04 in 1930.

In passenger traffic, the number of passengers carried declined from 11,224,110 in 1930 to 8,534,784 last year. Earnings per passenger mile were $2.77 against $2.08 in 1930 and $2.73 in 1929.

Following is a comparison of income for the past two years:

	1931	1930
	$	$
Gross earnings ...	142,337,648	180,900,804
Working exp.	116,654,776	142,652,146
Net earnings	25,682,872	38,248,658
Special income ...	10,951,964	20,042,923
Total income	36,634,836	58,291,581
Fixed charges	22,050,364	19,159,865
Surplus	14,584,472	39,131,716
Pension fund	750,000	750,000
Net revenue	13,834,472	38,381,716
Preferred divds. ..	5,410,697	5,005,623
Balance	8,423,775	33,376,093
Ordinary divds. ..	16,750,000	33,242,907
Net surplus	*8,326,225	133,186

*Net debit chargeable to surplus.

Working Capital Lower

The general balance sheet of the company shows total assets at $1,380,888,588 compared with $1,371,969,694 at the end of 1930. Working assets are shown at $63,879,834 against current liabilities of $12,850,250, leaving a net working capital of $51,029,584 which compares with $68,340,856 at the end of 1930.

Among assets, property investment has increased by about $31,000,000 to $868,448,442. Ocean and coastal steamships are carried at $116,397,891, an increase of about $2,000,000. Acquired securities, at cost, have been increased from $164,962,777 to $177,154,694. The increase resulted, in part, from larger commitments in Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway bonds, acquisition of $2,433,333 of Canadian Australasian Line preferred stock, an increase of $1,285,000 in Northern Alberta Railways first mortgage bonds, and other sources.

Advances to controlled properties and insurance premiums have declined sharply totalling $9,458,713 compared with $21,949,256 in 1930. Investments and available resources are down $5,200,000 at $145,284,178.

Increase Smelters Holdings

Of these, deferred payments on land and town sites are down nearly $3,000,000 at $52,877,075, provincial and municipal securities are unchanged at $792,721 and miscellaneous investments are increased by $696,651 to $32,398,329. The gain is due to increased commitments in stock of Cons. Mining and Smelting Co. of which C. P. R. now holds 291,034 shares, an increase of 15,858 shares. The stock is carried at cost.

Issues Short Term Notes

In liabilities a feature is the appearance of $25,000,000 of short term notes. Preference stock has been increased by $7,908,334 to $137,256,921. Of this £625,000 was the price paid for point control of the Canadian Australasian Line operating two motor ships plying between Canada and Australia and New Zealand.

Debenture stock is unchanged. No further bonds were issued during the year and equipment obligations, less securities on hand with trustee, are up $4,000,000 at $46,140,000. Balance on hand with trustee exclusive of these, is down from $10,985,663 to $4,160,000.

Increase Steamship Reserve

Reserves and appropriations total $40,989,709 down from $42,812,326. Two changes are noteworthy: steamship replacement is up some $8,000,000 reflecting the transfer of the remaining surplus of the Allan Line to reserve and contingency reserve is down over $9,000,000 at $4,553,471.

Premium on capital stock sold totals $67,276,694 compared with $69,288,692; proceeds from lands and townsites are down about $4,000,000 at $72,061,226 and surplus revenue from operation has been reduced by $19,242,978 to $127,579,894. Surplus in other assets is up about $1,000,000 at $111,258,635.

Brief Resume Puts Spotlight On C.P.R. Report

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Highlights of the Canadian Pacific Railway report for 1931 include the following items:

It has been the practice of the company for many years to pay dividends on its ordinary stock in New York funds, but in view of the cost of providing such funds at present the quarterly dividend payable April 1, 1932, has been declared payable in Canadian funds.

During the year the company issued £1,625,000 of 4 per cent preference stock. In view of unsettled financial conditions in the latter months of 1931 directors deemed it inadvisable to issue further securities and provided necessary funds by issuing $25,000,000 of short term notes at favorable rates of interest.

The "Empress of Britain" showed an operating profit of $396,158 on voyages in the regular Atlantic season last year. The vessel is now on a world cruise with estimated gross revenue of $1,300,000.

At the close of 1931 the company was within sight of the end of a construction programme begun in 1919. No new construction has been approved for the current year other than to complete lines partially built.

The Soo Line issued $12,500,000 of 5½ per cent first refunding bonds in 1931 to mature July 1, 1978, upon which C. P. R. guaranteed the interest. An advance of $1,400,000 was also made to the Soo Line last year by the C. P. R. as guarantor of the Soo first consolidated mortgage bonds.

The C. P. R. is applying to Parliament for authority to issue additional debenture stock from time to time which, together with the outstanding stock and other obligations secured by mortgage on the company's undertaking, shall not exceed one-half of the company's property investment. At present authority for issue is limited to specified rates per mile in railways and cost in the case of steamships.

Earnings of the Royal York Hotel at $477,091 were only down $18,245 from 1930. Consideration has been given to closing the Place Viger Hotel in Montreal; final decision will be made in the fall.

At the end of 1931 there were 77,046 shareholders of C. P. R. common stock compared with 65,758 in 1930. Of the common, 20 per cent was held in Canada; 44 per cent in the United Kingdom and other British possessions; 29 per cent in the United States.

ADVERTISING SPACE CONTINUES TO DROP

No Upturn is Anticipated Before End of April

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reflected by lower demands for newsprint, newspaper advertising linage in February continued to decline. For 52 cities on which comparative figures are made by Media Records Inc., the drop in total February linage was 15.5 per cent, slightly greater than that of January.

Automotive linage, which had registered gains in December and January, showed a 20 per cent drop in February figures compared with the same month in 1931. Renewed activity in this field is looked for with the appearance of the new Ford models.

Retail advertising improved its January record, its loss decreasing from 13.7 per cent to 11 per cent in February. General advertising, however, fell 14.2 per cent behind the volume for February last year.

Financial advertising dropped to its lowest point in the past five years, running 41.5 per cent behind the February, 1931, total. Classified advertising kept close to its average loss for the past year of 12.4 per cent.

No up-turn is anticipated before the end of April.

Goulds Pumps Reports Heavy Deficit in 1931

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Operations of Goulds Pumps, Inc., in 1931 resulted in a net deficit of $467,209. This compared with a deficit, after charges, of $98,027 in 1930. Payment of preferred and common dividends, now suspended, during the past year resulted in a total deficit of $541,959, leaving a balance to be brought forward into the current year of $710,524.

The balance sheet shows an improved liquid position with current assets of $1,475,464 against current liabilities of $98,346 or a ratio of 15 to 1. In the previous year, working capital was $1,843,184 and ratio between current assets and current liabilities was 12 to 1.

Canada Northern Power Shareholders Increase

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Number of shareholders of Canada Northern Power Corp. increased more than 10 per cent during 1931, and is now nearly twice the number of shareholders on the books of the company in 1928. Distribution of the 7 per cent preferred stock has increased widely and is now 17 shares per shareholder, compared with 51 when the first dividend was paid in 1925.

C. P. R. Tunnel Work Advances

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Pacific Railways tunnel which conneets Burrard Inlet and False Creek yards, a distance of 4,600 feet has been broken through and only a small amount of excavation remains to be done. Estimated cost is $1,000,000 and completion is expected in June. Work has been proceeding for more than a year on the project.

Lands Qualities of Birch

R. W. E. Burnaby, Maritime Trade Commissioner at Toronto, is of the opinion that birch may be on the verge of a new industrial development in the Maritime Provinces. He states that prominent pork packers in Canada believe that birch barrels are one hundred per cent satisfactory.

Federal Farm Loans Report

The amount loaned by the Government to December 31, 1931, under the Federal Farm Loan Act was $7,568,064, according to the official record. A total of 4,119 loans were granted out of 14,423 applications.

CANADA CEMENT CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

CONCRETE Power House and Dam at Chats Falls

Morrow & Beatty Ltd., Peterborough, Contractors.
Thos. H. Hogg, C.E., Chairman, Engineering Board.
Frederick A. Gaby, D.Sc., Chairman, Executive Board

THE Chats Falls hydro-electric development near Fitzroy Harbour, Ont., owned by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the Ottawa Valley Power Company, is one of Canada's finest examples of dam and power house construction with concrete. This all-Canadian material assures permanence and, as on so many other major construction works, has provided a maximum of employment to Canadian workmen at a time when it was needed most. Write our Service Department on any problem relating to concrete. Our library is at your disposal without charge.

Canada Cement Company Limited
Canada Cement Company Building
Phillips Square Montreal
Sales Offices at: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Calgary

Concrete Construction is ALL-CANADIAN

AN EFFICIENT SERVICE TO MORE THAN SEVENTY THOUSAND SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

the result of constant and careful watchfulness in order that Production, Transmission and Distribution Systems may be maintained at a uniformly high level of efficiency.

UNION GAS COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
CHATHAM - - - ONTARIO

AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES:—
The Windsor Gas Company, Limited
The Chatham Gas Company, Limited
The City Gas Company, Limited, London, Ont.
The Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
United Gas and Fuel Company of Hamilton, Limited
United Suburban Gas Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Annual Supplement Featuring Power and Public Utility Securities

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

Vol. XXVI Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, APRIL 2, 1932 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year No. 14

Public Utility Company Securities Resist Deflation Best

* * *

But Over-Supply of Water Power from New Projects in Central Canada is Now Greatly Feared

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POWER UNITS HOLDS TO LEVEL

Nearly $300,000,000 is Needed to Complete Projects

COVER WIDE FIELD

Widening of Systems and Adding to Facilities General Across Canada

Capital to the extent of $110,000,000 was expended in providing for the development, transmission and distribution of the new power developed in Canada last year, according to a survey prepared by the Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau.

More than $280,000,000 will be required to bring to completion the projects at present actively under construction.

The past year was one of widespread activity in the development of Canada's water power resources. Waterwheels and turbines actually installed and brought into operation totalled 546,650 h.p. Taking into account a number of replacements of old by new installations, the net increase for the year brought the total water power installations in the Dominion to a figure of 6,666,000 h.p.

Quebec Again Leads

During the year Quebec took the lead with new installations totalling 382,200 h.p., while in the other provinces the figures were: British Columbia, 25,200 h.p.; Manitoba, 79,000 h.p.; Ontario, 58,200 h.p. and Nova Scotia, 1,650 h.p.

Large undertakings are at present under construction in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while investigations are under way in the other provinces which may eventually lead to further development of their water power resources.

The current trend of distribution through the medium of central electric stations was again emphasized as all but one of the developments in 1931 were installed for public distribution. The single exception, that of the Powell River Co. on Lois River, B.C., produced hydro electricity for use in the company's Powell River pulp and paper mills.

Big Quebec Units

Considerably over half of the year's installations occurred in Quebec Province, the Chute-a-Caron development of the Alcoa Power Co., on the Saguenay River, completed, with an installation of 260,000 h.p., being the largest single addition of the year. This plant is the initial step in the Shipshaw development which is designed for an installation of 800,000 h.p.

The Gatineau Power Co. added the seventh unit of 34,000 h.p. to its Paugan Falls station, raising the capacity to 238,000 h.p. of a designed capacity of 272,000 h.p.

Chats Falls Operating

At Chats Falls, on the Ottawa River, an inter-provincial site being developed jointly by the Ottawa Valley Power Co. and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, 112,000 h.p., was brought into operation. This plant is designed for an initial installation of 224,000 h.p. and an ultimate installation of 280,000 h.p. when flow conditions warrant. A 220,000-volt steel-towered line connecting the plant with Toronto was also completed during the year.

Shawinigan Water and Power Co. added a fifth unit, 32,000 h.p., to its La Gabelle station on the Lower St. Maurice River and made substantial progress on its new 160,000 h.p. development at Rapid Blanc on the Upper St. Maurice.

Beauharnois on Schedule

Work has proceeded rapidly upon the 500,000 h.p. Beauharnois development on the St. Lawrence River. Two of the 50,000 h.p. units are already in place and two more are being installed, the initial installation of 200,000 h.p. being scheduled for operation in October this year.

Steady progress has also been made with the development at Masson Falls on the Lievre River by the MacLaren-Quebec Power Co., where 130,000 h.p. is being installed. Initial operation is planned by midsummer, 1933. The output of this plant, together with

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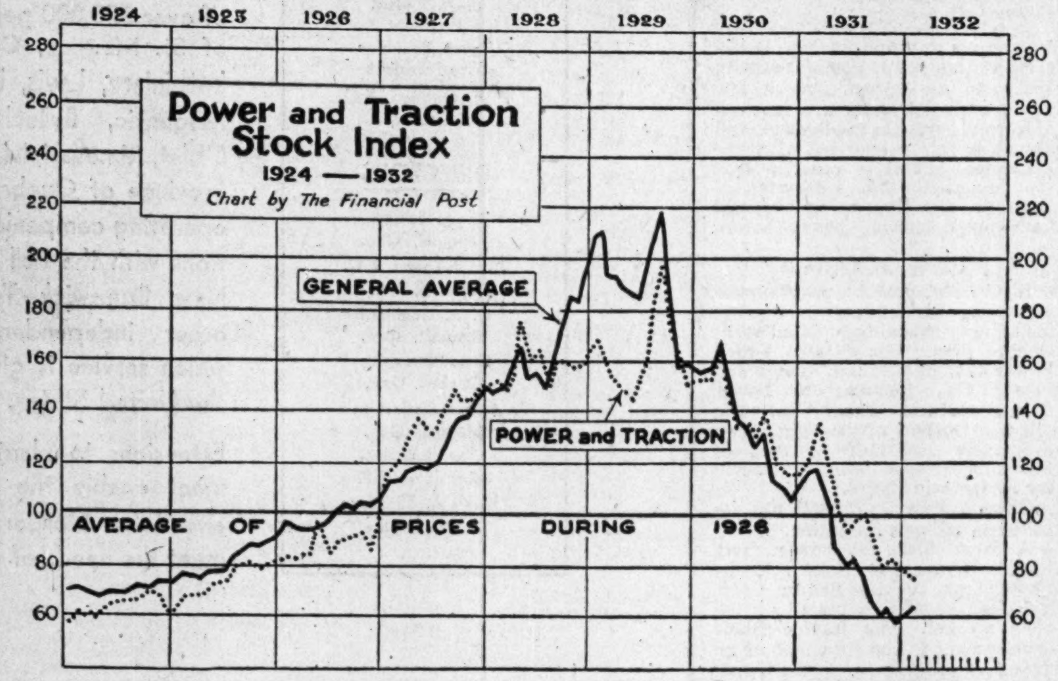
Power Industry Near Top of List

Central electric stations represented Canada's fourth most important industry in 1930, from the point of view of the gross value of production. Ranking ahead of it were pulp and paper, slaughtering and meat packing, flour and grist mill products, in order of importance.

According to a survey made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the number of establishments in the central electric station industry increased from 1,024 in 1929 to 1.034 in 1930. Capital invested advanced from $1,055,731,532 to $1,138,200,016. Material costs in this industry are nil, and the gross value of production in 1929 was $122,883,446, and in 1930, $126,038,145.

Power Stock Index Suffers Least from Depression



Between 1928 and 1929 the value of Canadian power and traction stocks advanced rapidly. Following the collapse of the stock market in November, 1929, values dropped off and have been dropping ever since except for four intermediate rallies which did not hold. The last upward turn in the general average has not yet been followed by public utility stocks but the latter have not yet relatively to 1926 prices fallen so low.

POWER STOCKS RESIST DECLINE IN SHARE VALUES

Index Shows Smaller Drop Than That of Industrials

Securities of power companies have withstood the shock of declining security values with more stoutness than those of other classifications. Though lower earnings, disturbed public relations, forced selling and lowering of dividends have tended to bear down their share values, on the whole they have demonstrated an encouraging stability in the market debacle of the past three years.

This is best illustrated by reference to government statistics. In the first month of 1930 the index for power and traction securities was 151. This had dropped to 115 at the beginning of the next year and stood at 76 in the first month of 1932. In two years, therefore, the index figure for these stocks had declined 50 per cent.

Industrial Values Lower

The industrial index shows a more precipitate drop. In January, 1930, index for all industrial securities was 209. This was lowered to 124 at the end of the next twelve months and at the beginning of the current year stood at 73. In the same two years therefore the index for industrial securities was down 65 per cent.

Following are the government index figures as at January for the past three years:

	Power and Traction	Total Industrial
1930	151.6	209.1
1931	115.6	124.7
1932	76.8	73.7

This relative stability of power securities as a whole has several causes. In the first place, the floating supply of utility shares, or stock in speculators hands, is fairly small. A substantial portion of capital investment in power companies is salted down in strong boxes and investors have been inclined to retain their utility shares when other stocks have had to be dumped overboard.

Customer ownership campaigns, actively conducted in recent years, have played a part in placing power shares in conservative hands. Blocks of stock have been distributed in this manner to the small investor, a factor which tends to keep the stock off the market.

Power companies, on the whole, have been slower to reflect the effects of business conditions in their earnings than has been the case in industrial organizations; profits have declined but have moved downwards slowly. This slower rate of decline is because power is a primary need in manufacturing operations; though industries may sell their goods at a price which allows them virtually no profit, purchases of power must go on so long as plant activities are maintained.

Sign Long Term Contracts

In this respect power contracts have worked in favor of some utility companies. Many of the larger producers have signed long term contracts on a favorable basis; profits from these in some cases have been sufficient to take care of all fixed charges for a number of years.

Companies which supply the community's needs with telephone services, power, light and heat are catering to a basic need; citizens will pay for the use of these utilities when they curtail in other directions. Earnings of the utility companies are bound to be affected by lower demand from industry but on the other hand they have this vital backlog of domestic and commercial consumption to aid them.

Cost of Energy

Average cost per horse power, including auxiliary equipment, installed in central electric stations in Canada in 1929 was $125. Prince Edward Island reported $118; Nova Scotia, $119; New Brunswick, $172; Quebec, $133; Ontario, $135; Manitoba, $69; Saskatchewan, $93; Alberta, $105; and British Columbia, $104.

Private Motor Cars Hit Traction Lines Bad Blow in Decade

Nineteen Electric Railways Are Abandoned Because of Their Inability to Cope With This Competition Effectively

SMALL CITY AND RURAL LINES DROP OUT

Motor Coaches Come in to Fill the Blank — Urban Lines Improve Frequency and Rapidity of Services — Claim That Road Taxes Bear Too Heavily on 616 Motor Buses and Coaches

The 53 electric railways reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as operating in Canada at the end of 1930 are conducting their business under difficulties which have been growing in intensity during the last decade. The rapid increase in registrations and individual use of the private automobile especially has eaten in a very remarkable manner into the revenues of such companies. The growth of motor bus competition to a certain extent also affected the companies for a time but they have been able to absorb motor coach companies and to make them a valuable adjunct to their business.

The 53 railways represent an investment in roads and equipment of $240,293,973. The total capitalization is $223,089,000, consisting of bonded obligations of $171,040,000, and capital stock of $52,049,000. Gross earnings in 1930 amounted to $45,719,000, and aggregate net income after taxes and fixed charges amounted to $10,700,000.

Operate 2,367 Miles Track

These 53 railways operated 2,367 miles of single track. Rolling stock included 4,060 passenger cars, 616 motor buses and coaches, 516 freight cars, 587 miscellaneous cars and 53 electric locomotives. A population of more than 4,000,000 were served by these railways and in 1930 revenue passengers carried were 792,701,000. Employees of these roads were 18,340 and salaries and wages paid in 1930 were $26,954,000.

There were 12 systems carrying 10,000,000 or more passengers yearly, in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and district, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Ottawa, Quebec, Calgary, Windsor and district, Edmonton, London and Halifax. From 1910 to 1920 aggregate annual revenue passenger handlings of all electric railways increased by 123 per cent, that is, from 360,964,000 passengers to 840,711,000. But with the increased use of the motor vehicle after 1920, this advance came to an abrupt stop, and, if anything, the general trend was slightly downward up to 1930. The explanation lies in the fact that, in this period, registrations of motor vehicles advanced from 407,064 in 1920 to 1,239,000 in 1930, an increase of more than 200 per cent. Whereas in 1920 there were in Toronto 19.2 persons and in Montreal 60 persons per automobile, there were in Toronto 6.3 persons and in Montreal 12 persons per automobile in 1930.

Individual Auto Use Gains

A census by the Toronto Transportation Commission shows that registrations of private passenger automobiles in Toronto increased by 112 per cent between 1923 and 1930, whereas the volume of private passenger automobile traffic as recorded by autumn and spring traffic counts increased by 158 per cent and 216 per cent respectively. That is, private motor cars increased in number but the frequency of their use by the individual owner showed an even more marked upward tendency.

Probably the use of the private motor vehicle had the greatest impact on the business of the inter-urban electric railways. Inter-urban passenger traffic reached its peak in 1920 and since that year the decline has been so drastic as to result in the abandonment of a number of once profitable railway properties and the substitution of common carrier motorized services.

Nineteen Railways Abandoned

During the last eight years no less than eight urban and eleven inter-urban electric railways in Canada have been abandoned because of their inability to cope with this competition. These abandonments have involved a writing off of capital amounting to more than $19,000,000, equal to 8.5 per cent of the total capitalization of the 53 electric railways in Canada in 1930. Trackage abandonment amounted to 369.62 miles, or 18 per cent of the total main line single track operated by all electric railways at the end of 1930. In 1931 the tensity of the situation was further accentuated but exact figures are not yet available.

All of the urban abandonments were in cities of relatively small population which suggests that cities of similar population now operating electric railways may follow the trend already so observable. This means also that there may be a constant increase in the use of the motor bus. Most of the abandonments have been in Ontario, where the use of the automobile and motor bus has been increasing most largely.

The electric railways which are still in existence have been improving the physical and economic efficiency of their operations constantly to meet this competition and the greater demand made of them for efficiency by the public. Frequency of service in larger cities has been increased and most of the cities' system have been able to keep relatively low rates of fare and the universal fare system.

Since 1920 the ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings has dropped from about 80 per cent to 71.5 per cent. The increases in fares had some effect on the ratio but since 1922 increased operating efficiency has been mainly responsible for the improvement.

Motor Bus Here to Stay

The urban electric railways and the inter-urban electric railways are utilizing the motor bus increasingly. Use began in 1918 in Winnipeg, in 1919 in Montreal and in 1921 in Toronto. By the end of 1931, 16 electric railways were operating 413 motor buses in conjunction with their services. An indication of the degree of increasing use of buses in Canada is given by figures provided for Montreal and Toronto. Whereas the Toronto Transportation Commission buses carried 3,623,553 passengers in 1922, in 1931 they carried 10,287,733. In 1925, Montreal Tramways Company buses carried 1,026,000 passengers and in 1931 20,680,000 passengers.

Buses in cities have been used mainly for the handling of low density passenger traffic, originating in the relatively sparsely populated districts on the outskirts of urban areas. Its use in feeder line services of both city and urban systems has become standard practice. Reciprocal transfer prefer-

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INDUSTRIAL USES OF ARTIFICIAL GAS SHOW LARGE GAINS

Coke Output Drops as Business Depression Lessens Demand

Considerable variations in amount of capital employed, in average number of plants and in total output have been noted in recent years in the coke and artificial gas industry in Canada, although the industry, as a whole, has done well. The value of products in 1930 amounted to $36,592,859, eight per cent below the peak year of 1929.

There were, at the end of 1930, 41 establishments manufacturing coke and gas, including 7 by-product plants, 1 beehive oven plant and 33 gas plants; of the total 21 were located in Ontario, 6 in British Columbia, 4 in Quebec, 4 in Manitoba, 2 in Nova Scotia, 2 in New Brunswick, and 1 in each of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The total capital employed was $89,987,235, the average number of workers was 3,970, payments in salaries and wages totalled $5,864,802, and the cost of manufacturing materials was $17,082,364.

Coke Output Dropped

Output of gas house, by-product and beehive coke in Canada during 1930 totalled 2,385,994 tons, as compared with a total of 2,667,581 tons in the next preceding year and 2,314,127 tons in 1928. By-product coke plants along with the one beehive oven plant produced 2,062,764 tons in 1930, while only 323,230 tons were obtained from artificial gas plants. In addition to the above, 92,087 tons of petroleum coke were recovered as a by-product of petroleum refining.

The production of artificial gas amounted to 35,927,532 M cubic feet of which 10,177,933 M cubic feet were produced in gas plants and 25,749,599 tons in by-product coke ovens. Sales of gas reached a new high level of 17,713,477 M cubic feet valued at $13,471,629; most of the remaining gas was used as a fuel in the producing plants or in their associated metallurgical works. In addition to the output shown above, 3,529,319 M cubic feet of still gas were produced as a by-product from petroleum refineries; practically all of this still gas was used for fuel purposes in the refineries.

Imports of gas or by-product coke into Canada during the calendar year 1930 dropped to 1,061,040 tons from 1,226,853 tons in the previous year, while exports (exclusive of petroleum coke) for the same period advanced to 29,801 tons from 25,208 tons. In addition, there were imports amounting to 430 tons of ground coke for use in the manufacture of electric batteries. Exports of petroleum coke amounted to 24,178 tons. A total of 151,671 M cubic feet of gas entered Canada by pipe line.

Gas Gains in Industry

Large increases have been made in the use of gas in industry, making up for a diminishing use for lighting and cooking brought about by advancing use of electric power. In the United States gas companies reported 16,000,000 new customers in 1930 and the territory served by the industry was extended materially. There has been a tremendous increase in the use of natural gas throughout the United States and to a smaller degree in Canada. Most developments in industrial uses and in house heating have been responsible for the comparative prosperity of the larger and best managed gas companies. The use in industry of gas now amounts to 27 per cent of the total.

In 1919 the volume of gas sold in Canada was 9,275,000,000 cubic feet and in 1929, 17,650,000,000 cubic feet, an increase of 90 per cent. Concurrently with this advance the cost of service to the public has been lowered.

During ten years about $30,000,000 of new capital has been invested in the gas industry in Canada, in addition to large amounts spent on modernization and reconstruction of old plants.

"White Coal" Saves Canada Big Imports

While it is difficult to assign a precise figure of the coal equivalent of developed water power owing to lack of definite information as to operating conditions in the individual plants, the saving of coal through the utilization of water power is very great, says the Dominion Water Power Bill.

Comparing water power developments in Canada with a similar development of fuel power elsewhere, a conservative estimate indicates that each installed hydraulic horsepower, if operating continuously throughout the year, would effect a saving of about 5,250,000 tons of coal, or that the present total installation of 6,666,337 h.p. is capable of effecting a saving of approximately 35,000,000 tons of coal per annum.

Displace Much Coal

The actual saving in any year depends, of course, upon the actual kilowatt hour output of the plant during the year. Based upon the actual output of central electric stations, it is estimated that the equivalent electrical production of the total water power installation in 1931 was approximately 19,200,000,000 kw.h. Applying this to a conservative figure of 1.62 lbs. of coal per kw.h.—based upon the average consumption of coal and coal equivalent per kw.h. during 1930 by all plants in the United States producing electricity for public use—indicates an actual saving for the year 1931 of more than 15,500,000 tons of coal.

Over Development Threatens To Limit Further Expansion Of Water Power Industry

Lessening in Demand is Likely to Result in Temporary Surplus

1,000,000 H. P. BY 1933

Enterprises Started Before Depression Set in Adding Huge Total to Available Power

Canada's hydro electric industry has come to the stage in its development where a definite possibility exists of over-capacity—an over-capacity which might easily evolve itself into a situation not unlike that in the pulp and paper industry.

The history of these two great industries is curiously alike. Both exploit rich natural resources. Their growth has gone hand in hand, for one is dependent on the other. It has been a remarkable growth even in a country like Canada which has seen many things done on a vast scale. But whereas the pulp and paper industry has already gone over the abyss of over-capacity, the water power industry continues to expand on a scale beyond that which conditions would appear to warrant.

Believers in the industry are just as fulsome in their claims for the future greatness of the water power industry as were enthusiasts of the pulp and paper industry a few years ago. Hydro power will take the place of coal! Hydro power will lighten the burden of the farmer! Hydro power will attract new industries! Hydro power securities are the safest media for investment! Even the Federal Government in its annual review of the industry has waxed enthusiastic over the greatness of the industry and its soundness financially.

Build up Momentum

Back of this enthusiasm has developed a momentum which is carrying the industry to new levels of capacity. An average of over $100,000,000 per annum has been invested in water power developments for some years past and at present plants in process of construction involve an outlay of tens of millions of dollars. But the development does not stop there for over the next few years companies are committed to works which will bring the capital investment in the industry from 1,250,000,000 up to more than $1,500,000,000.

Where will there be found a market for all of this new power when it is made available? Who is going to pay the operating charges and return on the hundreds of millions of dollars of capital invested? It is well to speak of the new industries to be brought into the country, of new demands from the increasing use of electrical appliances, expanding territories, etc. All of these markets are potentially capable of taking larger quantities of energy, but will the increase in demand grow as rapidly as the new installations?

Doubt as to Future

There is a growing doubt among a few observers of the industry that the path of the industry will be as smooth in the next ten years as it was in the past decade.

To appreciate the reasons for this doubt it is necessary briefly to examine the course of the industry since the beginning of this century. In 1900 Canada had an installed water power capacity of 173,323 h.p. Over the next decade growth was steady, but not spectacular. In 1910 the first big increase in capacity took place, when installations increased from 977,171 to 1,303,134 h.p. Gains were of more moderate proportions from then on and in 1920 capacity amounted to 2,515,559 h.p. In the next three years about 600,000 h.p. was added, or an average of 200,000 h.p. per annum.

Newsprint Big Factor

About this time began the extraordinary development of the newsprint industry. When it is considered that about 100 h.p. is necessary for the production of a ton of newsprint, the effect on the water power industry is only too apparent. This development was largely confined to Ontario and Quebec, but New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia shared.

Between January 1924 and January 1931 installed newsprint capacity increased from 4,599 to 12,376 tons, a gain of 7,770 tons or the equivalent to 770,000 h.p. In addition this industry was a large consumer of off-peak and surplus power for steam purposes.

Attract Big Industry

While the newsprint industry was growing, general manufactures too were expanding and adding to the demand for power. Then there was the establishment of the big aluminum industry at Arvida, requiring some 100,000 h.p. of electrical energy and the expansion of the Northern Ontario and British Columbia mines, accounting for another 100,000 h.p.

Between the newsprint industry, the mines and the aluminum industry, there was an increase in demand of nearly 1,000,000 h.p. in this seven year period. At the

(Continued on page 18)

Big Building Schedule Faces Power Industry

Last year water power installations in Canada totalled 541,325 h.p., bringing the total installed to 6,666,337. At the same time there were in progress hydro developments involving an installation of 1,384,500 h.p., of which 874,000 h.p. are scheduled for this year. Completion of the work already under way will involve a capital outlay of around $250,000,000, about one-third of which has already been spent.

The following tables set forth the extent and future importance of the industry in the economic life of the Dominion. The first table shows power installation by provinces at the end of 1930, together with the installation in 1931, and the amount of installed power available at the beginning of 1932. The second table is complementary to the first in that it shows the installation carried out during the past year. Following that is a list of hydro developments in progress. It will be noted that the horsepower involved totals 1,384,500, but of this amount somewhat less than 900,000 h.p. is scheduled for 1932. Despite the remarkable growth of the industry over the past ten years, the list of contemplated developments shows that the industry is far from being at a standstill. The potential capacity of the contemplated developments amounts to 4,150,000 h.p. While it is possible that many of these projects may never get beyond "paper" stage, yet a groundwork has been laid which will take care of the Dominion's power needs for many years to come.

Power Installations by Provinces

	End of 1930	Added in 1931	Installed Jan., 1932
British Columbia	630,792	25,200	655,992
Alberta	70,532	....	70,532
Saskatchewan	42,035	....	42,035
Manitoba	311,925	79,000	390,925
Ontario	2,088,055	57,150	2,145,205
Quebec	2,718,130	382,200	3,100,330
New Brunswick	133,681	....	133,681
Nova Scotia	114,224	—2,225	111,999
Prince Edward Island	2,439	....	2,439
Yukon	13,199	....	13,199
	6,125,012	541,325	6,666,337

Power Installations in 1931

	Site	Horsepower
Powell River Co.	Lois River	24,800
Ashcroft Water, E. & I. Co.	Bonaparte River	400
Ottawa Valley Power	Chats Falls	112,000
Great Lakes Power Co.	Sault Ste. Marie	2,200
Alcoa Power Co.	Chute-à-Caron	260,000
Gatineau Power Co.	Paugan	34,000
Ste. Agathe des Monts	North River	300
Shawinigan W. & P.	La Gabelle	32,000
New Brunswick Power Board	Minto*	6,600
Nova Scotia Power Board	Rapid Fa[illegible]	1,350
Annapolis Royal	Lequille [illegible]ver	300
Northwestern Power	Seven Sisters	55,000
City of Winnipeg	Slave Falls	24,000

*Steam.

Hydro Developments in Progress

	Site	Complete	Horsepower Installation
Bridge River Power Co.	Bridge River	1932	55,500
West Kootenay Power Co.	Corra Linn	1932	57,000
Ottawa Valley Power Co.	Chats Falls	1932	112,000
Ontario Power Service	Abitibi Canyon	1932	330,000
Shawinigan W. & P.	Rapide Blanc	1932-3	160,000
Beauharnois Power	St. Lawrence	1932-7	500,000
MacLaren-Quebec Power	Masson	1933	130,000
Ontario Paper Co.	Outardes Falls	1932	40,000
Total			*1,384,500

*874,000 h.p. scheduled for 1932.

Hydro Developments Contemplated

	Site	Capacity
Bridge River Power Co.	Bridge River	544,000
Western Power Co.	Ruskin	141,000
Vancouver Island Power Co.	Campbell River	175,500
West Kootenay Power Co.	Brilliant	30,000
" " " "	Pend d'Orielle	350,000
Northern B. C. Power Co.	Mezradin	?
" " " "	Falls River	10,000
City of Vancouver	Cheakamus River	?
East Kootenay Power Co.	Phillips Canyon	20,000
Calgary Power Co.	Various	?
Saskatchewan Power Board	Fort la Corne	125,000
Churchill River Power Co.	Island Falls	42,000
Northwestern Power Co.	Seven Sisters	112,500
City of Winnipeg	Slave Falls	72,000
Alcoa Power Co.	Shipshaw	800,000
Shawinigan W. & P.	Rapide Blanc	80,000
" " "	Upper St. Maurice	1,000,000
" " "	Carillon	600,000
" " "	St. Francois River	14,000
MacLaren-Quebec Power Co.	High Falls	30,000
New Brunswick Power Board	Roseway River	400
" " " "	Kouchibouquac	?
Nova Scotia Power Board	Deep Brook	?
" " " "	Cowie Falls	?
" " " "	Lake Ainslie	3,700
Total		4,150,100

Pulp and Paper Makers Large Users of Power

Occurrence of large supplies of pulpwood in close proximity to substantial water power has enabled Canada to take a commanding position in the pulp and paper industry, according to a statement issued by the Department of the Interior. The power demands of the industry are large, approximately 100 h.p. per ton of daily output of newsprint being required, and the low-priced power of hydro developments is an essential factor in economic operation. A further advantage of the use of water power by the industry lies in utilization of surplus or off peak power in electric steam boilers for the production of press steam.

Latest survey shows that the industry itself has an hydraulic installation of 600,996 h.p., of which 321,643 h.p. is connected to electric generators, while additional hydro-electricity is purchased to operate a motor installation aggregating 993,024 h.p. making a total of 1,594,000 h.p. used in the industry, of which more than 82 per cent is hydro-electric.

At the beginning of this year, British Columbia and Manitoba reported 138,760 h.p. of hydro-power used in the pulp and paper industry. Ontario had 461,977 h.p.; Quebec, 888,949 h.p.; New Brunswick, 54,029 h.p. and Nova Scotia, 50,305 h.p.

Distribution System Grows

Commercial and municipal power stations had a full line mileage in 1929 of 42,913. Ontario led all other provinces with 18,165 full line miles, followed in rank by Quebec, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

INDUSTRY LEANS TO ELECTRICITY FOR ITS POWER

Nearly Three-Quarters of Power Employed is Electric

SEVERAL RATE 100%

Abundant Supply of Hydro Power Proves Helpful to All Lines of Industry

Last survey of the Dominion Government of power used in Canadian industry shows that 72 per cent of the total was supplied by electrical energy. In the case of the automobile, cement and rubber goods industries only electrical power was employed.

Power used in all manufacturing industries at the end of 1928, the latest survey prepared, amounted to 3,592,184 h.p. Electric motors employed had a total rating of 2,596,694 h.p. Power generated within the industry totalled 457,565 h.p., and the amount purchased 2,139,129 h.p.

It is noted that with the exception of feed and grist mills and sawmills, all manufacturing industries depend upon electrical energy to supply power. The low rating for sawmills is due to the fact that the majority of mills use steam for power purposes.

Many Over 90 Per Cent

In the list of industries which employ more than 90 per cent of electric power will be found such activities as brass and copper, bridge building, coke and gas, electrical apparatus, hardware and tools, printing and publishing, and sugar refineries.

Following table shows the total power employed by manufacturing industries, together with the percentage of electric power used:

	Total power employed	% Electric power employed
Agricult. implements	22,924	75
Automobiles	34,174	100
Breweries	38,344	86
Boxes, wooden	13,865	56
Brass & copper	14,976	96
Bridge building	18,233	99
Cotton yarn & cloth	80,572	77
Castings & forgings	53,328	89
Cement	73,609	100
Clay products	25,400	66
Coke & gas	20,957	93
Chemicals	71,401	71
Electrical apparatus	49,748	99
Feed & grist mills	34,247	25
Flour mills	84,848	63
Furniture	20,040	54
Hardware and tools	15,296	90
Hosiery, knit goods, etc.	15,744	72
Meat packing	33,116	83
Machinery	35,254	86
Planing mills	52,311	51
Printing & publishing	18,810	90
Pulp & paper	1,459,256	75
Petroleum products	22,851	50
Rubber goods	41,149	100
Rlwy. & rolling stock	90,974	83
Sugar refineries	18,881	95
Saw mills	296,914	27
Steel metal products	16,530	73
Steel & rolled products	183,177	59
Shipbuilding	27,661	88
Total all manufacturing industries	3,592,184	72

Mining Needs Grow

Contrary to general impression the mining industry depends very largely upon electrical energy for power purposes. The survey shows that 70 per cent of electric power is employed out of a total of 419,464 h.p.

Electric motors employed by the industry have a rating of 291,787 h.p. Power purchased totals 223,666 h.p., and the amount generated within the industry 68,121 h.p.

Power employed by the four major branches of the mining industry follow:

MINING INDUSTRY

	Total power employed	% Electric power employed
Metal	177,154	82
Coal, gas & petroleum	154,062	51
Other non-metal	50,846	87
Sand, gravel & stone	37,402	67
Total mining	419,464	70

Look For Growth

Expectations are that the amount of electrical power employed by the mining industry will show a steady increase. Demand of late has been affected by the slowing down of operations due to the low prices of metals. With a change for the better in market conditions, production would go ahead with a consequent beneficial effect upon the power industry.

Manufacturing operations also are at a low ebb these days, but there are signs to indicate an improvement may be expected. Facilities have been only partially employed for the past two years, and there is plenty of room for improvement.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POWER UNITS HOLDS TO LEVEL

(Continued from page 17)

250,000 h.p. from the Beauharnois development, has been contracted for by the Ontario Power Commission.

Ontario Paper Co. is continuing construction on its 40,000 h.p. hydro-electric plant at the mouth of the Outardes River, while the municipality of Ste. Agathe has replaced its two 200 h.p. units by two 300 h.p. units.

In Manitoba two large developments commenced the operation of their initial installations during 1931. Northwestern Power Co. station on the Winnipeg River at Seven Sisters, designed for an initial installation of 112,500 h.p., commenced operation under partial head; the ultimate capacity planned is 225,000 h.p. At Slave Falls on the same river, the City of Winnipeg brought half of the initial installation of 48,000 h.p. into operation, ultimate capacity of the plant being 96,000 h.p.

In Ontario the Great Lakes Power Co. at Sault Ste. Marie replaced three small units by one of greater capacity, resulting in a net gain of 1,150 h.p., while the joint development at Chats Falls by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Ottawa Valley Power Co., already referred to, resulted in half of the 112,000 h.p. installed during the year being credited to the Ontario total.

On Lois River, B.C., the Powell River Co. brought its new plant into operation with the initial installation of 24,800 h.p., while on the Bonaparte River, the Ashcroft Water, Electric and Improvement Co. installed a 400 h.p. plant to serve Ashcroft and vicinity.

Nova Scotia Power Commission reconstructed the Rapids Falls delopment, formerly operated by the MacLeod Pulp and Paper Co., installing 1,350 h.p. to provide increased power for the Mersey Paper Co. and to supply the Mushamush and Markland systems. The Town of Annapolis Royal also reconstructed its plant, replacing a 245 h.p. unit by one of 300 h.p.

Capital in Industry Reaches Large Sum

More than $1,514,000,000 of capital is invested in water power development in Canada, inclusive of transmission and distribution systems, according to an estimate prepared by the Dominion Water Power and Hydro-Metric Bureau. Of this amount almost $1,370,000,000 or approximately 91 per cent, has been expended on lands, buildings, plants and equipment.

This sum is greater than the capital investment of any other manufacturing industry in Canada. At the same time the value of the industry's production places it among the first half dozen.

PRIVATE MOTOR CARS HIT TRACTION LINES BAD BLOW IN DECADE

(Continued from page 17)

ences are granted between bus lines and street railway lines and the same rate of fare applies on both services. This co-ordination of rail and motorized facilities is reported to be a factor of considerable importance in the maintenance of the universal fare system with consequent advantages to the travelling public. The important place of the bus is further emphasized by the fact that a number of smaller cities formerly served by electric railways are now entirely dependent on the bus for common carrier passenger transportation.

The first coach companies were formed after the war. Initial results were successful enough to bring a sporadic growth in the number of companies, many of which were short lived because of inefficient management and accounting methods. Traffic grew, however, better vehicles were provided and the entry of electric railways into motorized transportation fields has brought about great improvement in comfort, in speed of operation and in time schedules. It was a matter of life and death for the electric railways to enter into this business as independent bus lines over city streets and paralleling inter-urban systems would have diverted traffic in a way which would have brought serious losses in revenue. Electric railways in the five largest cities in Canada participate in operation of inter-urban and coach services as well.

All motor coach operations in Canada are specifically regulated by direct governmental enactments, covering weight, size and speed of vehicles, inspection of equipment, compulsory public liability and property damage insurance, rates of fare, time tables, financial responsibility of operators, physical fitness and qualifications of drivers and hours of work of drivers. Weight of coaches is restricted in all provinces except Manitoba and Alberta. The maximum runs from 12,000 to 24,000 lbs. according to the prevailing type of road in the province. Size of vehicle is restricted in all provinces except Alberta, 96 inches being the maximum width uniformly allowed. Speed limits vary from 30 to 40 miles, the maximum being 35 miles in most provinces.

Bus Is Pioneer

Buses and coaches are subject to police inspection at any time with respect to brakes, lights and mechanical equipment. Public liability and property damage insurance is compulsory in all provinces and all provinces require the filing of both rates of fare and schedules. With the standardization of the business and the co-ordination of the traffic with that of large electric railway companies, the hours of work and the remuneration of drivers has become standardized and more permanent. Physical examination of drivers as to experience, sight and general health is enforced.

It is claimed by members of the Canadian electric railway associations that the motor coach is a pioneer in a new traffic field, that it does not divert much traffic from the railways, but that it originates most of the traffic which it carries, especially because its chief function is to pick up and discharge passengers, not only at centres of population, but at almost any point on the routes traversed and especially in districts where there is a scattered population. They insist that motor coach services are a negligible factor in the decline in railway passenger traffic, blaming the increased use of the private passenger automobile for this.

The subject of taxes has become increasingly important to electric railway systems especially with reference to their motor coach services. They are subject to direct highway taxes of two types and in most provinces to direct taxes of three types, that is, a tax on gasoline, license fees and a road tax based on the seat miles or ton miles, operated on a percentage of gross revenue. Increased taxes on gasoline in 1932 will especially affect these motor coach services. They are also subject to municipal corporation and property taxes, and to payment of excise taxes on bus bodies and import duties. In a recent computation as to taxes paid by the 19 largest coach companies in Ontario operating 309 coaches, it was found that the taxes per vehicle amounted to $722 and the taxes per mile of highway traversed to $101, making a percentage of gross revenue of 8.396 per cent paid out in taxes.

In British Columbia the percentage was 9.41 per cent, in Montreal 13 per cent and in Winnipeg 3 per cent.

Owners of these motor coach services claimed in a recent brief that they have been paying average highway taxes twenty-three times the average paid by all types of motor vehicles using the highways. They claim that the taxes paid in Canada exceed those in most states of the United States. They claim that motor coach use is relatively a small proportion of the motor vehicle use on the highway. They estimate the construction cost of surfaced highways in Ontario at $27,000 a mile and the per annum capital charges on the type of highways used by inter-urban coach services in Ontario at $2,160 per mile, or a total cost per annum for maintenance and carrying of $2,926 per mile. Motor coach services in Ontario pay taxes equal to 3.34 per cent of the annual cost of provincial highways over which they operate but they claim that motor coaches use of the highway is only .71 per cent of the total and that the motor coach is three times as efficient in use of highway space as the private passenger automobile. They also deny that the motor coaches by reason of their weight and size have made it necessary to build heavier type roads. They claim that by reason of modern coach construction and distribution of weight, a 25 passenger bus and a 7 passenger auto both equipped with pneumatic tires have almost the same impact on the road. The total maintenance in carrying charges on all improved roads in Canada in 1930 was estimated at $41,516,428 and the revenue from motor vehicle taxes in 1930 was stated as $42,821,508.

OVER DEVELOPMENT THREATENS TO LIMIT FURTHER EXPANSION

(Continued from page 17)

same time new installations in the water power industry added 2,933,110 h.p. to capacity, so that the consumers mentioned accounted for nearly one-third of the new power placed on the market.

The balance of the energy made available was absorbed through the widening territory served by the distribution companies; greater industrial activity, widening use of electrical appliances, etc.

The newsprint industry ceased to expand before the end of 1930, but still the development of water power resources continued. During that year new installations placed in operation reached a total of 397,850 h.p. while over 3,000,000 h.p. additional was under construction or in active prospect. Last year installations totalled 541,325 h.p., a figure that has only twice been exceeded, bringing the total capacity of the industry up to 6,666,337 h.p.

The growth does not stop there, however, for 1932 promises to see new installations on a scale possibly greater than that in 1931, while the work in progress or in active contemplation will substantially add to the total.

Output Moves Downward

This increase in demand is reflected in the production figures. In 1929 Canada reported an output of electrical energy totalling 17,632,876,000 kw.h. In the following year it had increased to 17,856,122,000 kw.h., but in 1931 it fell away to 16,383,400,000 kw.h.

For January this year central electric stations reported an output of 1,421,000,000 kw.h. This compares with 1,488,721,000 kw.h. in the same month a year ago.

One of the large outlets for this power, aside from these mentioned, is the United States. During 1927 Canada exported to the States 1,608,657,000 kw.h. of electrical energy. A gain of 66,200,000 kw.h. was reported in the following year. There was a decline to 1,604,212,000 kw.h. in 1929. The effect of the depression is seen in the figures for 1930 and 1931 which totalled 1,497,106,000 and 1,234,942,000 kw.h., respectively. For the first month of the current year exports aggregated 61,767,000 kw.h., as against 162,443,000 kw.h. in January 1931. If further evidence of the contraction in exports is wanted, one has but to glance at the January, 1930, figures which totalled 112,625,000 kw.h.

More Power Available

Despite the falling off in demand, which has been apparent for many months back, 541,000 h.p. of capacity was added in 1931. These developments were initiated long before the present depression started. The additional installation had only a partial influence on last year's operations, but will be more noticeable this year.

Plants scheduled for completion this year will add another half million horsepower to capacity and, on top of that, other installations will come into operation over the next few years.

This new power has been, in the main, sold on long term contracts, but where will a market be found for it? That is the growing and serious problem confronting the industry. It is not a major problem for the producer, but it is for the distributor and what affects one will affect the other. In other words, the whole industry is confronted with the problem of marketing the new power placed on the market last year, installations to be ready in 1932 and others scheduled for completion over the next two or three years.

Ottawa is Aware

The situation is realized within the industry. The Federal government is not unaware of it and in its annual review published a few weeks ago took occasion to say—

"It may be contended that with the present lessened demand for power, due to depressed business conditions, the programme of water power development is too far in advance of existing needs, but it is confidently expected that with improved conditions, of which there are already signs, the power demand throughout the Dominion will quickly absorb the available supply."

This is designed to be reassuring, but government officials and others also know that since the peak of production in 1930, there has been an increase of nearly 550,000 h.p. capacity, with a corresponding amount scheduled for this year and still more to come.

Million to Market

What then is to be done with the 1,000,000 or more horsepower which will be available at the end of this year over and above that required to produce the record production of 1930?

Marketing this power falls into four divisions—new industries, increased industrial needs, larger domestic and commercial consumption.

It is significant that over the past two years all large producers of power have been extremely active in establishing new plants within their territory. They have taken every conceivable step to attract power-using industries. Special departments have been set up and liberally financed; highly skilled men in the business of securing new industries have been added to payrolls and given wide authority.

The work performed has been successful in inducing a number of manufacturers in the United States, England and elsewhere to establish plants in this country. It has been valuable work, but the advantage to the power companies has, in most instances, been of the slightest.

Value of Industries

There has been, to use an expression, a lot of ballyhoo about the value of new plants to a power company. One large power company has been successful in securing more than a score of factories for its territory over the last two years. The securing of these factories represents an outlay of much time, work and money. These new plants meant an increase in the power load of an average of less than 100 h.p. for each customer.

This was a creditable showing if judged on its own merits, but if one considers that recently completed power plants have a capacity of more than 100,000 h.p., it is going to take many, many new plants to absorb the additional output.

The new industries add to employment, but with an average payroll of from 20 to 50 workers, the amount of additional electrical energy sold to these new customers does not, in the aggregate, have any particular bearing on the company distributing several hundred millions of kilowatt hours annually.

Prospects of Demand

Prospects for an increased industrial demand do not require much amplification. In 1929 and 1930 manufactures reached a peak. Operations have fallen away since that time, with a consequent lowering in demand for power. It is not expected that industrial production will reach the 1928 and 1929 levels for some time, and the water power industry cannot expect from that source any untoward relief to its problem of marketing 1,000,000 h.p.

Demand from commercial users, those using less than 50 kw. is not too encouraging. This division is in the same position as the large power users. Consumption will tend to increase, but it will be a slow, rather than a rapid advance.

Domestic Field Promising

The domestic field holds the greatest attraction for the industry. The extension of transmission and distribution lines has added greatly to the area capable of being served with electrical energy. There are still vast areas in this country without the service of electricity.

The established areas also are fruitful. The use of electric refrigerators, electric stoves, and numerous other electrical appliances has greatly stimulated the domestic demand. Power distributors have not been slow to realize on the value of this situation and there is not a large distributor in this country which is not now actively engaged in selling electrical appliances. Terms of sale are made very attractive, because the increase in kilowatts connected is more important to the company than a small profit on sales of appliances.

Supply Sets Pace

While there will be a normal growth in the demand for electrical energy for many years to come, immediate prospects are that the increased demand will fall far short of keeping pace with new installations. It would seem that by the beginning of 1933, there will be a substantial surplus capacity in the central electric station industry — upon which somebody will have to pay the carrying charges!

Position of Operators

Meanwhile what is the position of the major operators in the water power industry?

On the Pacific Coast there are two large operators—British Columbia Power Corp. and West Kootenay Light and Power Co. The former has added to its generating capacity over the past year and has under way work which will provide adequate power resources for some time. This company has been handicapped by a shortage of power and the new capacity will remedy the situation.

West Kootenay Power occupies a position different from that of other operators. The major share of its output is sold to the parent company, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada. While the company has in contemplation several large projects, further developments will be regulated by the needs of Smelters. There is no reason why the situation should get out of hand.

Calgary Power Co. is the principal operator in Alberta. Not long ago it completed a new plant. It has no immediate plans of plant expansion in mind. Efforts of the management are being directed to widening the transmission and distribution system. Much work has already been done along these lines and a further increase in power sales should result.

Manitoba Has Problem

The situation in Saskatchewan does not call for comment, but Manitoba has a growing problem on its hand. The large centre of consumption is in Winnipeg, where the civic hydro system comes into competition with the privately-owned Winnipeg Electric Co. Both systems have undertaken large developments on the Winnipeg River. Through the Northwestern Power Co., Winnipeg Electric has completed the initial installation of 112,500 h.p. at the Seven Sisters site. This enterprise is designed and financed on a basis of 225,000 h.p. Meanwhile the City of Winnipeg has gone ahead and built a plant on the same river. It has an initial installation of 24,000 h.p. and an ultimate capacity of 96,000 h.p.

A small block of power from these new projects has been sold to the Manitoba Power Commission. Market for the balance is largely in the Winnipeg area. Winnipeg is a large and growing city, but it is will take a long time to absorb the additional power made available.

These plants are designed and built for a much larger capacity and interest must be paid on the borrowed capital. If no new units are added it will be a difficult matter, and if further installations are made it will be equally difficult to market the power.

The most complex situation of all surrounds the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission. This publicly owned organization has expanded rapidly. It has purchased private systems, extended its own lines into new areas and today is the largest distributor of electrical energy in the Dominion.

Faced with the need of more adequate supplies of power, the Commission has entered into power contracts with private producers both within and without the province.

It has obliged itself to take 100,000 h.p. from Ontario Power Service Co., which is building a plant in Northern Ontario at Abitibi Canyon; 224,000 h.p. from the Chats Falls development on the Ottawa River, a joint development with the Ottawa Valley Power Co.; 250,000 h.p. from the Beauharnois Power Co.; 130,000 h.p. from the MacLaren-Quebec Power Co., and a small block from the Gatineau Power Co.

In all Ontario Hydro has contracted for over 700,000 h.p. Deliveries of this power commence with 1932 and are spread over a few years until deliveries are reached.

Normal growth in demand will absorb a fair proportion of these deliveries, but it is possible that the Commission has over-extended itself for the time being and will have much surplus power before long.

Quebec is Active

Big development programmes are being carried out in Quebec, including those of MacLaren-Quebec Power Co., Ottawa Valley Power Co., Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Beauharnois Power Corp., Ontario Paper Co. and others. Output of the first two companies and half of that of Beauharnois has been contracted for by Ontario Hydro.

Ontario Paper Co. will use its power in its own operation.

A large block of power from Rapide Blanc has been sold by Shawinigan to the Brown Corp. The balance will be placed on the open market. The Rapide Blanc development is the first unit of an extensive programme on the Upper St. Maurice River involving an ultimate development of nearly 1,000,000 h.p. Under the terms of the lease the company is not obligated to go ahead with the second until 75 per cent of the power from the first project has been marketed.

Montreal Power Supply

Montreal Light, Heat and Power Cons. will have all the power it needs for some time. It has contracted for 200,000 h.p. from Beauharnois and also the full output of Montreal Island Power Co., which is only partially developed at the moment. In addition the new Shawinigan contract is understood to call for power deliveries on an increasing scale.

It would appear that Montreal Power may have a superfluity of power before long, especially if the lower export demand affects deliveries of its subsidiary, Cedar Rapids Power and Manufacturing Co.

There is nothing untoward in the Maritime power situation. The recent construction of the Grand Falls and Mersey plants greatly added to production, but output from those units is being absorbed by the newly established pulp and paper mills.

This survey shows that the possible burden of surplus power may centre around the two Winnipeg systems, Ontario Hydro, Montreal Power and, to a lesser extent, Shawinigan. This applies particularly to primary power. In the matter of marketing secondary power, nearly all operators in the Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec areas are likely to feel the pinch if demand does not soon show a marked improvement.

Time For Adjustment

Further it would appear that after this year there will be a sharp drop in new power plant construction. Those developments started a year or more ago will be completed, of course, but more recent projects in those areas faced with a possible surplus are likely to be held in abeyance until the situation clears.

The slowing down of new developments seems necessary in order to give the industry a breathing spell. No industry can grow like Canada's water power industry without suffering from growing pains and a temporary halt in construction would enable the industry to solidify its position.

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Rimouski, Que.
Ernest Beaubien
Quebec, Que.
J. Arthur Desjardins
Matane, Que.
J. M. Robinson
Saint John, N.B.
Noah A. Timmins
Montreal, Que.

THE Quebec Telephone and Power Corporation operates a telephone business which serves a population of over 350,000 persons in the counties of St. Maurice, Champlain, Portneuf, Lotbiniere, Levis, Beauce, Dorchester, Megantic, Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet, Rimouski, Matane, Gaspe, in the Province of Quebec. The lines of the operating companies also have connections with the Bell Telephone Co., the New Brunswick Telephone Co. and other independent companies, by which service is given in Canada and the United States.

Extensions to plants, lines and equipment enable the Quebec Telephone and Power Corporation to adequately meet the needs of this expanding area.

QUEBEC TELEPHONE & POWER CORP.
HEAD OFFICE
Rimouski • Quebec
GENERAL OFFICE • 421 St. Paul Street, Quebec

DENNISTEEL IRON STAIRWAYS
DENNISTEEL LIMITED
Montreal LONDON Toronto

Electric Light and Power
Street Railway
Gas Heating and Lighting

A reliable, old established company giving assured service at the lowest rates

Our engineering service is always at the disposal of our patrons or prospective patrons, and we shall be very pleased to furnish information or assistance.

NEW BRUNSWICK POWER COMPANY
SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK

UNION GAS CO. OF CANADA

Corporation Supplies Natural and Artificial Gas Through Subsidiaries to Districts Populated by Half a Million Persons

Union Gas Co. of Canada, which was incorporated in Ontario in 1911, is engaged both directly and indirectly through its subsidiaries in supplying natural and artificial gas to various districts in the south-west portion of Ontario, which has a population of about 500,000 people.

The gas markets of the company and its subsidiaries include Hamilton and vicinity, Oakville, Burlington Beach, Bronte, London, Windsor, East Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich, Riverside, Chatham, Sarnia, Petrolia, Wallaceburg, Dresden, Ridgetown, Blenheim, Tilbury, Essex, Wyoming, Alvinston, Bothwell, Thamesville, and numerous other municipalities. To over 2,000 miles of gas mains in this system, there are more than 50,000 gas consumers.

The company and its subsidiaries own gas areas of more than 400,000 acres in the Tilbury-Dover-Dawn and Haldiman gas fields on which are located 410 producing wells. The estimated natural gas reserves are in excess of 100 million cubic feet. It has 410 natural gas wells working.

Makes Artificial Gas

The system has gas manufacturing plants in Hamilton, London and Windsor. At Hamilton, there is a by-product coke oven plant of 60 ovens, which besides producing coke, motor benzol, ammonium sulphate and tar, furnishes gas for distribution in Hamilton and vicinity. The manufacturing plant at London consists of a coal gas plant and an auxiliary water gas jet. At Windsor, the company has an old oil gas plant of 6,000,000 cubic feet daily capacity, which is used to supplement the natural gas supply from the Tilbury field.

In the 15 months ended March 31, 1931, all interest was earned a good many times. Total assets were then shown at $37,457,230, against which were current liabilities of $1,145,953, bank loan of $6,065,800, mortgages of $380,200 and funded debt of subsidiaries of about $2,500,000.

City Gas Co. of London, Ont., is wholly-owned by Union Gas Co. of Canada Ltd., but on March 31, 1931, had outstanding $233,500 of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds of 1947. The company serves the city of London and environs and has approximately 14,000 customers. It operates under perpetual franchise. Gas holder capacity is 600,000 cubic feet.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	1,000,000 sh.	705,881 sh.

No par value.

Dividend Record—
Common—None at present. Last paid 25 cents Dec. 10, 1931.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—S. A. Morse, pres., gen. mgr. and treas.; D. A. Coste, 1st vice-pres.; R. L. O'Brian, vice-pres.; W. J. K. Vanston, vice-pres.; R. L. Bevan, asst. gen. mgr.; Joseph McKee, sec.; A. R. MacKenzie, asst. treas.; Pearl Wilson, asst. sec.

Directors—S. A. Morse, D. A. Coste, Chatham, Ont.; C. E. Calvert, Eugène Coste, A. F. White, D. P. Rogers, Toronto, Ont.; Henry W. Cohû, W. J. K. Vanston, New York, N.Y.; R. L. O'Brian, F. E. Ogden, W. F. Stafford, Buffalo, N.Y.

Year End. Mar. 31:	1931
Times All Interest Earned:	
Before depreciation	5.43
After depreciation	4.17
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:	
Common: Earned	$1.43
Paid	2.00

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Common ..	16	4½	32½	14	45	24½

UNITED FUEL INVESTMENTS
(Controlled by Union Gas Co. of Canada)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred	$25,000,000	$9,000,000
Par $100.		
Common*	250,000 sh.	100,000 sh.
No par value.		

*Over 99 per cent held by Union Gas Co.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—6 per cent per annum. None paid since Oct. 1, 1931.
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—S. A. Morse, pres. & gen. mgr.; A. F. White, R. L. Bevan and A. T. Leavitt, vice-pres's.; J. McKee, sec.; A. R. MacKenzie, treas.; H. G. Henry, asst. sec. & asst. treas.

Directors—S. A. Moore, R. L. Bevan, Chatham, Ont.; A. T. Leavitt, Hamilton, Ont.; A. F. White, G. H. Cassels, K.C., G. R. Cottrelle, J. A. Fraser, Toronto, Ont.

Years End. Mar. 31:	1931	1930	1929
Times All Bond Interest Earned:			
Before deprec.	2.22	3.28	3.24
After deprec	1.71	2.92	2.92
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Pref.: Earned	$3.07	$7.66	$6.22
Paid	5.50	6.00	6.00
Common: Earned ...	nil	1.50	0.33
None paid.			

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Common ..	8	3	20	7	25	14
Preferred .	65	10	80½	65	86	73

UNITED GAS & FUEL
(Controlled by United Fuel Investments)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Issued
Common	$2,000,000	$2,000,000

Par $100.
All owned by United Fuel Investments.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. 5½ per cent bonds, due 1948, outstanding $1,820,500.

Dividend Record—
None paid since 1927.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—S. A. Morse, pres.; Judge J. G. Gauld, 1st vice-pres. & spcl. adv. counsel; R. L. Bevan, vice-pres.; A. T. Leavitt, vice-pres. & gen. mgr.; J. McKee, sec.; A. R. MacKenzie, treas.; H. G. Henry, asst. sec. and asst. treas.

Directors—Judge J. G. Gauld, W. I. S. Hendrie, A. L. Page, F. F. Treleaven, A. T. Leavitt, Hamilton, Ont.; S. A. Morse, R. L. Bevan, Chatham, Ont.

UNITED SUBURBAN GAS
(Controlled by United Fuel Investments)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Issued
Common	$500,000	$297,200

Par $100.
All owned by parent company.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—S. A. Morse, pres.; R. L. Bevan, vice-pres.; A. T. Leavitt, vice-pres. & gen. mgr.; J. McKee, sec.; A. R. MacKenzie, treas.; H. G. Henry, asst. sec. and asst. treas.

Directors—S. A. Morse, R. L. Bevan, Chatham, Ont.; A. T. Leavitt, Hamilton, Ont.

TWIN CITY TRANSIT

Canadian Company Controlling Minneapolis-St. Paul Street Railway System Had Lower Revenues But Improved Financial Strength in 1931

Twin City Rapid Transit Company, incorporated under New Jersey laws in 1891, owns and controls through operating subsidiaries the street railway systems of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and vicinity. The company's lines serve an area exceeding 255 square miles, with a population in excess of 800,000.

Value of company's property at the end of 1931 was shown at $66,818,681, including all current and other assets. On this basis, net tangible assets of the company after deducting all reserves would be about $49,000,000 against total funded debt and secured dividend notes and script certificates of $22,880,000. Since 1923, interest has been earned all the way from 1.38 times to 2.45 times. In 1931, it was earned 1.38 times and in 1930, 1.96 times. Various new economies are said to be in effect.

For the whole year of 1931 there was a surplus of $324,500 after paying interest and bond demortization of about $1,300,000. The report for 1931 shows a great improvement in the financial condition of the company, current assets advancing from 89 per cent of current liabilities to 2.7 times. This was accomplished by dropping the common dividend, reducing salaries and wages, and by securing a considerable tax reduction. On April 1, 1932, the company also passed the dividend due on preferred stock.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$22,000,000	$22,000,000
Pref. 7% cum..	3,000,000	3,000,000
Par $100.		
Funded Debt—		
First lien and refund bonds, series "A" 5½% due 1952	18,000,000	17,914,000
St. Paul City Ry. bonds 6%, due 1932	500,000	152,000
Bonds, 6%, due 1934	1,000,000	161,000
Bonds, 5%, due 1937	5,500,000	3,708,000
Twin City Motor Bus 1st mtge. 5%, due 1927 to 1936...	90,000	65,000

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7 per cent cumulatice payable quarterly Jan. April, July and Oct. 1. Paid regularly to and including Jan. 2, 1932, since passed.
Common—None. Last paid $2 in dividend notes and scrip certificates Jan. 15, 1931.

Officers and Directors—
Officers — T. J. McGill, pres.; E. W. Decker, vice-pres.; A. M. Robertson, vice-pres. and sec.; E. A. Crosby, treas.; A. D. Starkey, asst. treas.; D. J. Strouse, compt.; S. Macdonald, asst. compt.

Directors—A. F. Pillsbury, J. R. Mitchell, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. A. Cathcart, Chicago, Ill.; E. W. Decker, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. Bergen, Newark, N.J.; A. E. Ames, Toronto, Ont.; C. Hayden, New York, N.Y.; G. H. Partridge, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. O. Washburn, J. F. Fitzpatrick, St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. F. Carrel, Quebec, P.Q.

Year End.: Dec. 31	1931	1930	1929
Times Cons. Bond Int. Earned:	1.38	1.98	2.05
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Preferred:			
Earned	$10.82	$36.29	$41.86
Paid	7.00	7.00	7.00
Common:			
Earned	0.52	3.99	4.75
Paid	nil	4.00	4.00

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Common ..	17¼	2½	32½	7	57	25
Preferred*	62	11½	79	44¾	100	75

*New York Exchange.

ONTARIO POWER

Great $23,000,000 Power Project Scheduled for Completion in October

Ontario Power Service Corp., the principal power subsidiary of Abitibi Power & Paper Co., is engaged in the development of a power site on the Abitibi River at Abitibi Canyon, which will cost about $23,000,000. Money is available to July and further arrangements will be made to finish. The initial development will be about 275,000 horsepower though a maximum capacity of 375,000 horsepower is possible.

The site is 70 miles North of Cochrane near the line of the T. & N. O., and the whole project has been given a favorable aspect by the agreement with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission to purchase up to 100,000 horsepower for forty years for delivery to a great transmission line over which power will be taken to Sudbury for use industrially, in the mines and for other purposes. The power will be delivered at Hunta on the Canadian National Line, and the company will send about 175,000 horsepower to Iroquois Falls and Smooth Rock Falls for steam generation at the company's mills.

Under the agreement with Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission the latter engaged to take 85,000 horsepower upon completion of the plant not later than October, 1932 and to increase the purchase of power until 100,000 horsepower are being purchased in 1936 and thereafter. The contract does not expire until 1971 with the right of renewal by the commission until 1982.

The company financed the construction of this project through the issue of $20,000,000 5½ per cent first (closed) mortgage sinking fund gold bonds dated July 1, 1930, and due July 1, 1950. The trust deed provides for a sinking fund sufficient to redeem 40 per cent of all the bonds by maturity. Abitibi Power & Paper Co. contracts to pay for the additional power not sold to Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission a sum sufficient to assure the company of net earnings during the first seven years of its existence running steadily up from $2,172,000 in 1932-33 to $2,868,500 in 1938-39, and to see that annual net earnings do not fall under the latter figure after that period.

The dam is being erected on solid foundation and is of concrete construction. The power house is in the gorge immediately below the dam and will contain five generating units of not less than 55,000 horsepower each. The plant will be well balanced between available water supply, turbine and generator capacities and transmission and distribution systems. Power will be developed under a net head of 237 feet.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	40,000 shs.	20,020 shs.

No par value.
All the outstanding common shares are owned by Abitibi Power & Paper Co.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. 5½ per cent bonds, due 1950, outstanding $20,000,000.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—A. Smith, pres.; L. R. Wilson, vice-pres.; W. H. Smith, treas.; T. Broadhurst, sec.; H. Young, asst. sec.

Directors—A. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; L. R. Wilson, T. Broadhurst, W. H. Smith, Toronto, Ont.; V. E. Mitchell, D.C.L., K.C., Montreal, P.Q.

MEXICO TRAMWAYS

Operating Deficits in 1931 After Depreciation—Much Trouble in Past

Mexico Tramways Co. operates the electric tramway system in and about Mexico City through its wholly owned subsidiaries, The Mexico Electric Tramways, Ltd., and Cia de los Ferrocarriles del Distrito Federal. The company also has a controlling interest in The Mexican Light & Power Co. which operates the lighting and power system in Mexico City and the Federal District of Mexico.

The company has the exclusive right until 1982 to operate on the streets of the City of Mexico and the power to extend lines to the suburban towns of San Angel, Guadalupe, Tacuba, Xochimilco. Its last annual report showed that it operated 589 cars of which 321 were first-class electric passenger cars, 41 first-class assenger trail cars, 58 second-class passenger cars and 99 electric freight cars and trailers.

Deficits in 1931

In recent years the company experienced growing competition from omnibuses and jitneys, but in 1929 made way against them. It has suffered adversely as well as a result of the great depreciation in the price of silver in recent years as it receives the whole of its income from the passenger, freight and funeral services in silver coin. As a consequence operating deficits have been shown month by month through 1930, 1931 and 1932 to date.

The company was first incorporated on March 9, 1906, as the Yucatan Power Co., but in a fortnight the name was changed to Mexican Consolidated Electric Co. and on June 1, 1906, to the present title. In the same year the company bought sufficient shares and debentures of Mexico Electric Tramways to control that company and now it owns the entire capital stock and all of the "B" debentures.

In 1909 the company acquired a controlling interest in the Mexican Light & Power Co.

Revolutions Hurt

Revolutionary disturbances in 1911 did not seriously interfere with the company's business but when the City of Mexico was captured by General Carranza troubles arose which resulted in the government taking over operation of the tramways until May, 1919. Financial difficulties were encountered by the company during this period when it was prevented from managing its own property and interest on the various series of bonds of the company and its subsidiaries were defaulted. Depreciation in Mexican currency worked additional hardship to the company and still does.

A bondholders committee was formed in London in 1915 and in 1916 deposit of bonds was advised. On May 30, 1921 a provisional agreement of reorganization was approved but improvement in Mexico was delayed by strikes, rebellions, jitney competition, failure to get damage claims recognized by the government until in 1926 and 1927 further arrangements were made with subsidiaries for meeting the claims of bondholders to have arrears of interest satisfied. Current interest was met.

Under an agreement dated November 16, 1926, a commission was formed in 1928 to consider claims for damages arising out of government intervention during the revolutionary period between 1914 and 1919. The commission has not passed on the company's claim. No interest has been paid on the common stock since 1913.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Stock	$30,000,000	$20,177,000
Par $100.		
Funded Debt—		
5% gen. consol. 1st mtge. bonds, due 1963	20,000,000	10,298,000
6% mtge. bonds, due 1966	15,329,999	7,112,633
5% Mexico Elec. Tram. "A" deb.	1,946,666	1,400,140
5% second charge deb. "B"	2,433,333	1,562,200

8% Cia. le los Ferrocarriles del Distrito Federal, 2nd mtge. debs., due 1959, outstanding †$2,000,000.
†All owned by the Mexico Electric Tramways.

Dividend Record—
None paid since 1913.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Miller Lash, K.C., chm.; G. R. G. Conway, M. Inst. C.E., pres. and mgr. dir.; R. C. Brown, vice-pres.; H. M. Hubbard, vice-pres.; W. H. Fraser, gen. mgr.; R. H. Merry, sec.; P. Mendez y Mendez, J. S. Holmested, W. D. Hooper, A.C.A., asst. sec.

Directors—Miller Lash, K.C., chm.; R. C. Brown, C. D. Magee, W. Gow, K.C., Rt. Hon. Sir T. White, K.C.M.G., E. R. Wood, Toronto, Ont.; G. R. G. Conway, M.Inst.C.E., Mexico City, Mex.; H. M. Hubbard, R. O. McMurtry, W. D. Dawes, London, Eng.; Vicomte Gaston de Breteuil, Paris, France; Henri Speciael, D. N. Heineman, Brussels, Belgium; Francisco de A. Cambo y Batlle, Barcelona, Spain.

Bondholders' Committee—H. M. Hubbard, chm.; G. C. Cassels, H. F. Chamen, R. Fleming, A. P. Holt, Sir A. Roger.

Earnings—

Twelve Mos. end. Dec. 31:	1931 Pesos	1930 Pesos	Increase Pesos
Gross earn.	9,319,790	9,943,740	*623,950
Oper. exp's & deprec.	10,149,370	10,832,020	*682,650
Net earn. ...	†829,580	†888,280	58,700

† Deficit. * Decrease.

MEXICAN LIGHT

Company Passed Preferred Dividends Due to Taxation and Exchange

(Controlled by Mexico Tramways)

The Mexican Light & Power Co., which is controlled by Mexico Tramways Co., operates the lighting and power system in the City of Mexico and the federal district of Mexico. Through wholly owned subsidiary companies it serves part of this territory, the rest being served directly. In recent years the company's plans for serving the territory have been pushed vigorously in the face of various difficulties and with marked success both from the operating and financial standpoints. Even in 1930 the company's operations showed gross and net earnings in excess of those of 1929, as measured in pesos, but in 1931 the net earnings after depreciation were 7.13 per cent under 1930 in pesos.

Dividends on 7 per cent 1st preferred and 4 per cent 2nd preference shares were passed in November, 1931 for the following reasons:

"Apart from the general business and financial depression existing throughout the world, the main reasons for the decision arrived at are the difficulties in which the company has been placed on account of (a) the recent complete change of the Mexican monetary system to a silver basis, (b) the imposition of special taxation to meet the Mexican Government budget deficit, (c) the fall in value of the silver peso, (d) the uncertainty of the future course of exchange, and (e) the necessity of conserving the company's position, having regard to its accruing bond interest and sinking fund payments which must be met out of Canadian funds."

The Federal Government of Mexico granted the original concession to the company in 1903 to construct transmission lines to any point in the republic. The exclusive use of waters in the Necaxa and Tenango Rivers was also granted, and subsequent concessions extended the franchise to include the entire upper watersheds of the adjacent rivers. In 1906 the old franchise for distributing water and power was extended for the entire federal district until 2002. The Federal district comprises an area of nearly 400 square miles including City of Mexico and other municipalities. The franchises carried all the rights of expropriation necessary to make these franchises effective.

Rescued From Receivership

Bond interest was defaulted as a result of revolutionary disturbances from 1914 to 1920, and a bondholders committee was formed to represent interests of parent company and all subsidiaries. The company went into a receivership which ended September 30, 1921. It was 1927 before final arrangements were made for liquidation of arrears of interest. In 1927 the company began construction of what is known as Tepuxtepec development with a planned capacity of 120,000 horsepower from four units, delivery from two units having been due at the end of 1930. In connection with this development a large dam was constructed across the Lerma River.

In 1928 the company acquired the light and power plant of the City of Toluca, about 40 miles from Mexico City.

Working capital of this company is strong. As the price of silver bullion in 1930 and 1931 sank to the lowest points in history, the company has been suffering heavy losses in the conversion of its funds as the larger part of its income is received in silver coin. Measured in pesos the company has had good success, however, in recent years.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	250,000 sh.	135,850 sh.
No par value.		
2nd pf. 4% cum.	$5,700,000	$5,700,000
Par $5.		
Pref. cum. 7%..	6,000,000	6,000,000
Par $100.		
Funded Debt—		
First gold sinking fund 5%, due 1940	12,000,000	10,880,000
2nd mtge. 5% bonds due 1968	14,600,000	14,600,000
6% income bonds	11,775,859	11,364,000
Ten-year unsecured non-int. bearing notes, due 1937	3,532,758	1,587,758
Gen. unsecured 7½% bonds ...	5,000,000	3,200,000
Companies controlled by the company:		
Mexican Electric Light, 5% first mtge. bonds, due 1942		$5,322,600
Pachuca Light & Power, 5% first mtge. bonds, due 1967		3,893,333

Dividend Record—
Preference—7 per cent per annum, cumulative, payable May and Nov. 1. Paid to and including May 1, 1931; none since.
Second Preference—4 per cent per annum, cumulative, payable May and Nov. 1. Paid to and including May 1, 1931; none since.
Ordinary—None paid since 1913.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Miller Lash, K.C., chm.; G. R. G. Conway, M.Inst.C.E., pres. and man. dir.; H. M. Hubbard, R. C. Brown, vice-pres.; W. H. Fraser, gen. mgr.; R. H. Merry, sec., Toronto; P. Mendez y Mendez, J. S. Holmested, W. D. Hooper, A.C.A., asst. secretaries.

Directors — Miller Lash, K.C., R. C. Brown, E. R. Wood, Rt. Hon. Sir T. White, K.C.M.G., W. Gow, K.C., C. D. Magee, J. A. Ready, Toronto; H. M. Hubbard, A. P. Holt, R. O. McMurtry, London, Eng.; G. R. G. Conway, M.Inst.C.E., Mexico City, Mex.; Henri Speciael, D. N. Heineman, Brussels; Francisco de A. Cambo y Batlle, Barcelona.

Bondholders' Committee—H. M. Hubbard, chm.; G. C. Cassels, H. F. Chamen, R. Fleming, A. P. Holt, Sir A. Roger.

Years End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Times Bond Interest Earned:			
After depreciation	1.77	1.86	1.85
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
1st pref.: Earned	$19.42	$19.63	$18.50
Paid	7.00	7.00	7.00
2nd pref.: Earned	0.65	0.66	0.60
Paid	0.20	0.20	0.20
Ordinary: Earned	3.81	3.90	3.40
None paid.			

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Common ...	45	35	80	60½	120	78
Preferred ...	..	..	69¾	..	100	86

BRAZILIAN TRACTION

Expanding Well-Run Utility Company in Populous Part of Brazil Hampered at Moment by Weak Exchange and Political Unrest

Brazilian Traction Light & Power Co., Ltd., had a 26 per cent reduction in gross earnings to $34,896,767 in 1931 and in net earnings of 24 per cent to $20,910,417. There had been a decline in operating expenses of 28 per cent, but the company was not able to get full advantage of that situation because of the decline in the value of the Brazilian milreis which accounted in large measure for the decrease in net earnings. That decrease — and for the same reason—is still continuing into 1932.

Incorporated under Dominion laws in 1912, Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. holds, through its controlled and subsidiary companies, the street railway, electric light and power, gas and telephone business in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Santos and adjacent territory. It serves an urban population of 3,000,000 people in the federal districts of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiri and Minas Geraes in Brazil.

The company's tangible assets exceed $329,000,000 and against this is its funded debt of nearly $60,000,000 and current liabilities of $9,648,551 while various reserves reached $118,000,000.

The company had remarkable expansion in the last decade and in milreis on the average year after year since its beginning there has been an upward trend in earnings. Working capital is strong and the company has no banking indebtedness.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Ordinary	*7,600,000 sh.	6,490,046 sh.
No par value.		
Pref. 6%	$10,000,000	$393,400
Par. $100.		

* Authorization of ordinary shares subject to increase up to a total of 7,933,333 shares by conversion of preference shares.

Funded Debt of Subsidiaries—	
Rio de Janeiro Tram., Light, Power bonds, 5%, 1st mtg., due 1935	$25,000,000
Bonds 5% mtge., due 1958 ...	19,408,878
5% 22-yr. bonds, due 1950 ...	1,304,335
Jardim Botanico Tramways, 5%, 1st mtge., due 1951 ...	£1,400,000
Sao Paulo Tram., Light, Pwr. Perp. cons. deb. stock, 5% .	3,999,996
Sao Paulo Electric, 1st mtge. bonds, 5%, due 1962	9,733,333

Dividend Record—
Preferred—6% per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July, Oct. 1.
Ordinary—Present rate $1 per share per annum. In 1931 the rate was 4% in stock and 50c in cash.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Miller Lash, K.C., pres.; H. H. Couzens, executive vice-pres. at Brazil; E. R. Wood, R. C. Brown, H. M. Hubbard, A. W. K. Billings, vice-pres's; A. W. Adams, sec. and treas., Toronto, Ont.; assist. sec's: D. H. Cromar, Toronto; W. D. Hooper, London.

Directors—D. B. Hanna, Miller Lash, K.C., Hon. F. H. Phippen, K.C., Sir John Aird, Right Hon. Sir T. White, K.C.M.G., R. C. Brown, Toronto, Ont.; Sir A. Mackenzie, K.B.E., London and Rio de Janerio; H. M. Hubbard, A. P. Holt, London, Eng.; R. O. Hayward, New York; A. W. K. Billings, H. H. Couzens, Rio De Janeiro; J. W. McConnell, Montreal, Que.; E. R. Wood, Walter Gow, K.C., Toronto.

Years End. Dec. 31.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:	1930	1929	1928
Pref.: Earn.	$4,119.30	$4,038.59	$1,847.41
Paid	6.00	6.00	6.00
Ord.: Earn. ($100 par)	...	...	10.24
Paid	...	...	†3.50
Ord.: Earn. (n. p. v.)	2.50	2.67	2.56
Paid ...	1.50+*3%	2.00	‡0.88

*Stock dividends. †Two quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent paid prior to the change of capitalization. ‡Two quarterly dividends of 44 cents each paid following the change in capitalization.

Earnings:

Twelve mos. Ended Dec. 31:	1931	1930	Decrease
Gross earn. .	$34,896,767	$46,898,444	$12,001,677
Oper. exp. .	13,986,350	19,348,850	5,362,500
Net earn.	$20,910,417	$27,549,594	$6,639,177

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Ord.	28½	7¾	55¾	19½	82	30

CONSOL. UTILITIES

Takes Over Properties of Municipal Service Corp.

Consolidated Utilities was formed in 1930 to take over the business of Municipal Service Corp., which got into financial difficulty in 1929. A complete reorganization of capital structure was carried out, various properties were sold and an operating profit was shown in 1931.

The properties retained comprise Amos Water and Power Co., and a grain and lumber business at Huntingdon. The balance sheet at the end of 1931 showed a mortgage of $10,000 on the Huntingdon property, while there were $75,000 of of Amos Water and Power bonds outstanding. Interest on the latter is being paid regularly.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Issued
1st pref. non-cum.	8,000 shs.	7,662 shs.
Par $40.		
Management	5 shs.	5 shs.
Common, n.p.	19,995 shs.	7,662 shs.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. 7% gold bonds of L'Aqueduc et Pouvoir d'Amos, due 1933, outstanding $75,000.

Amos Water and Power

Sub. of Consolidated Utilities

Amos Water and Power Co., subsidiary of Consolidated Utilities, owns and operates an electric light and power plant at Amos, in the Abitibi district of Northern Quebec. An exclusive franchise is held until 1943.

The $75,000 of first mortgage bonds of this company matured on June 1, 1930, but bondholders agreed to an extension of their due date until December 1, 1933.

Industry Pays Taxes

Taxes paid by the central electric station industry in 1929, totalled $4,537,605, which was divided by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, $5,099; Nova Scotia, $215,231; New Brunswick, $45,165; Quebec, $2,228,651; Ontario, $1,257,478; Manitoba, $178,606; Saskatchewan, $85,118; Alberta, $86,075; and British Columbia, $436,182.

EE C.C.W.

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English Electric Policy has ensured unhindered research, and development of new designs, through all periods, and guarantees you the finest of machines, the quick supply of renewal parts and prompt and generous service, or advice, whether times be good or bad.

ENGLISH ELECTRIC
COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
THE CANADIAN CROCKER-WHEELER
COMPANY, LIMITED
MAIN WORKS AND GENERAL SALES OFFICES: ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO
MONTREAL : TORONTO : WINNIPEG : ST. JOHN, N.B.

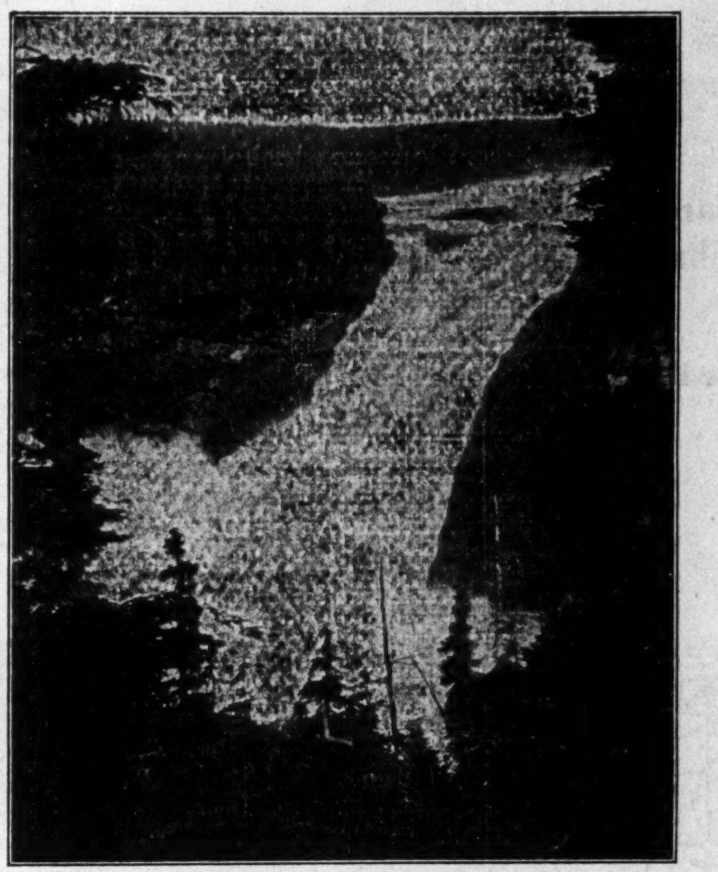
Newfoundland and Labrador

VIRTUALLY every water-course on the Island of Newfoundland has at least one or two power sites, and it is a notable fact that many if not most of these are adjacent to the great bays that dot the coast, rendering them peculiarly available for any industry that is looking for a world-wide market by water-borne freight.

And Newfoundland is not only fortunate in possessing useful water power in great abundance but also in having ample natural resources to give that power profitable employment.

The spectacular development of the great pulp and paper industry on the Island which has taken place in recent years has been due largely to the happy conjunction of large stands of pulp and timber with ample water power. The accessibility of this latent electric power was one of the large determining factors in bringing the industries to the country. The availability of cheap power has been a great factor also in opening up the vast mineral resources of the country. Already the Wabana iron deposits of the island at Conception Bay are among the most extensive and economically important in the world. It is the same factor of cheap power that is operating to bring about still other great mining undertakings on the Island.

—Large Scale Water-Power For New Industries

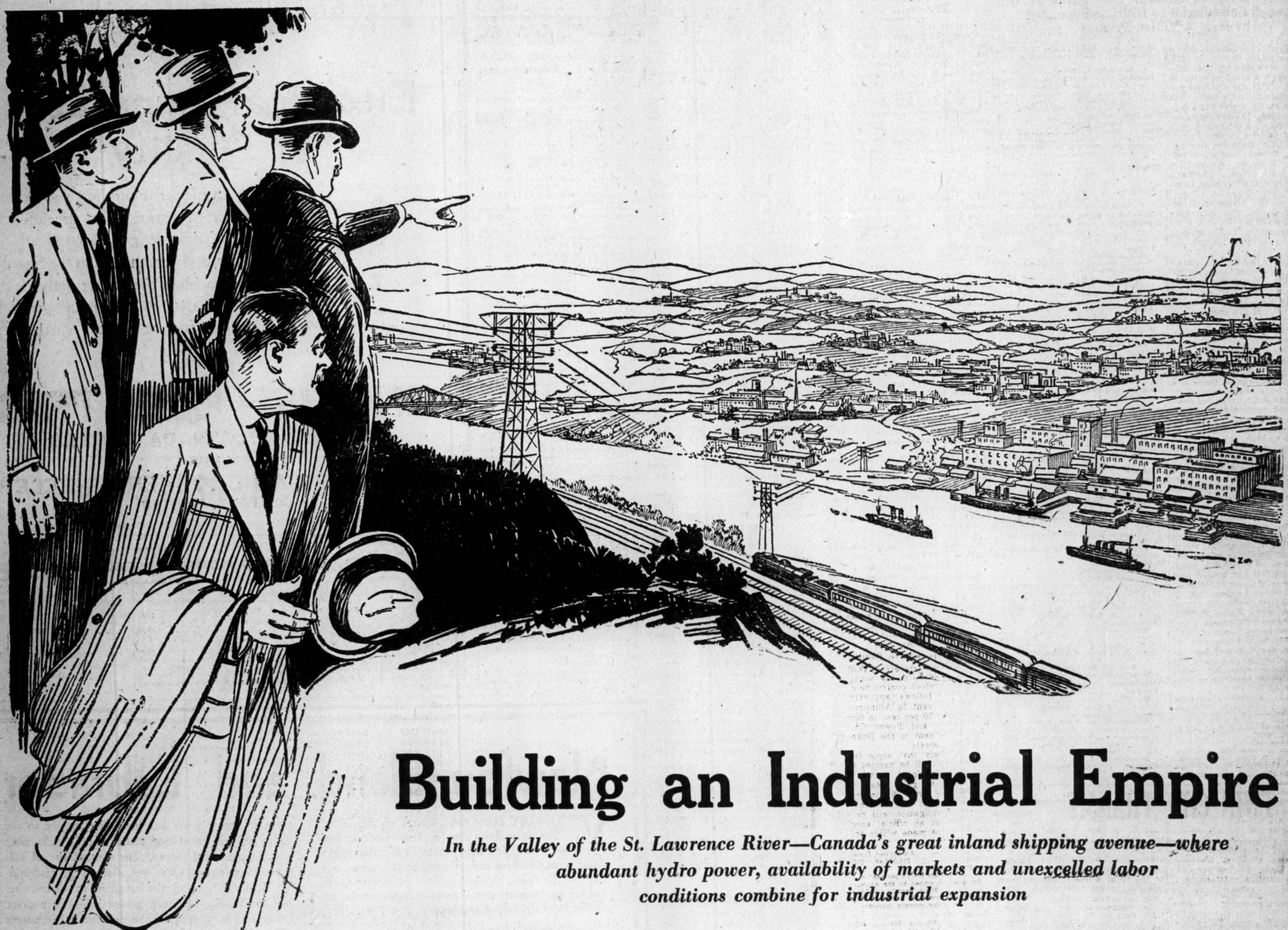


—Unique Manufacturing Advantages For World-Wide Trade

THERE is a wealth of raw material in Newfoundland — minerals, coals, iron, copper, and forest resources which are virtually inexhaustible and so varied in character that almost any manufacturing need might be met. The fishery resources are the greatest in the world. There is ample room here for the development of the canning and preserving industry, fish, oil and fertilizer industries. In addition to these advantages of power and raw materials there is a further important advantage of geographical location, making Newfoundland a preferred distributional centre for both the European and North American market since Newfoundland is nearer to Europe and the British Isles than any other point on the North American Continent and also is close to the Eastern Provinces of Canada and the United States. The St. Lawrence River likewise opens at its door and gives low-cost water-borne access to the populous central regions of both countries.

The economic importance of such advantages is beginning to be realized more fully. Both Newfoundland and Labrador hold unusual opportunities for industry. The same factors which make for economical distribution of finished products from Newfoundland also make possible the bringing of raw products to Newfoundland for fabrication. This assures the Ancient Colony of substantial industrial development as more people appreciate the facts.

COMMUNICATE WITH
GOVERNMENT OFFICES, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND



Building an Industrial Empire

In the Valley of the St. Lawrence River—Canada's great inland shipping avenue—where abundant hydro power, availability of markets and unexcelled labor conditions combine for industrial expansion

THE St. Lawrence River Valley has those three great essentials of empire — access to the sea, diversified natural resources, and a people of stability and initiative.

And it has that other modern essential — abundant hydro-power for industrial expansion.

Markets, too, are a vital factor. The St. Lawrence River gives water transportation to international markets and contact with the inland Great Lakes shipping route.

Montreal, Canada's largest urban market, lies within the Valley and is the rail transportation centre of the Dominion for contact with national markets. The City of Quebec and other cities and towns all growing industrially through the impetus of the Province of Quebec's advantages to industry are a valuable local market. The record achieved by The Shawinigan Water and Power Company and its contribution to the growth of industry in the Province of Quebec are a source of pride not only to the Company, but to the government of the Province and those whose vision and loyal work have made it possible.

Since its incorporation in 1898, The Shawinigan Water and Power Company has grown to be the fourth largest distributor of electricity in the world. The Company now controls in the form of electricity or hydraulic power over 850,000 installed horsepower, and in addition, 1,200,000 undeveloped.

Indicative of the part The Shawinigan Water and Power has played recently in the growth of Quebec Province industrially is the fact that in 1930 and 1931 no less than 38 industries settled in the territory served by the Company, giving employment to 2,400 people and having a pay-roll of over $2,000,000.

With the completion of present development plans of the Company on the Upper St. Maurice River, installed capacity will be increased to over 2,000,000 h.p. This and proposed developments indicate that the Company's alert policy in providing power supplies in advance of demand is being fully maintained.

For detailed information regarding advantageous locations for industries write

Department of Development
The Shawinigan Water & Power Company
Power Building Montreal

SHAWINIGAN POWER

The SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER CO MONTREAL CANADA

WEST KOOTENAY POWER

Power Facilities Largely Added to in Recent Years

Controlled by Consolidated Smelters

Earnings of the West Kootenay Power and Light Co. for the past year are expected to be below 1930 figures, but it is understood that profits will show a fair margin after bond interest needs. As the company's largest customer is Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, the decline in that company's production may be reflected in the utility company's output figures.

West Kootenay is the largest power producer and distributor in the Southern British Columbia area. It is controlled by Consolidated Smelters, to whom the company sells the major share of its output. In addition the company supplies power and light service to the district bounded by Nelson on the northeast, Allenby on the west, including the Okanagan Valley down to the International Boundary. The principal centres served are Rossland, Trail, Tadanac Smelters, Grand Forks, Kelowna, Penticton, Oliver, Princeton, Greenwood, etc.

New Power Sources

With the rapid expansion of the parent company's activities and the necessity for securing larger supplies of power, West Kootenay has been active in developing new power sites. From 1926 up to date the company has rebuilt the No. 1 Lower Bonnington plant, added two units to No. 3 South Slocan plant in December, 1928, and a third unit early in 1929. Work was started on the Corra Lynn plant in November, 1930, and is expected to be completed shortly. When this unit is finished the company will have four power stations on the Kootenay River with a total output of 219,000 h.p.

Work is also well advanced on a 0,000 h.p. plant at Adams River. It is estimated that 2,662,000 will be spent on this enterprise. At the beginning of May last year the company made application for rights on a power site on the Kootenay River near Brilliant. It is expected that some 30,000 h.p. will be developed at this point. The largest scheme of development which the company has in mind is that on the Pend d'Oreille River, plans for which provide for an ultimate development of 300,000 h.p. Owing to changes in business conditions, plans for this development are understood to be temporarily held in abeyance.

Effect Refunding Operations

Early last year West Kootenay carried out some refinancing operations, with the result that the funded debt of the company now amounts to $6,500,000 of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds. These bonds are guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., which owns all of West Kootenay's common stock. Smelters in turn is controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which also owns some 8 per cent of the issued 5,000 preferred shares of West Kootenay Power and Light. The company has no other securities outstanding.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$14,500,000	$6,112,000
Preferred 7% ..	500,000	500,000
(Par $100).		

Common—Entire common stock owned by Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.

Funded Debt—
1st Mtge. S. F. bonds 5% Series "A" due 1956, outstanding $6,500,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7 per cent per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly. Payable—1st Jan., April, July and Oct.
Common—15 per cent paid in 1930, 6 per cent in 1931.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. J. Warren, pres.; A. Campbell, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; F. E. McNally, sec.-treas., Montreal; C. B. Smith, asst. sec.-treas.; Rossland, B.C.
Directors—J. J. Warren, E. W. Beatty, K.C., E. Hanson, G. F. Benson, E. B. Hosmer, The Right Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, Montreal; L. A. Campbell, Rossland, B.C.

Years End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Times Bond Interest Earned:			
Before other int. & deprec. ..	12.96	12.72	10.47
After other int. & deprec. ..	7.65	6.68	7.03
Earn. per Share and Div. Record:			
Pref.: Earned	$158.17	$138.57	$166.89
Paid	7.00	7.00	7.00
Common: Earned	12.36	10.76	13.08
Paid	15.00	...	...

OTTAWA TRACTION

No Dividends Disbursed on Common Stock Last Year

The position of Ottawa Traction Co. in respect to payment of dividends on the common stock remains unchanged, no distribution having been made on this security since 1928. All of its income is received from Ottawa Electric Co., in which concern it holds 35,047 shares of the 5,197 shares outstanding, upon which no dividends have been paid since 1927.

Last year Ottawa Electric reported a decline in gross earnings, but due to economies in operation, net earnings were slightly larger at 536,670. After taking care of all charges the amount applicable to the common stock was $85,946, as against $91,121 in the preceding year. This amount was transferred to surplus which now stands at 420,857.

A holding Company

Ottawa Traction Co. is purely a holding company, all operations being carried on by the Ottawa Electric Railway, which holds a perpetual franchise for the entire street railway system of Ottawa. At the end of last year it operated trackage equivalent to 55 miles of single track. In 1928 the company successfully applied for an increase of two cents per fare, making a seven-cent fare. This rate structure comes up for renewal next year.

In commenting upon the financial returns for last year, the president pointed out that although the company was entitled by an award of the Board of Railway Commissioners in 1928 to receive a return on the capital investment of 7 per cent plus 2 per cent for stabilization reserve, the actual return was much less. The actual return amounted to 3.57 per cent in 1931; .64 per cent in 1930; 4.86 per cent in 1929, and 4.15 per cent in 1928.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$10,000,000	$5,607,600
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. and collat. trust bonds, 5½%, due 1955 ..... $2,749,300

Dividend Record—
Common—4 per cent per annum, payable Jan. 2, April 1, July 1 and Oct. 1. None paid since Jan. 2, 1928.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Hon. T. Ahearn, P.C., pres.; Major F. D. Burpee, vice-pres.; G. L. Snelling, sec.-treas.
Directors—Hon. T. Ahearn, P.C., E. N. Soper, T. F. Ahearn, M.P., J. F. Smellie, K.C., T. Workman, G. F. Henderson, K.C., Col. G. P. Murphy, C.M.G., Major F. D. Burpee, Capt. O. G. Whelen, Ottawa.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The company's only income is that received as dividends on the shares of Ottawa Electric Railway Co. As that company paid no dividends for the years ending Dec. 31, 1928-1931, there were no dividends paid on the shares of the Ottawa Traction Co. in those years.

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Common ..	25	25	34	30	60	46

OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY
(Controlled by Ottawa Traction Co.)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	40,000 shs.	*35,197 shs.

No par value.
*Of which the parent company holds 35,047 shares.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 5½ per cent bonds, series "A," due 1955, outstanding $2,761,600.
The entire issue pledged as security for parent company's bonds.

Dividend Record—
Common—8 per cent paid in 1927. None since.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Hon. T. Ahearn, P.C., pres.; Major F. D. Burpee, vice-pres.; G. L. Snelling, sec.-treas.; J. M. Ahearn, asst. mgr. and pur. agent; A. J. Tobin, supt.
Directors—Hon. T. Ahearn, P.C., Major F. D. Burpee, T. Workman, T. F. Ahearn, M.P., E. N. Soper, G. F. Henderson, K.C., Col. G. P. Murphy, C.M.G., J. F. Smellie, K.C., Capt. O. G. Whelen, Ottawa.

Years End. Dec. 31:	1931	1930	1929
Times Bond & Other Int. Earned:			
Before deprec.	3.32	3.36	3.40
After deprec.	1.66	1.67	1.93
Earnings per Share:			
Common: Earned ..	$2.44	$2.59	$4.38

No dividends paid.

BRUNSWICK POWER

Dividend on Preferred Stock is Passed by Board

Controlled by Federal Light

Though the 1931 financial statement of New Brunswick Power Co. is not available, expectations are that it will show depreciated earning power in comparison with that reported in 1930. This assumption is based on the fact that dividend on the first preferred stock, ordinarily due March 1, 1931, has been deferred. This leaves the stock 26 per cent in arrears as at that date.

New Brunswick Power supplies all the public utility services in Saint John, operating power, lighting, tramways and gas departments. Of these, power is the major section.

Properties of the company comprise a steam electric generating plant of 17,000 h.p. capacity, as well as valuable water power rights. The company owns and operates 22.3 miles of street railway tracks in Saint John, East and West Saint John, Fairville, Glen Fall and vicinity, while rolling stock numbers 34 closed cars. There is also a gas plant of 200,000 cubic feet daily capacity in Saint John, which distributes gas through 20.9 miles of mains. The gas plant produces a by-product coke for domestic and commercial purposes.

Power Division Grows

There has been relatively little change in earnings derived from the railway and gas departments for some years past, but the light and power division has shown a steady increase. The senior charges, however, have kept down earnings to the point where it has not been possible to pay the regular dividends on capital stock.

The balance sheet at the end of 1930 showed a substantial amount owing to the parent company. Notes and accounts payable amounted to $1,678,394, which represents advances by the parent company to take care of capital expenditures.

Investment interest in this company is limited owing to the fact that the second preferred and common stocks are largely owned by the Federal Light and Traction Co., which secured control of New Brunswick Power at the beginning of April, 1923.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	20,000 sh.	20,000 sh.
No par value.		
1st pref. cum. 7%	$3,500,000	$1,000,000
2nd pf. non-cum.	1,500,000	350,000
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—

First gold 5% bonds, due 1937	$5,000,000	$1,776,000

Dividend Record—
1st Preferred—4 per cent per annum payable quarterly, March, June, Sept. and Dec. 1. Dividend due Mar. 1, 1932, passed. Last paid $1, Dec. 1, 1931. In arrears 26 per cent, as at Mar. 1, 1932. Quarterly dividend payments of 1 per cent commenced Mar. 1, 1927.
2nd Preferred—None at present.
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—E. N. Sanderson, pres.; A. E. Reynolds, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; John A. Olive, sec.-treas.; H. G. Townsend, asst. sec.-treas.
Directors—E. N. Sanderson, New York; W. C. Allison, W. S. Fisher, W. E. Golding, J. L. McAvity, A. P. Paterson, R. Sullivan, A. E. Reynolds, Saint John, N.B.; L. C. Gerry, Providence, R.I.

Years End.: Dec. 31:			
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:	1930	1929	1928
First pref.: Earned	$6.88	$7.96	$6.36
Paid	4.00	4.00	4.00
2nd pref.: Earned.	...	*2.76	...
Paid	...	...	...

*After deducting full year's dividend on first pref., but not taking arrears into consideration.

B. C. TELEPHONE

Coast Enterprise Now Has Nearly 120,000 Subscribers

Controlled by Associated Telephone

British Columbia Telephone Co. is the largest operator in the Pacific coast province and at the beginning of 1932 had in operation approximately 118,000 telephones.

Control of the company rests with the National Telephone and Telegraph Corp., which in turn is controlled by Associated Telephone and Telegraph Co. There is a limited public investment interest in the capital stock, but the bonds are widely held in Canada and the United States.

Sell Mortgage Bonds

During the past year British Columbia Telephone retired 4½ per cent first mortgage debenture stock. Funds for this purpose came from the proceeds of the sale of $7,500,000 of first mortgage bonds. A few months later a further block of these bonds, amounting to $2,500,000 was sold, bringing the outstanding funded debt of the company up to $2,000,000.

British Columbia Telephone has well established earning power. Gross income has shown a steady increase and in the last year reported amounted to $5,253,602. Earnings on the ordinary stock have averaged over $9 a share in the past five years. Dividends have been paid on the capital stock of the company without interruption since its formation in 1916.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$4,500,000	$4,500,000
Pref. 6% cum....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pref. 6% cum...	4,500,000	4,500,000
Par $100.		

The National Telephone and Telegraph Corp. owns 44,818 of the ordinary shares.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. 5% bonds, series "A," due 1960, $10,000,000.

Dividend Record—
Prior Preference—6 per cent per annum cumulative and payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 1. Paid regularly.
Preferred—6 per cent per annum, cumulative and payable Feb., May, Aug., Nov. 1. Paid regularly.
Ordinary—8 per cent per annum, payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 1.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—G. H. Halse, chm. of board; G. Farrell, pres.; J. G. Crane, vice-pres.; L. W. Howell, vice-pres.; J. Hamilton, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; L. G. McPhillips, K.C., sec.
Directors—G. H. Halse, G. Farrel., L. G. McPhillips, K.C., A. E. Tregent, J. Hamilton, Vancouver; E. C. Blomeyer, J. W. Perry, Kansas City; L. W. Howell, Chicago; Hon. G. H. Barnard, Victoria.

Years End.: Dec. 31—	1930	1929	1928
Times Debenture Interest Earned:			
Before depreciation	*10.58	14.88	22.32
After depreciation	*5.13	7.70	12.05
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Pref.: Earned ...	$73.86	$59.52	$78.90
Paid	6.00	4.50	6.00
Pref.: Earned ...	15.08	12.23	16.20
Paid	6.00	4.50	6.00
Ordinary: Earned	9.08	7.73	10.20
Paid	8.00	6.00	8.00

*After deducting other interest.

DUKE-PRICE POWER

Redemption of Notes Faces Company Next Month

Controlled by Aluminum Co. of Canada

Duke-Price Power Co., owner and operator of one of the largest hydro-electric generating stations on the continent with an installed capacity of 495,000 h.p. at Isle Maligne, P.Q., reported larger net earnings in 1931 than in 1930.

Duke Price Power is a wholesaler of electrical energy, its output being contracted for on long-term contracts, the majority of which are for 50 years. Of the present output, 100,000 h.p. goes to the Aluminum Co.; 100,000 h.p. to Price Bros. and Co.; a similar amount to Shawinigan; 30,000 h.p. to Port Alfred Pulp and Paper; 20,000 h.p. to Lake St. John Power and Paper. In addition excess power is supplied to the three main customers for steam and motor loads. Further, through a subsidiary, Saguenay Electric Co., the company supplies the lighting, heating and industrial power requirements of cities and villages in the Lake St. John district and the Saguenay River valley, including Chicoutimi and Arvida.

Bonds Sold to Public

Investment interest in this company is confined to the bonds only, the capital stock control being distributed as follows: approximately 53 1/3 per cent to Aluminum Co. of Canada; 20 per cent to Shawinigan Water and Power Co.; and 26 2/3 per cent to the Duke-Price private interests.

It is likely that some form of refinancing will be carried out by the company next month, when $3,500,000 of gold notes become due on the 15th. No information is available at the moment as to how this obligation will be taken care of, but an official announcement will be made within the next week or two.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	210,000 sh.	210,000 sh.

No par value.
Approximately 53-1/3 per cent of the capital stock is owned by the Aluminum Co. of Canada; 20 per cent by the Shawinigan Water & Power Co.; and 26-2/3 per cent by Duke-Price private interests.

Funded Debt—
First mtge 6% due 1966 .... $36,452,000
Five year 6% gold notes, due 1932 3,500,000

Officers and Directors—
Officers—E. K. Davis, pres.; L. McCarthy, K.C., John H. Price, R. E. Powell, vice-pres.; J. H. Aliger, sec.; G. O. Morgan, Jr., treas.; J. F. Van Lane, asst. sec.; F. L. Farrell, asst. sec. and asst. treas.; E. Blough, asst. treas.
Directors—J. E. Aldred, E. K. Davis, W. R. Perkins, New York; J. H. Price, Quebec; L. McCarthy, K.C., J. F. Van Lane, Toronto; J. C. Smith, R. E. Powell, Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., Montreal, Que.

Years End. Dec. 31:	1931	1930	1929
Times Bond Interest Earned:			
Before deprec.	1.56	1.53	1.40
After deprec.	1.26	1.27	1.14
Earnings per Share ..	$2.73	$2.82	$1.53

No dividends paid.

SAGUENAY ELECTRIC
(Controlled by Duke-Price Power Co.)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,700,000	$750,000
Preferred	800,000	700,000
Par $100.		

Majority of the issued stock owned by the Duke-Price Power Co.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage and collateral trust 5½ per cent bonds, series "A," due 1953. $1,360,000.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. E. A. Dubuc, pres.; McNeely DuBose, vice-pres.; V. Dubuc, sec.-treas.; P. M. Corrigan, asst. treas.
Directors—J. E. A. Dubuc, McNeely DuBose, V. Dubuc, Chicoutimi, P.Q.; J. C. Smith, R. E. Powell, Montreal, P.Q.

Years End. Dec. 31:	1931	1930	1929
Times Bond Interest Earned:			
Before deprec.	1.48	1.45	1.14
After deprec.	1.06	1.03	0.73
Earnings per Share:			
Preferred	$0.64	$0.31	nil
Common	nil	nil	nil

No dividends have been paid.

QUINTE AND TRENT VALLEY POWER

Bond Interest Deferred Until July This Year

Controlled by Canadian Paperboard

There has been no change in the legal position of Quinte and Trent Valley Power Co., a subsidiary of Canadian Paperboard Co., since the company passed its bond interest. It will be recalled that in January, 1931, bondholders ratified a proposal to defer interest on their holdings from January 1, 1931, to July 1, 1932.

The reopening of the Frankfort mill of Canadian Paperboard has been of benefit to Quinte and Trent, but earnings of the power company are still inadequate.

It is difficult to surmise at this juncture what will happen on July 1 when the present agreement with the bondholders expires. The position of the parent company has not shown any improvement nor does there appear to be any likelihood of a marked change in the next three months. Efforts have been made to secure new industries for the territory served by Quinte and Trent, but without any success to date.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	10,000 shs.	5,006 shs.
No par value.		
Preferred 7%	$500,000	$350,000
Par $100.		

Common all owned by Canadian Paperboard Co.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 1. Dividend deferred July 1, 1930, none since.
Common—$1 per share paid in 1927. None since.

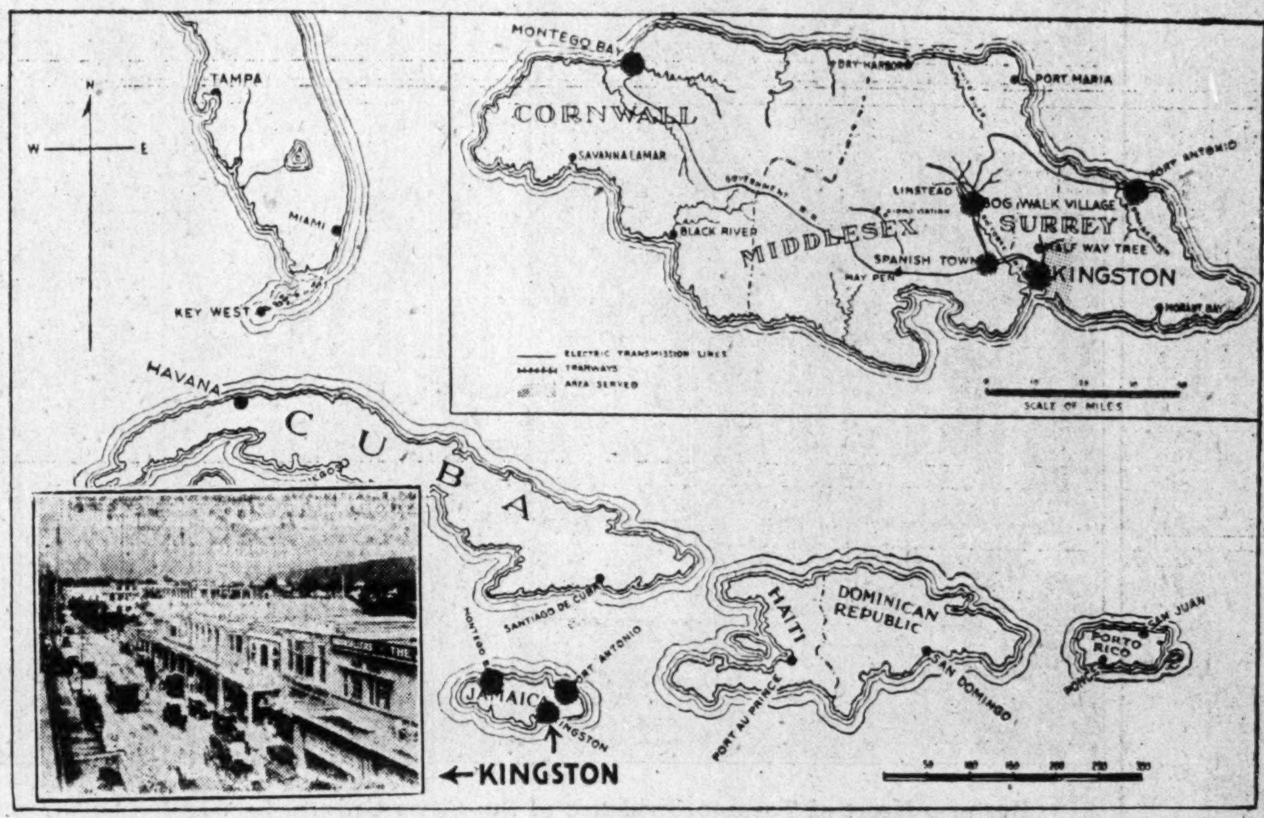
Funded Debt—
First mortgage 6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, series "A," due 1955, $614,800. Dec. 29, 1930, bondholders ratified an agreement whereby the company would be released from bond interest obligations for 18 months to July 1, 1932.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. G. G. Kerry, pres.; C. E. Whitten, sec.-treas.
Directors—S. Johnston, Montreal; H. B. McClymont, Toronto.

Can. Niagara Power

Canadian Niagara Power Co. is wholly-owned by Niagara Falls Power Co., which in turn is controlled by Niagara & Erie Power Corp., one of the Niagara and Hudson group. It is the only privately owned company operating on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls. The company has power to divert sufficient water from the Niagara River to develop 100,000 h.p. Output is sold to the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission and the company also serves municipalities of Bridgeburg, Fort Erie, Crystal Beach and Ridgeway.

IMPRESSIVE GROWTH OF LIGHT AND POWER BUSINESS IN JAMAICA, B.W.I.



Map showing Jamaica in relation to the West Indies, and the area served by Jamaica Public Service Limited.

OPERATING SUBSIDIARIES OF JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE LIMITED IN JAMAICA, B.W I. SHOW PROGRESSIVE RECORD OF EARNINGS AND OFFER OPPORTUNITY OF AN INCREASINGLY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The stability and growth of this utilities' business and net earnings may be seen in the following table:

Year	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings
1908	$217,410	$118,326
1909	236,065	113,885
1910	240,066	122,637
1911	263,108	122,014
1912	261,080	116,956
1913	284,841	128,584
1914	288,924	125,369
1915	274,317	123,540
1916	286,321	134,370
1917	287,210	120,112
1918	294,724	131,603
1919	$383,664	$154,767
1920	490,180	151,288
1921	536,866	185,376
1922	541,032	181,431
1924	579,055	186,651
1925	625,275	236,114
1926	652,104	255,387
1927	694,160	284,993
1928	697,876	282,371
1929	767,316	320,339
1930	833,853	339,300
1931	829,598	336,273

CAPITALIZATION

Jamaica Public Service Limited

No Bonded Indebtedness	
Stock: Capital Without Par Value	
Outstanding	45,000 shares
Unissued	15,000 shares
Authorized	60,000 shares

Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd.
(Outstanding)

Bonds: First Mortgage 5's (Series "B")	$1,985,000
Preference Stock:	
Preference 7% Cumulative	$ 750,000
Preference "B" 7% Cumulative	250,000
Ordinary Stock	$ 750,000

Jamaica Public Service Limited, a Canadian company, owns all of the Ordinary and $200,000 par value of the Preference shares of Jamaica Public Service Company, Limited, a public utility organized and operating in the Island of Jamaica, British West Indies, which does the entire electric lighting and power business for an estimated population of 116,100 within the territorial limits of the Corporation of Kingston and St. Andrew and the Parish of St. Catherine. It also operates the electric tramway system in Kingston and St. Andrew.

Kingston is an enterprising seaport on the south side of the Island. It is the social and commercial centre of the Colony, the seat of the Government, and the Military forces are stationed there.

In addition, St. James Utilities Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, does the entire electric lighting and power and ice business in Montego Bay and Port Antonio, serving a population of approximately 15,000.

Montego Bay is a port on the Northwest Coast of the Island, 112 miles from Kingston, and Port Antonio is a port on the Northeast Coast, 60 miles from Kingston. Both of these communities rank next to Kingston in size and importance, and each year are becoming more popular as winter resorts for tourists.

During the past year, in the face of more adverse conditions, gross and net earnings nearly equalled those of 1930. After eliminating $9,292 from last year's gross earnings, representing dividends on Kingston Ice Making Company stock, revenue from properties operated showed a $5,037 increase. This is satisfactory in view of the difficult operating conditions existent during the year caused by the world-wide depression which Jamaica has felt like all other countries, and to the extreme rainy weather with its detrimental effect on earnings, causing reduction in the amount of power sold for irrigation pumping and interference with the ice and transportation business.

In spite of these difficulties, electric revenues, which represent 59% of the company's total earnings, increased $48,187 or 11%. Transportation earnings decreased 11.8% representing the universal trend for this class of business. Ice Department revenue showed little change from 1930.

Aside from short line extensions to serve new customers principal additions to the property account consisted of a new electric generating and ice plant in Port Antonio. With the completion of this plant late in the year, electric rates were reduced and twenty-four hour service inaugurated, both of which will be helpful in developing the business at this point. With the addition of the ice business in Port Antonio, revenue from this class of business should be of increasing importance in 1932.

Further progress has been made in developing the use of electricity in the home by means of promotional rates. In Kingston residential use per home customer increased 13.5%.

No change in the company's financial structure has taken place during the year except the funded debt of the Jamaica Public Service Company, Limited was reduced by $15,000 and is now represented by $1,985,000 of 5% First Mortgage Series "B" Bonds, not due until 1950, which places the company in a favorable position. Regular dividends on both classes of the operating company's 7% Preference stock were paid during the year, and dividends at the rate of $1.00 per share are now being paid on the capital stock of the Canadian company.

Jamaica Public Service
Limited

Business Heart of Toronto, Evidence of the City's Growth, to Which The Consumers' Gas Company Has Contributed.

Gas Ranges in the Royal York Hotel

Service Keeps Pace with Greater Toronto's Growth

SINCE its incorporation back in 1848 The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto has been steadily and rapidly growing to meet the needs of growing Toronto. (The Consumers' Gas Company is pleased to think that it has played its part in making possible the rapid development of the city.)

Year by year gas sales have increased and yearly the number of consumers have increased. During the past five years sale of gas for industrial purposes increased 70% while the sale of gas for household purposes has marched steadily forward.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

YEAR by year the company has increased its mileage of mains until at the end of 1931 over 1,000 miles of mains were in use and connecting with these some 1,397 miles of service pipe.

The Consumers' Gas has built not only for today but conservatively and sanely for tomorrow. This confidence in a greater tomorrow for Toronto is justified by the facts of today.

Toronto is the capital and chief city of the Province of Ontario which has 52% of the manufacturing income of the whole of Canada, 35% of Canada's national wealth, 30% of her agricultural wealth, 35% of her income from mines, 30% of her forest income, 38% of her water power development, and 43% of her buying power.

Toronto leads all other cities in Canada in the number of manufacturing plants operating within her borders, with a total of well over 2,200.

In value of products manufactured Toronto likewise leads all other cities in Canada with a total of $565,444,323 (last official figures).

In recent years foreign manufacturers in increasing numbers have been establishing branch manufacturing plants in Canada, to capture a part of the rich Canadian market and to serve as a base for a British Empire export trade.

It is significant that Toronto has three times as many United States branch plants and over twice as many British branch plants as any other Canadian city.

Toronto, situated strategically, grows as Ontario and Canada grows.

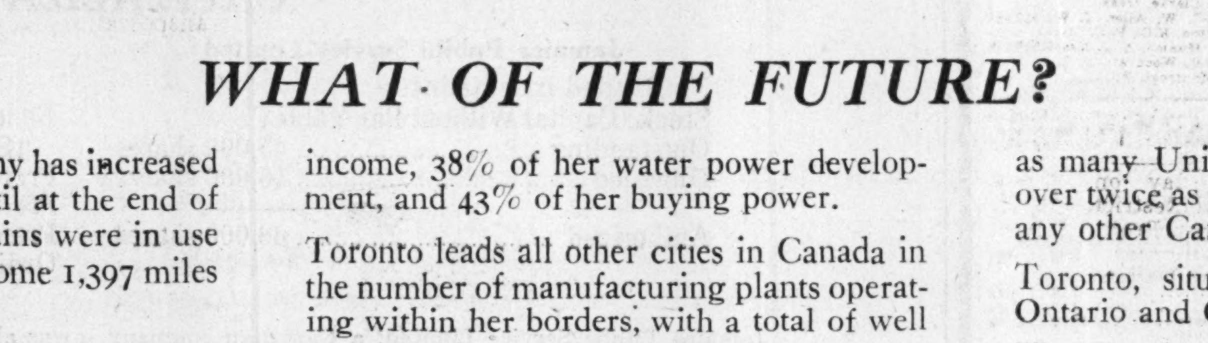
The development of Northern Ontario mines means much; so also does the development of farming. Toronto's great harbor is but another factor drawing trade to this centre, and Toronto's unexcelled living and educational advantages tend to bring steady increase in population.

All these factors build for more customers for The Consumers' Gas Company. All these factors make necessary carefully considered expansions, and make resultful the research work of the company.

The
Consumers' Gas Company

TORONTO - CANADA

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, 124 RICHMOND ST. WEST



Air View of The Consumers' Gas Co. Station "A"

BEAUHARNOIS POWER CORP.

Aftermath of Parliamentary Enquiry Leaves Enterprise in Precarious Position — Difficulty of Financing Threatens Success of Project

Financial difficulties arising out of the Parliamentary investigation into the affairs of Beauharnois Power Corp. have placed the company in a difficult position.

It will be recalled that following the findings of the special committee, the Order-in-Council authorizing the diversion of water from the St. Lawrence River was annulled. The government stated that when certain conditions had been complied with, a new order would be issued. Meanwhile the banks advanced money to the company, inasmuch as it was impossible to carry out public financing. By the beginning of this month a banking group had advanced the company over $14,000,000, which had been secured in part by guarantees of the Federal Government and by the hypothecation of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company's first mortgage bonds.

Issue New Order

Two weeks ago the Dominion Government issued a new Order-in-Council, granting the company the right to divert some 53,000 cubic feet per second of water from the St. Lawrence River. Any further diversion rights will have to be approved by Parliament. At the same time the government vested in itself ownership of the canal. Various other conditions were laid down, all designed with a view to protecting navigation, over which the Dominion Government has absolute control.

Granting of the Order-in-Council did not end the troubles of the company, for by detaching itself from the enterprise, the Dominion Government disclaimed any further responsibility in the way of guaranteeing advances. With no funds in the treasury, it is necessary for Beauharnois to secure further advances from the banks. But the banks apparently are not overly eager to make further loans in view of the difficulty of carrying out public financing just now.

Current Liabilities Heavy

Beauharnois is understood to have current liabilities of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, but the chief concern is in the ability of the company to meet a bond interest payment of $900,000 at the beginning of April. The trust deed provides for payment in American funds, which would further increase the liability to nearly $1,000,000.

There is no money in the treasury to meet this charge and unless the banks come to the assistance of the company, it will be necessary to default on the bonds. The company, of course, will have a period of grace, during which time it may find some means of straightening out its involved financial affairs.

A Moral Guarantee

An important point in connection with the possible default on the payment of bond interest at the beginning of next month is that at the time of the Parliamentary enquiry, the Premier stated that the interests of the investors would be protected. The majority of these bonds were sold in Canada and a default in interest would work serious hardship. At the same time it would seriously undermine confidence in the enterprise and make further financing extremely difficult.

It is to be expected, therefore, that some definite and official announcements will be forthcoming shortly, setting out in detail the financial position of the company.

Meanwhile construction work is well up to schedule and within the costs originally estimated. If the necessary funds are available, the plant will be brought into production in time to make deliveries to the Ontario Power Commission on October 1 next.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Class "A" com.	1,799,995 sh.	1,799,995 sh.
Class "B" com.	*3,200,000 sh.	None
Managem't pref.	5 sh.	5 sh.

No par value.

*600,000 class "B" non-voting common shares are available for purchase under stock purchase warrants attached to the collateral trust bonds.

Funded Debt—

Collateral trust sinking fund bonds, 6 per cent, due 1959, outstanding, $30,000,000.

Officers and Directors—

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Class "A"	8½	3	15½	7	17	12

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SECURITIES

Reduction of $36,746,195 Effected in Capital Structure

A reduction of $36,746,195 in its capital has been the outstanding feature in the situation surrounding Hydro-Electric Securities Corp. in the past year. This capital cut included cancellation of $9,938,000 of Class B preferred stock and the reduction of common share capital by $26,808,895. The latter sum was used to provide for the depreciation in market value of the company's assets.

Cancellation of the Class B preferred stock resulted from a surrender of that sum by International Holdings and Investment Co. and the Société Anonyme de Placement in return for the cancellation of those companies' liabilities to Hydro-Electric Securities Corp.

Depreciation in Investments

Hydro-Electric Securities Corp. at the end of 1930 held investments at cost of $54,148,100. There has been a wide depreciation in this account, the greater part of which has taken place during the last six months. Earnings also have declined and dividends on the common stock have been deferred.

The company was formed in 1926 as one of the group organized by the late Alfred Lowenstein. Its investment holdings for the most part comprise shares of United States utility companies. The remainder, about 20 per cent, is invested in Brazil, Great Britain, Spain, Italy and Belgium.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common $2 ...	2,000,000 sh.	1,476,393 sh.
No par value.		
Class "A" pfd.		
5 per cent	30,000,000	nil
Par $100.		
Class "B" pfd.		
5 per cent	20,000,000	10,062,000
Par $10.		

Funded Debt—

The company is authorized to issue $50,000,000, 5 per cent bonds, but to date, none have been issued.

Dividend Record—

Class "B" Preferred—5 per cent per annum, cumulative, payable half-yearly, Feb. and Aug. 1. Initial dividend of 2½ per cent paid Feb. 1, 1928, and regularly since.

Common—Dividend of 10c. payable Mar. 31, 1932; last payment 30c. Sept. 15, 1931.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—G. H. Montgomery, K.C., chm. of the board; C. L. Fisher, vice-pres.; A. H. Lang, sec.; A. E. C. Marshall, treas.; G. T. Hardie, asst. sec.; Dr. H. F. Parshall, D.Sc., M. Inst. C.E., consulting engineer and technical adviser.

Directors — G. H. Montgomery, K.C., F. B. Common, K.C., Hon. G. W. Scott, Montreal; C. L. Fisher, Major A. Pam and Dr. H. F. Parshall, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., London, Eng.; C. Fabri, Count E. de Henricourt de Grunne, Count R. Van der Straten-Ponthoz, H. Wauters and J. Washer, Brussels; P. N. Gray, New York; F. Maillot, Paris.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:

Year End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Class "B": Preferred			
Earned†	$2.10	$1.40	$0.27
Earned‡	3.71	3.46	0.58
Paid	50c+♦7½c	0.50	0.50
Common:			
Earned†	▲2.07	1.94	§ ...
Earned‡	▲4.25	6.42	§0.22
Paid	2.00	1.00	....

†Based on ordinary income.

‡Based on ordinary and extraordinary income.

§After deduction of full year's class "B" preferred dividends.

♦Supplementary dividend under participation of profits of $0.07249667.

▲After allowing for supplementary dividend on class "B" preferred.

Market Record—

	1931	1930	1929
Common: High	29½	55	83
Low	8	21	32½

QUEBEC TELEPHONE

Lower Revenue Necessitates Passing "A" Stock Dividend

Quebec Telephone and Power Corp. controls a number of small telephone properties in the lower St. Lawrence Region, the system interconnecting with the Bell Telephone Co. and the New Brunswick Telephone Co. and other Independent companies, by which service is given in Canada and the United States.

The last financial statement, covering operations in 1930, showed an increase in gross income, but a decline in net profits from that reported in the preceding year. Earnings available for distribution in the form of dividends totalled $32,644 or over $9,000 less than in the preceding year. Of this amount $29,440 was distributed to the class "A" stock, dividend on which has been discontinued since April 1 last.

Properties of Quebec Telephone consist of more than 2,850 miles of line comprised in the properties of its nine subsidiaries. At the end of 1930, there were 4,350 telephones in use.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Issued
Class "A"	50,000 shs.	36,286 shs.
Class "B"	50,000 shs.	35,196 shs.

No par value.

Funded Debt—

As at Dec. 31, 1930, company had outstanding $128,100 5 per cent series "B" bonds, due 1952. One of company's subsidiaries, La Compagnie de Téléphone Nationale, also at that date had outstanding $118,600 6½ per cent bonds, due 1939.

Dividend Record—

Last paid 20c. Jan. 2, 1931.

Officers and Directors—

Officers — J. A. Brillant, pres.; E. Beaubien, vice-pres.; P. E. Gagnon, K.C., sec.

Directors—J. A. Brillant, P. E. Gagnon, K.C., C. A. Couillard, Rimouski, Que.; E. Beaubien, Quebec; J. A. Desjardins, Matane, Que.; J. M. Robinson, Saint John, N.B.; N. A. Timmins, Montreal.

Years End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929
Earnings per Share and Div. Record:		
Class "A": Earned	$0.90	$1.17
Paid	0.80	1.60
Class "B": None earned or paid.		

MAR. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

Earnings Under Dividend Needs in 1931 — Plant is Expanded

Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., owning and operating the major share of the communication services in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, reported further growth in the past year. At the end of 1931 the company had connected 40,835 telephones as against 40,246 at the end of 1930.

Further progress was made in the installation of the dial system. Halifax is now operated entirely on that basis. Additional dial equipment was installed at Kentville. Buildings were remodelled and enlarged at Sydney, New Glasgow, Liverpool, Amherst and Mulgrave. Some 2,000 miles of copper wire were added to the toll plant and a number of repeaters and carrier systems installed. Additions to switchboards were made at Glace Bay and Waterford; a new long distance switchboard was installed at Sydney and additions made to long distance switchboards at Halifax.

Issue Stock Bonus

During the early part of last year it was announced that the plant and property of Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Co., a subsidiary, were transferred to Atlantic Utilities Ltd., on May 1, 1929. The plant of the latter company, which consisted mainly of the telephone system of Prince Edward Island, was transferred to its subsidiary, the Island Telephone Co. on the same date. Shareholders were given a bonus of one share of Atlantic Utilities participating dividend rights for every share held. These rights, at the time of distribution, had a cash value of about $1.25 each.

Later in the year—July 10, common and preferred shareholders of record June 25, 1931, were offered rights to subscribe to additional common stock at $9.80 a share, in ratio of one additional share for each five held. Proceeds of this stock issue were used to take care of capital outlay during the year.

Capital Outlay $500,000

At the end of 1931 the company reported total assets of $10,755,318 as against $10,200,242 at the close of 1930. There was a net increase in the value of plant, and equipment, of about $500,000 to $9,748,784.

Income last year was well maintained, net earnings showing a drop of about $50,000 at $456,871. After taking care of prior charges, including $54,489 of bank interest, there remained a net profit of $250,409, which was $69,961 short of covering dividend payments of $320,370.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred, 7% ...	$7,500,000	$1,500,000
Common	....	3,553,960

Par $10.

Funded Debt—

First mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due 1941, outstanding $1,500,000.

Refunding bonds, series "A," 5 per cent, due 1956, outstanding $1,000,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred—7 per cent per annum, payable 1st Jan., April, July and Oct.

Common—8 per cent per annum, payable 31st March, June, Sept. and Dec.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—O. E. Smith, pres.; J. H. Winfield, vice-pres.; W. H. Hayes, gen. mgr.; C. A. B. Bullock, compt.; T. N. Goudge, sec.-treas.

Directors—O. E. Smith, E. L. MacDonald, A. MacKinlay, C. H. Mitchell, G. F. Pearson, J. H. Winfield, Halifax; J. E. MacPherson, C. F. Sise, Montreal.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1931 $	1930 $
Operating revenue ..	1,863,443	1,887,228
Operating expense ..	1,278,367	1,280,364
Net revenue	585,076	606,864
Total net earnings ..	456,871	507,733
Net profit	250,409	314,338
Less: Dividends	320,370	312,659
Donations	......	2,000
Deficit for year	69,961	321
Trans. from reserve..	30,000	......
Net deficit	39,961	321

OTTAWA VALLEY

Joint Project Developing Along Scheduled Lines

Ottawa Valley Power Co., which, with the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, is developing the Chats Falls power site on the Ottawa River, now has installed and in operation four units with a rated capacity of 112,000 h.p. This is half of the ultimate development comprising eight units of 28,000 h.p. each, of an aggregate capacity of 224,000 h.p. in all. Work on the other units is proceeding. All of the turbines have been installed and the generators are being erected.

Under contract with Ontario Hydro, the dam and power house of four units on the Quebec side is owned by Ottawa Valley Power, while the Commission controls the dam and power house on the Ontario side. The development will be used jointly by the two parties under an agreement extending for 75 years from March 1, 1926.

Provision is made in the contract for the joint development of additional power as the stream flow and other conditions permit, any additional power being purchased by the Commission.

Sold to Ontario Hydro

All the primary power generated by Ottawa Valley Power has been contracted for by Ontario Hydro, subject to the company's right to withdraw power for sale in Quebec, under a 40-year power contract between the two parties.

Initial deliveries of 48,000 h.p. were instituted on October 1 last, the date upon which the agreement became effective. A further 48,000 h.p. will be taken by Ontario Hydro on October 1 this year.

Public financing of this enterprise took place in October, 1930, when $9,000,000 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds were offered to the public. The debentures and common stock were disposed of privately.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	50,000 shs.	50,000 shs.

No par value.

Funded Debt—

1st mtge. 5½ per cent debs., due 1970, outstanding $9,000,000.

6 per cent, 40-yr. debentures, $3,000,000.*

*Not publicly offered.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—C. W. Allen, pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-pres.; A. G. Mackinnon, sec.; Fred C. Clarke, treas.

Directors—C. W. Allen, I. W. Killam, H. J. Symington, K.C., F. C. Clarke, Denis Stairs, A. G. Munich, A. J. Nesbitt, P. A. Thomson, J. B. Woodyatt, J. S. H. Wurtele, all of Montreal, P.Q.

CALGARY POWER

Large Outlay on Capital Account Restricts Common Profits

Though industrial demand for output of Calgary Power Co. has shown some decline in the past year, gross revenues have been sustained by the increased load on the company's rural lines. Agricultural conditions in Alberta in 1931 were more satisfactory than those in the other western provinces, and Calgary Power's expansion into the farming districts has stood it in good stead.

This wider operating scope was largely brought about by completion in 1930 of a 180-mile transmission line, connecting a hydro-electric development on the Ghost River with Edmonton. The transmission line tapped a wide territory and allowed distribution of hydro-electric energy in districts hitherto served by Calgary Power through local fuel plants. Costs were cut and rates reduced, which tended to stimulate demand for energy.

Serves Larger Centres

Industrial conditions have restricted demand for power in the larger centres. Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Strathmore, Bassano, Exshaw and Vulcan are some of the larger cities served by Calgary Power, and restricted activity in these places has naturally affected power consumption. On the other hand, the policy of spreading a network of lines through the more stable agricultural districts is now being proved.

Another step in Calgary Power's expansion was the acquisition in 1930 of a system in Saskatchewan, comprising 555 miles of transmission lines serving 52 communities. Details of the unit are lacking, though it is known that it serves a number of towns in Eastern Saskatchewan and supplies energy to the Power Commission and the Northern Light and Power Co.

As regards production, Calgary Power has in operation three hydro-electric stations on the Bow River west of Calgary, with a combined installation capacity of 68,000 h.p. Steam plants leased and controlled in Calgary have a combined capacity of 18,000 h.p. Further, the company has an arrangement with the city of Edmonton for exchange of power when required.

During this year the company will make a start on erection of a storage dam at Upper Kananaskis Lake which is located above its hydro-electric development. The new dam will be constructed to insure an adequate water supply on the Bow River during the winter months when demand for power is heavier.

Calgary Power Co. has made progress in earnings though large sums spent on capital account increasing fixed charges are likely to restrict common share profits. The company is the leading utility in Alberta and its future is closely bound up with the progress of the territory it serves.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$5,000,000	$3,500,000
Preferred	7,500,000	6,000,000

Par $100.

Funded Debt—

1st mtge. S. F. bonds, 5 per cent, due 1960, outstanding $10,000,000.

Dividend Record—

Preferred — $6 per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1.

Common—$6 per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 1.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—I. W. Killam, chm. of board; G. A. Gaherty, pres.; R. B. Baxter, man. dir.; F. C. Clarke, vice-pres.; L. G. Proctor, sec.; S. B. Hammond, treas.; W. Anderson, commercial mgr., Calgary.

Directors—I. W. Killam, G. A. Gaherty, F. C. Clarke, S. B. Hammond, H. J. Symington, of Montreal; A. E. Cross, R. B. Baxter, Calgary; H. H. Parlee, K.C., Edmonton.

Year End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Times All Interest Earned:			
Before deprec.	3.28	6.32	3.16
After deprec.	2.82	5.21	2.61
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Preferred: Earned	$11.41	$11.43	$10.05
Paid	6.00	6.00	1.00
Common: Earned .	9.34	11.55	9.05
Paid	6.00	5.00	5.00

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Common ..	146	137	198	150	180	160

MONT. TELEGRAPH

Added Income Tax Cuts Into Disbursement on Stock

For the first time in many years, Montreal Telegraph Co. published an income account covering operations of 1931. The report shows a revenue from rental fees of $165,000 paid by the Great North Western Telegraph Co., and income of $3,708 from investments, making a total of $168,708.

The increase of 2 per cent in the corporation income tax to 10 per cent finds reflection in dividend disbursements. Dividends are paid to shareholders at the rate of 8 per cent, but deduction for income tax is made before distribution. Accordingly dividend disbursements in 1931 were $145,600, while $14,400 was set aside as income tax reserve, making $160,000 or 8 per cent on the capital stock.

Dip Into Surplus

Though the change in income tax was retroactive to January 1, 1931, Montreal Telegraph did not lower its distribution to shareholders until July 15; the increased tax for that period was absorbed by the company, which made a special appropriation from surplus.

Montreal Telegraph Co. receives a fixed income derived through long term lease of its wire systems.

Terms of Lease

It operates under a perpetual franchise approximately 22,000 miles of wire in Ontario, Quebec, and parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Northern New York, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire and Michigan. These properties are operated and maintained by the Great North Western Telegraph Co. of Canada, which in turn is controlled by the Dominion Government and operated under the name of Canadian National Telegraphs. Operations and maintenance are also guaranteed under a 97 year agreement from July 1, 1881, by Western Union Telegraph Co., which also guarantees payment of dividends. The income thus received is sufficient to pay dividends of eight per cent less Canadian Government income tax.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common 8%	$2,000,000	$2,000,000

Shares, $40 each.

Dividend Record—

Common — 8 per cent per annum, less Canadian government income tax payable quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 15. Dividends guaranteed by Western Union Telegraph Co.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—H. E. Rawlings, pres.; J. B. Paterson, vice-pres.; M. P. Domville, sec.-treas.

Directors—H. E. Rawlings, J. B. Paterson, C. F. Sise, G. F. Benson and Lt.-Col. W. Leggat, all of Montreal.

INCOME STATEMENT
Year Ended December 31, 1931

Revenue:	
Great North West Tel. Co......	$165,000
Revenue from investments	3,708
	$168,708
Expenses:	
Dividends	145,600
Res. for income tax	14,400
Administration expenses	5,863
Surplus for year	$ 2,845

EARNINGS

The company receives annually, from the Great North Western Telegraph Co. the sum of $165,000, from which dividends at the rate of 8% per annum are paid on the company's capital of $2,000,000, less the Canadian Government income tax.

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Common	60	48	55	45	55	47½

Hydro-Electric Bond

Hydro-Electric Bond and Share Corp. was formed in 1927 to conduct a business which would combine the features of an investment trust company and a public utility holding company. No details of the company's activities have been made available, nor have any financial statements been published. Interest on the outstanding bonds has been paid regularly.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Issued
Common	600,000 shs.	200,000 shs.

No par value.

Funded Debt—

First collateral trust bonds, 5 per cent series "A," due 1957, $3,250,000.

Income debentures, due 1967, $2,000,000.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—Sir H. S. Holt, K.B., pres.; J. S. Norris, vice-pres.; S. Godin, Jr., man. dir.

Directors—Sir H. S. Holt, K.B., J. S. Norris, J. H. Gundy, G. H. Montgomery, K.C., A. P. Holt and S. Godin, Jr., all of Montreal, Que.

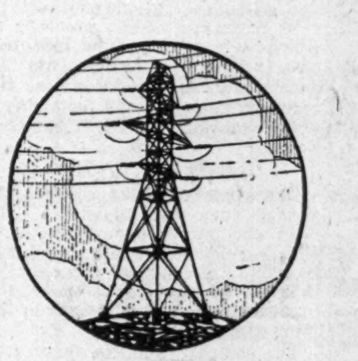
Churchill River Power

Churchill River Power Co. was formed in 1928 to develop a power site on the Churchill River, which development came into operation on June 1, 1930, with three units generating 14,000 h.p. each, and two units each generating 1,258 h.p. or a total of 44,258. Additional units to the amount of 14,000 h.p. may be added. The plant is located at Island Falls, on the Churchill River and serves the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. plant at Flin Flon. The company is wholly owned by Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co.

Duluth Superior Traction

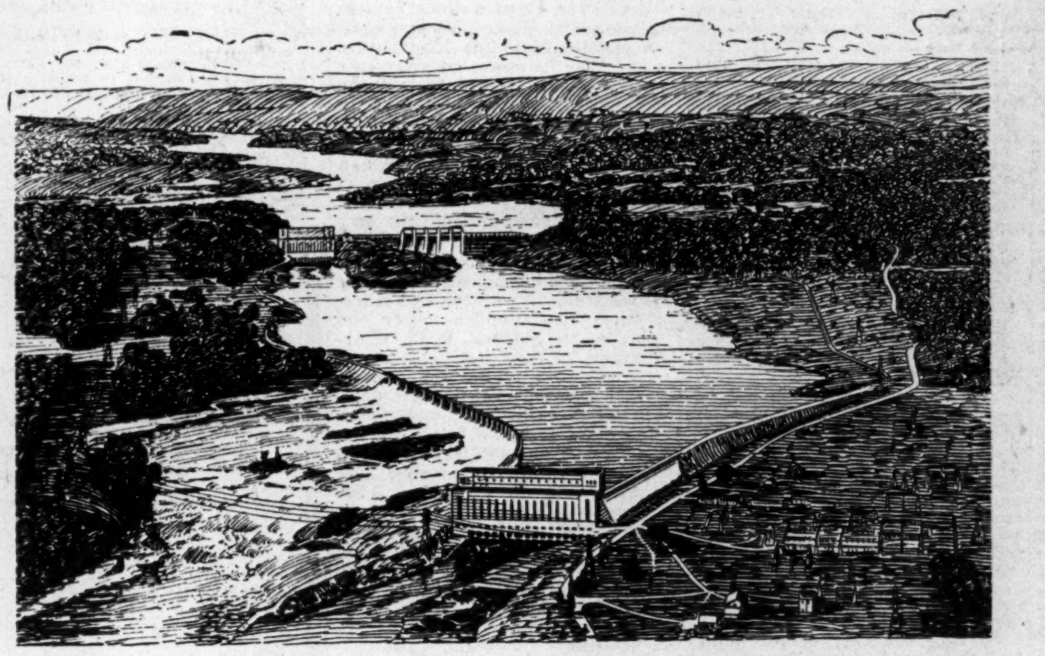
The principal subsidiary of the Duluth Superior Traction Co., the Duluth Street Railway, is in the hands of a receiver and no report of the company has been made since 1929.

Locate Your Plant
in the Gatineau Area



The territory along the Ottawa River between the City of Hull and the Island of Montreal, served by operating subsidiaries of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, Limited, provides an excellent foundation for manufacturing establishments or branch plant development. In this area are concentrated hydro-electric generating stations of the Corporation with an aggregate installed capacity of twenty-one per cent. of that of the Province of Quebec, or ten per cent. of the entire Dominion.

Modern transmission and distribution lines serving this territory furnish a continuous and abundant supply of electric power. The location of a manufacturing plant in this area assures it of certain economic advantages essential to successful operation, such as proximity to labor centres, accessible sources of raw materials, dependable supply of electric power at attractive rates, and efficient rail and water transportation facilities to distributing centres and large consuming markets.



Two of the large hydro-electric generating plants serving this area—the Farmers and Chelsea stations on the Gatineau River with a combined capacity of 232,000 horsepower installed and in operation. There is space in each powerhouse for an additional generator—a 24,000 horsepower unit at Farmers and a 34,000 horsepower unit at Chelsea.

Inquiries are welcomed from manufacturers and others contemplating the erection of plants. Market studies and industrial information regarding this territory will be supplied without obligation on request.

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY

GATINEAU ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED

SAINT JOHN RIVER POWER COMPANY

CANADIAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC CORPORATION, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE OTTAWA, ONTARIO

BELL TELEPHONE CO.

Net Income Last Year Slightly Below Dividend Needs — Plant Expansion on Wide Scale to Take Care of Growing Needs of Subscribers

For the second year in succession net income of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada was insufficient to cover the eight per cent dividend paid on the capital stock, necessitating an appropriation from reserves.

The company has always pursued the policy of anticipating the needs of its subscribers. To that end it has extended, replaced, and improved long distance facilities. It has made considerable progress in changing over the telephones in use from the manual to the dial system. New exchanges have been built, switchboard equipment enlarged and, in general, the physical properties of the company have been maintained on a very high basis of efficiency.

Large Capital Outlay

Capital expenditures of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada over the last three years have averaged over $20,000,000 annually. The decline in business activity in Quebec and Ontario has reduced revenues to a point at which they are not wholly commensurate with the capital invested in communication equipment. Under its charter the company is empowered to place in operation a rate schedule which will permit the return of eight per cent on the capital invested. To date it has not taken advantage of this privilege, and the money needed to make up dividend payments has been taken from surplus account.

There were several new developments during the past year of interest to shareholders. On January 25th last, the Trans-Canada Telephone System came into being as a result of the co-operative work of the different telephone systems in other areas. It is now possible to communicate by telephone from coast to coast over an all-Canadian line. Previously, it had been necessary to route the call, in part, over American lines. It is expected that additional revenue will accrue to the company as a result of the opening up of this system, which did not involve a large expenditure on the part of the Bell Telephone Co.

Issue More Stock

During the past year, 19,963 shares of new capital stock were issued; 9,565 shares to employees, who had completed payment on subscriptions under the employees stock plan and 10,398 shares to finance the purchase of securities of other telephone companies in Canada. The latter allotment was made in connection with a transaction, which is understood to give the company a majority control of the New Brunswick Telephone Co.

Borrow From Associate

The large capital expenditures last year, amounting to $19,043,000, were distributed on plant additions and betterments. It was necessary to finance this outlay, in part, through short term loans at low interest rates in New York. At maturity these were repaid through borrowing from the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to the extent of $9,075,000. The management expect that it will not be necessary to repay these loans under present adverse exchange conditions, but as a matter of precaution have set up a fund of $200,000 against the contingent liability for premium on United States funds.

Every effort has been made by the management to maintain an increase earning power of the company despite adverse business conditions. One of the most practical methods adopted has been the sale of the company's services through the employees. As a result of their efforts, the annual revenue of the company has been increased by approximately $1,000,000 and, at same time, their efforts have been successful in retaining business for the company which might ordinarily have been lost.

Over 774,000 Telephones

At the end of 1931, the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada had 774,733 telephones in operation, which, along with an additional 152,727 telephones, with which the company has connections, makes a total service of 927,460 telephones. Through the company's continental and trans-continental connections, subscribers at any point served by the company can now reach approximately 32,000,000 instruments located in all parts of the world.

During 1932, the company plans extensions to equipment in Ontario and Quebec, which will cost $15,500,000 including replacements.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common 8% .. Par $100.	$150,000,000	*$76,619,300

*Of which 24.5 per cent is held by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Funded Debt—
5 per cent first mortgage bonds, series "A," due March 1, 1955, $30,000,000.
5 per cent first mortgage, series "B," due 1957, outstanding $30,000,000.
5 per cent first mortgage, series "C," due 1960, $7,500,000.
Notes sold to pension fund trustee, $3,880,541.

Dividend Record—
Common—Eight per cent per annum, payable Jan., April, July, Oct. 15.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—C. F. Sise, pres.; J. E. Macpherson, vice-pres.; P. A. McFarlane, vice-pres.; E. Palm, vice-pres. and compt.; W. H. Black, sec.-treas.
Directors—Hon. T. Ahearn, P.C., Ottawa, Ont.; W. F. Angus, G. Caverhill, J. E. Macpherson, Lieut.-Col. Herb. Molson, C.M.G., M.C., A. B. Purvis, C. F. Sise, P. F. Sise, Montreal, P.Q.; Col. The Hon. H. Cockshutt, LL.D., Brantford, Ont.; C. P. Cooper, W. S. Gifford, New York, N.Y.; K. J. Dunstan, Glyn Osler, K.C., Toronto, Ont.; Sir G. Garneau, Quebec, P.Q.; Maj.-Gen. The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, K.C., C.M.G., Hamilton, Ont.
Executive Committee—Hon. T. Ahearn, P.C., W. F. Angus, G. Caverhill, K. J. Dunstan, J. E. Macpherson, Lieut-Col. H. Molson, C.M.G., M.C., A. B. Purvis, P. F. Sise, C. F. Sise.

Year End. Dec. 31:	1931	1930	1929
Times Bond Int. Earn.†	2.72	2.71	3.13

†After deduction of "other interest," and debt discount and expense.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:	1931	1930	1929
Earned	$7.56	$7.26	$9.01
Paid	8.00	8.00	8.00

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Common	151⅞	119	159¾	140	183	147

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS TELEPHONE
(Controlled by Bell Telephone Co.)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common, n.p.v. ..	20,000 shs.	7,980 shs.

Funded Debt—
First mtge. 6 per cent bonds, due 1932, $115,300.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—A. C. Skinner, pres.; H. B. Fletcher, vice-pres.; T. J. Harding, man. and sec.-treas.
Directors—J. R. Collins, R. Neilson, D. J. Rayside, Montreal; H. B. Fletcher, T. J. Harding, A. C. Skinner, Sherbrooke, Que.; J. W. Quinn, Windsor, Que.; C. L. Jenkins, Rock Island, Que.; W. T. Oughtred, Marbleton, Que.; D. B. Hopkins, Coaticook; E. T. McGovern, Richmond; W. R. Stuart, Montreal.

Earnings per Share and Div. Record:	1931	1930
Common: Earned ..	$1.08	$1.95
Paid	.72	.68

FARMERS' TELEPHONE CO.
(Controlled by Bell Telephone Co.)

Capitalization—	Outstanding
Capital stock	$99,300

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. McKell, pres.; W. Currie, vice-pres.; W. F. Welch, gen. man. and sec.-treas.
Directors—G. O. Cameron, W. R. Stuart, R. Neilson, Montreal; W. Currie, Aubrey, P.Q.; J. Sills, Ormstown, P.Q., J. McKell, J. McKell, Riverfield, P.Q.; J. Houston, Howick Station, P.Q.

Year End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Preferred: Earned	$6.36	$6.56	$7.56
Paid	6.00	6.00	6.00

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE

Earnings Sufficient to Cover Needs Last Year

Jamaica Public Service Ltd., through an operating subsidiary, Jamaica Public Service Co., supplies the city of Kingston, Jamaica, and vicinity with electric light and power as well as operating a street railway system in the city. An exceptionally heavy rainfall on the island last year tended to restrict earnings to some extent since a certain portion of output is sold for pumping purposes in connection with irrigation work.

Earnings, however, have shown expansion in the past few years and were sufficient to cover all charges in 1931. The exchange situation works against the operating company in making payment in Canadian funds on certain of its securities, though this has been offset by a credit set up in New York previous to Great Britain's lapse from the gold standard.

Interest Since 1928

A wider Canadian investment interest in the company dates from 1928 when the holding company, Jamaica Public Service, was formed to acquire control of the operating organization. Since that time, considerable expansion has been undertaken which has been financed through the issuance of securities in Canada.

Additional companies acquired include St. James Utilities, operating an electric light, power and ice business at Montego Bay, and an electric light and power business at Port Antonio. These utilities, however, are relatively small though they are capable of expansion in the future.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common ...... No par value.	60,000 sh.	45,000 sh.

Dividend Record—
Common—$1.00 per share per annum payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 1. Initial dividend of 25 cents per share paid Oct. 1, 1930.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—R. D. Bell, pres.; M. L. Sperry, vice-pres.; F. T. Iddings, sec.; J. T. G. Nichols, treas.; A. S. Nichols, mgr. of oper. subsid.
Directors—R. D. Bell, D. J. O'Donahoe, R. O. Johnson, Abner Kingman, Montreal; M. L. Sperry, Boston, Mass.

Years End.: Dec. 31—	1930	1929	1928
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Com.: Earned ...	$2.01	$2.05	$1.46
Paid	0.50	...	...

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Common	40	40	43	33	37½	29

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE CO.
(Controlled by Jamaica Public Service Ltd.)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Ordinary .... Par $5.	$1,000,000	$750,000
Pref. 7% cum. .. Par $100.	750,000	750,000
Pref. "B" cum... Par £1.	250,000	250,000

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. bonds, series "B," 5 per cent, due 1950, outstanding $2,000,000.

Dividend Record—
Preference—7 per cent per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly in Canadian funds, Jan., April, July and Oct. 1. Paid regularly.
Preference "B"—7 per cent per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1. Paid regularly.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—R. D. Bell, pres.; Abner Kingman, vice-pres.; M. L. Sperry, vice-pres.; F. T. Iddings, sec.; J. T. G. Nichols, treas.; F. S. Nichols, vice-pres. and mgr., Kingston, Jamaica.
Directors—R. D. Bell, Abner Kingman, D. J. O'Donahoe, R. O. Johnson, Montreal, Can.; M. L. Sperry, Boston, Mass.

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Preferred	109	99¾	110½	107	115	109

AVALON 'PHONE

Earnings Are Expected to Show Increase for 1931

Serving the City of St. John's and the Avalon Peninsula, Avalon Telephone Co. is the largest utility of its kind in Newfoundland. The company serves a population of 100,000 and has about 7,500 telephones in use.

Earnings have shown steady gains in recent years though it is expected that the financial statement for 1931 will reveal a decline. Information regarding dividend disbursements last year is not yet available; in 1930 the company paid 7 per cent on its common shares.

Financing was undertaken in 1930 with the issuance of $750,000 of 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds; public investment interest in the junior securities is limited.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$300,000	$236,350
Pref. non-cum. 7% Par $25.	400,000	400,000

Funded Debt—
First mortgage bonds, series "A," 5½ per cent, due 1948, $750,000.

Dividend Record—
Preference—Seven per cent, payable half yearly, Jan. and July 1.
Common—Dividends have been paid as follows: 2% in 1922; 4% in 1923; 5% in 1928; 6% in 1929 and 7% in 1930.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Hon. J. J. Murphy, pres.; R. J. Murphy, vice-pres. and man. dir.; J. D. Cameron, sec. and treas.; J. Healy, supt., St. John's, Nfld.
Directors — Hon. J. J. Murphy, R. J. Murphy, G. Brownrigg, M. E. Martin, A. E. Hickman, J. D. Cameron, St. John's, Nfld.; J. H. Winfield, Halifax, N.S.

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Times Bond Interest Earned:			
Before depreciation	3.81	4.32	4.35
After depreciation	2.49	2.80	2.78
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Pref.: Earned	$3.00	$2.63	$2.25
Paid	1.75	1.75	1.75
Com.: Earned	2.11	1.49	0.85
Paid	1.75	1.50	1.25

CAN. MARCONI

Consolidation Proposals Still in Negotiation Stage

Conferences held between Canadian Marconi Co. and Imperial and International Communications in regard to merging all the wireless and cable systems in Canada into a single company to work with the British merger, have not yet materialized into definite shape. It was proposed in 1929 that all the British-owned systems of overseas communications should be operated as a single undertaking so far as Canada was concerned, and in 1930 approval was received from the British government to operate the organization under the name of Canadian Communications Co.

Later, however, certain changes took place in the situation and it was pointed out in the annual report for 1930 that negotiations were still proceeding. Early in 1931 Sir Basil Blackett, chairman of the I. I. C., conferred with the Dominion government but no definite statement has been since made in this regard.

Canadian Marconi has felt the effects of the general reduction in communication traffic. Though radio sales showed gains, price-cutting in the industry reduced the profit to small proportions.

Canadian Marconi operates about 30 land stations on the east coast of Labrador and Newfoundland. In 1928 a beam service with Australia and England was put into operation.

Earnings have shown a tendency to increase in recent years but surplus applicable to the common shares has been limited.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common .... (Shares $1 each).	$7,500,000	$4,554,682

Funded Debt—
None.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Sir J. Flavelle, Bart., pres. and chm. of the board, Toronto; F. Perry, vice-pres. and deputy chm.; Dr. M. L. Hersey, vice-pres.; H. M. Short, man. dir.; James Fergus, sec.
Directors—Sir J. Flavelle, Bart., Toronto; F. Perry, Dr. M. L. Hersey, Montreal; Rt. Hon. F. G. Kellaway, P.C., London, Eng.; A. E. Dyment, Toronto; G. W. MacDougall, K.C., H. M. Short, Gerard Ruel, K.C., Grant Hall, Montreal.

	1930	1929	1928
Earnings per Share	$0.00 1/3	$0.08½	$0.03¾

No dividends paid.

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Common	†4½	¾	†9⅛	1⅝	*12¾	3

* Toronto Curb quotation.
† New York quotation.

OTTAWA POWER

Capital Utility Holds Own Against Publicly-Owned Commission — Earnings in 1931 Established High Mark — Gains to Date

Earnings of Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Co. since the beginning of the current year have been on a more satisfactory basis than in the corresponding period of 1930. This has been due in part to the increased power facilities placed in operation last November, which provided the company with an additional 5,000 h.p.

The financial statement for 1931 indicated progress by the company and, further, that it is holding its own in competition with the Commission. Gross income was higher and despite the premium paid on purchase of New York funds, share earnings were larger than in 1930. During the year the company sold an additional $1,000,000 of its first mortgage bonds, proceeds of which were used to fund indebtedness incurred for betterments and extensions. Among these was the reconstruction of the company's power station at the Chaudiere Falls.

Operate Two Divisions

Operations of Ottawa Power are divided into two divisions. The light and power department supplies service in Ottawa, Hull and surrounding districts through the Ottawa Electric Co., while the Ottawa Gas Co. supplies gas in the same area.

The company's cheap sources of power, efficient management and enterprising policies have enabled it to compete with the publicly-owned Commission and to make enough money to pay dividends. Payments have been made on the common without interruption since the formation of the company in 1906, the present rate of 6 per cent having been established in 1916.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common 6..% ..	$10,000,000	$3,500,000
Preferred 6½% . Par $100.		$1,500,000

Funded Debt—
Refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds, series "A," due 1957, outstanding $4,076,500.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—6½ per cent cumulative per annum, payable Jan. 2, April, July and Oct. 1. Initial payment of 1⅝ per cent paid Jan. 1, 1924, and regularly since.
Common—6 per cent per annum, payable last day of Dec., March, June and Sept. Paid regularly.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Hon. T. Ahearn, P.C., pres.; F. E. Bronson, vice-pres.; D. R. Street, gen. mgr.; F. W. Fee, sec.-treas.
Directors—Hon. T. Ahearn, P.C.; F. E. Bronson, W. L. Reid, T. Workman, G. F. Henderson, K.C., T. F. Ahearn, M.P., L. N. Poulin, Ottawa; W. C. Pitfield, I. W. Killam, Montreal; R. Quain, K.C., Ottawa.

Years End.: Dec. 31:	1931	1930	1929
Times Bond Interest Earned:			
Before deprec. and gen. int.	3.15	3.47	3.36
After deprec. and gen. int.	2.52	2.67	2.62
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Pref.: Earned ...	$21.95	$21.90	$21.42
Paid	6.50	6.50	6.50
Com.: Earned ...	6.62	6.60	6.39
Paid	6.00	6.00	6.00

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Com...	110	90	101⅛	87	120	90
Pref...	105½	102	106	100	105¼	100

OTTAWA ELECTRIC
(Controlled by Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co.)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common .... Par $100.	$3,000,000	$3,000,000

Entirely held by Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Co., with the exception of directors' qualifying shares, as part security for bonds of the parent company.

Funded Debt—
Refunding gold bonds, 5 per cent, due 1933, outstanding $625,000. General and refunding, 5 per cent, due 1957, (not in hands of public). Issued $3,182,500, all of which are deposited as security for Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co. refunding bonds held by company.
The $625,000 unissued bonds are reserved to retire a like amount of refunding mortgage bonds due 1933.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Hon. T. Ahearn, P.C., pres.; F. E. Bronson, vice-pres.; D. R. Street, gen. mgr.; F. W. Fee, sec.-treas.
Directors—Hon. T. Ahearn, P.C., L. Crannell, D. R. Street, T. F. Ahearn, M.P., E. N. Soper, F. E. Bronson, G. F. Henderson, K.C., all of Ottawa; W. C. Pitfield, Montreal.

OTTAWA GAS
(Controlled by Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co.)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common .... Par $100.	$2,000,000	$2,000,000

All deposited as security for Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd., refunding bonds, except directors' qualifying shares.

Funded Debt—
Consolidated bonds, 5 per cent, due 1934, outstanding $150,000.
General and refunding bonds, 5 per cent, due 1957, (not in hands of public), issued $878,800.
All these bonds are deposited as security for Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co., Ltd., refunding bonds held. The $150,000 unissued are reserved to retire a like amount of consolidated bonds due 1934.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Hon. T. Ahearn, P.C., pres.; F. E. Bronson, vice-pres.; D. R. Street, gen. mgr.; F. W. Fee, sec.-treas.
Directors—Hon. T. Ahearn, P.C., F. E. Bronson, G. F. Henderson, K.C., J. R. Allan, G. P. Murphy, D. R. Street, A. E. Provost, all of Ottawa.

MARITIME ELECTRIC

Now Purchasing Power from Provincial Plant

Controlled by Associated Gas

Completion of the New Brunswick Power Commission's central electric steam plant at Grand Lake has enabled Maritime Electric Co. to purchase its power requirements from that source and to use the Fredericton steam plant as a stand-by.

Maritime Electric has contracted for a minimum of 3,500,000 kw.h. a year, this power to be distributed among customers in Fredericton, Devon and surrounding territory formerly served from the steam plant at Fredericton.

Operations of the company cover a wide area. In addition to Fredericton, it also supplies power and light to St. Stephen, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Bridgetown and Lawrencetown, N.S., and Calais, Me. Its properties include, in addition to the Fredericton steam plant, two steam and two hydro-electric plants having a total installed capacity of 2,800 kilowatts. The company has in excess of 8,500 customers, while power sales range around 5,000,000 kw.h. a year.

Capital stock of the company is confined to 35,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each. Control rests with the Associated Gas and Electric Co.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common .... Par $100.	$1,000,000	$350,000

Funded Debt—
None.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. I. Mange, pres.; A. C. Millie, vice-pres. and sec.; R. D. Donaldson, vice-pres.; H. C. Hopson, treas.
Directors—H. C. Hopson, T. W. Moffatt, S. J. Magee, J. I. Mange, John M. Daly, New York.

Lower St. Lawrence Power

No new developments of importance have taken place in connection with the Lower St. Lawrence Power Co. and its subsidiaries, which are controlled by the Central Public Service Co. of Chicago.

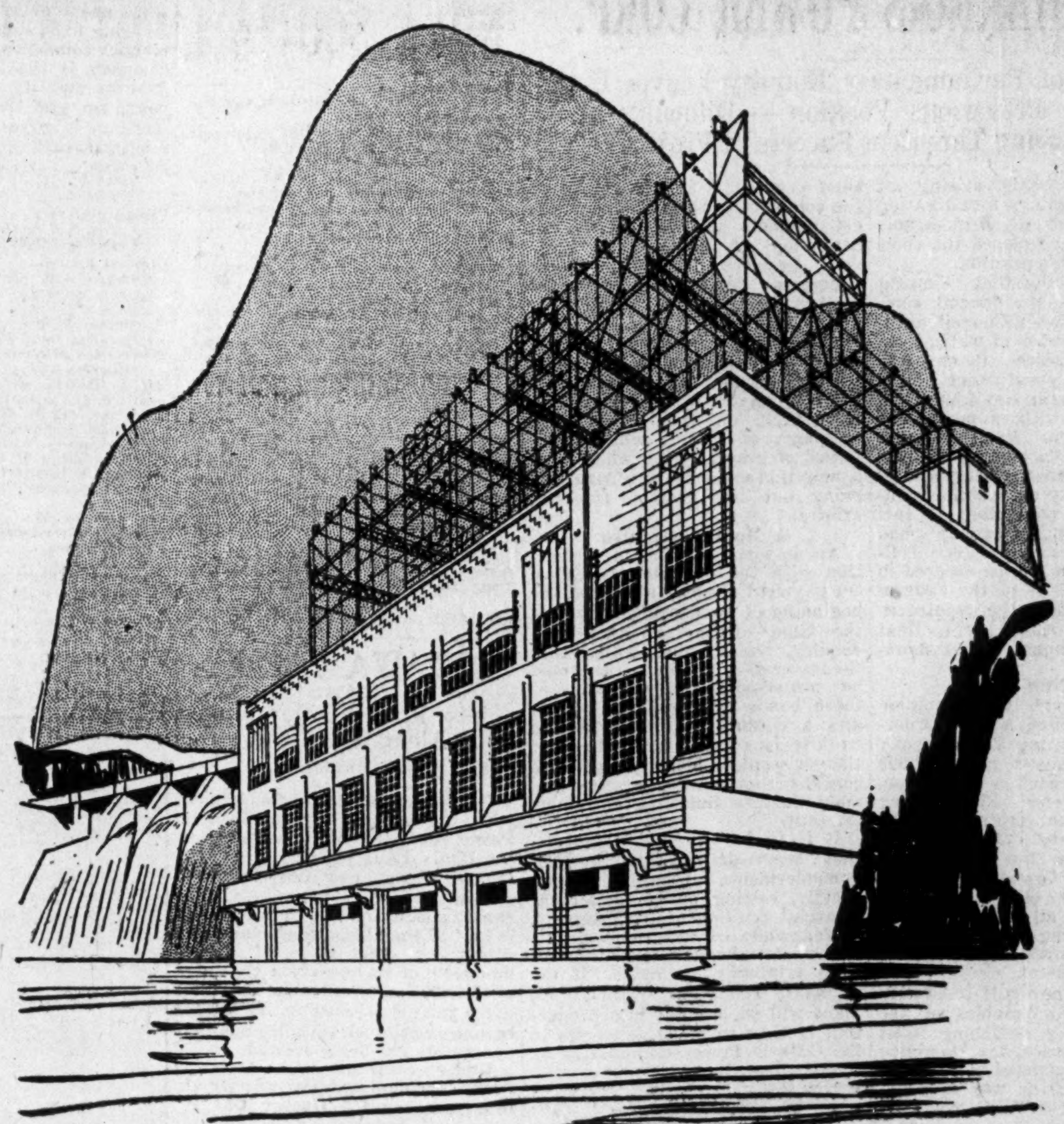
The company operates a number of local power companies on the Metis River, supplying power to the towns in the vicinity of Grand Metis Falls. It also owns the entire capital stock and guarantees the bonds of the Matapedia Valley Light and Power Co. and Crédit Municipal Canadienne of Rimouski.

Matapedia Valley Light supplies power by contract to Campbellton, N.B., up to 2,700 h.p. at a fixed sum of $40,000 per annum for the first 1,100 h.p. or less and $25 per h.p. over and above this amount.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common .... No par value.	20,000 shs.	20,000 shs.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. series "A," 7 per cent, due 1947, outstanding $750,000; 2nd mtge., 8 per cent, due Aug. 1, 1932, outstanding, $350,000.
1st mtge. 6½ per cent bonds, Metapedia Valley L. & Pr., due 1944, outstanding $331,900.

Officers and Directors—
A. E. Peirce, pres.; R. L. Aage, D. C. McClure, J. A. Brilliant, vice-pres.; P. E. Gagnon, sec.; J. Duchesneau, treas.; W. S. McCullough, J. D. P. Lewis, J. M. Robinson, Geo. Masson.



50,000 H. P.
AVAILABLE FOR NEW INDUSTRIES

ESTABLISH THAT NEW INDUSTRY in the vicinity of Vancouver or Victoria! An abundant supply of electric power at low rates awaits you!

B. C. Electric power has been kept well in advance of industrial needs. There is now 50,000 horse power which can be delivered to new or expanding industries at rates, depending on demand, as low as one-half cent per kilowatt hour. Our new Ruskin plant has a capacity of 47,000 horse power, all of which is available for new industries.

By maintaining an abundant supply of electric power at such advantageous rates the B. C. Electric is actively promoting the industrial development of British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED

W. G. MURRIN, *President*

GW 402

WEATHER PROOFING PRODUCTS

BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED BP

PRODUCED IN CANADA

ROOFING — BUILT-UP ROOFS, ASPHALT SHINGLES ROLL ROOFINGS
INSULATION — INSUL-BOARD, INSUL-BOARD LATH INSUL-BOARD ROOF INSULATOR
ASPHALT PRODUCTS — INDUSTRIAL FLOORING BRIDGE PLANK, EXPANSION JOINT
BUILDING PAPERS, INDUSTRIAL PAINTS, FIBRE SHIPPING CONTAINERS, ETC.

BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

BIRD & SON DIVISION — RUBEROID DIVISION — VULCANITE DIVISION

MONTREAL
HAMILTON
PONT ROUGE
WINNIPEG
PORTNEUF
SAINT JOHN
TORONTO
HALIFAX

INTERNATIONAL POWER CO.

Difficulty in Financing Funded Debt and Necessity of Conserving Cash Resources Causes Passing of Preferred Dividend

International Power Co. controls through stock ownership utility companies in Newfoundland, Porto Rico, Salvador, Venezuela, Bolivia and British Guiana. Substantial expenditure has been made on capital account in the past few years and operating scope of the individual utilities has been widened.

To finance expansion, International Power has borrowed from the banks. At the end of 1930 loans totalled $4,000,000. Since it has been found impossible to fund this debt, owing to conditions in the money market, the company was forced to defer its preferred dividend on Jan. 1, 1932, and apply such revenue as would have been used for dividend payments toward liquidating floating indebtedness.

Covered Preferred Dividend

Earnings, it was stated, were sufficient to cover preferred dividend needs and the company will carry out necessary financing when conditions permit. In the meantime it is said that operations are being carried on on a satisfactory basis.

Economic conditions in some of the South American countries in which subsidiaries are located are not impressive at the moment, and depreciated exchange may tend to affect payment on their securities which are largely held by International Power. Given more normal conditions, it may be expected that the additions made to various plant facilities will find reflection in improved earning power.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common .... No par value.	150,000 sh.	115,610 sh.
1st pref., 7% ..	$8,000,000	$8,000,000
2nd pref., 6% ..	2,000,000	2,000,000
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—

Gold debens., 6% and 6½%, due 1957	*$5,000,000

* $3,000,000, 6½%; $2,000,000, 6%.

Dividend Record—

First Preferred—7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, 1st Jan., April, July and Oct. Paid regularly to and including Oct. 1, 1931, none since.

Second Preferred—Cumulative from Mar. 1, 1927. None paid to date.

Common—None paid to date.

Officers and Directors—

Officers — I. W. Killam, pres.; F. C. Clarke, sec.-treas.; L. G. Proctor, asst. sec.

Directors—I. W. Killam, R. D. Bell, V. E. Mitchell, K.C., D.C.L., F. C. Clarke, H. J. Symington, K.C., Montreal; J. H Price, Quebec, Que.; His Honor W. D. Ross, L. M. Wood, Toronto; O. E. Smith, Halifax, N.S.; G. MacGregor Mitchell, Halifax; W. H. Chase, Wolfville, N.S.; C. A. C. Bruce, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Year End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Times Debenture Interest Earned	2.79	3.12	3.92
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
First pref.: Earned	$7.05	$7.51	$7.12
Paid	7.00	7.00	7.00
2nd pref.: Earned	0.19	2.04	3.45
Paid	...	...	...

Common stock: None earned or paid.

Market Record—

	1931		1930		1929	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Common	8	5	18	7¼	35	14
Pref. 1st	73	56¼	91	69	98½	81

DEMERARA ELECTRIC
(Controlled by International Power)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$425,000	*$425,000
Par $100.		

*Over 50 per cent held by parent company.

Dividend Record—
None paid since 1915.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—I. W. Killam, pres.; H. MacR. Jones, vice-pres.; F. C. Clarke, sec.; L. B. Philpot, mgr.

Directors—I. W. Killam, G. A. Gaherty, N. S. Brooke, F. C. Clarke, H. MacR. Jones, Montreal; H. R. Silver, H. E. Mahon, Halifax, N.S.

PORTO RICO POWER

Revenue Well Maintained in 1931 — Interest in Bonds

Subsidiary of Inter. Power

Porto Rico Power Co. is the chief subsidiary of International Power Co. The company, which operates the electric light and power system in San Juan and adjoining municipalities, together with the tramway system and an eighteen-mile steam railway, has steadily improved its position in recent years.

Though earnings for 1931 are not yet available it is understood that revenue was well maintained and that all charges were covered by a satisfactory margin. The company's progress in recent years is a reflection of additional installations to productive capacity, modernized equipment and aggressive sales policies.

Canadian investment interest is largely confined to the company's bond issues. International Power holds about 94 per cent of the $3,000,000 of common stock on which dividends are paid at the rate of 4 per cent.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$4,000,000	†$3,000,000
Pref. 7%	1,000,000	1,000,000
Par $100.		

†Approximately 94 per cent of the common stock owned by the International Power Co.

Funded Debt—	Authorized	Outstanding
First mtge., 5%, due 1936	$3,000,000	*$1,842,500
Refund. mtge., 5%, due 1962 ..	7,300,000	973,333
Sinking fund debs., 6%, due 1950	2,000,000	750,000

*Of which $49,000 has been purchased by the company and is held for sinking fund purposes.

Dividend Record—

Preferred—7 per cent quarterly, payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 2. (Paid regularly since initial dividend on Jan. 2, 1910).

Officers and Directors—

Officers—I. W. Killam, pres.; His Honor W. D. Ross, chm. of the board; F. C. Clarke, sec.-treas.; L. G. Proctor, asst. sec.

Directors—I. W. Killam, F. C. Clarke, C. W. Allen, S. B. Hammond, H. J. Symington, K.C., Montreal, Que.; His Honor W. D. Ross, Toronto.

Year End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Times All Interest Earned:			
After depreciation	2.06	2.84	2.48
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Pref.: Earned ...	$28.46	$25.02	$24.91
Paid	7.00	7.00	7.00
Com.: Earned ...	7.15	6.01	5.96
Paid	4.00	4.00	4.00

Market Record—

	1931		1930		1929	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Preferred	70	64	92	84	100	85

BOLIVIAN POWER

Zongo River Unit Placed in Operation Last Year

Subsidiary of Inter. Power

Bolivian Power Co., controlled by International Power Co., operates the light, power, tramway and telephone utilities in La Paz, principal city in Bolivia. Hydro-electric plants have a total installation of 5,000 h.p. and tramway system comprises 10 miles of single track.

Of the present installed hydro-electric capacity, 2,000 h.p. represents the initial unit of a development on the Zongo River which was placed in operation early in 1931. Completion of this unit enables the company to take care of increasing demands on its system.

Investment interest in the company is largely confined to its bonds. The balance sheet as at December 31, 1930, showed loans payable of $3,423,899.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$3,000,000	*$3,000,000
Par $100.		

*Approximately 77% held by International Power Co.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. bonds, Series "A," 8%, due 1945, outstanding $1,550,000.

Dividend Record—
None paid since Dec., 1929.

Officers and Directors—

Officers — I. W. Killam, pres.; F. C. Clarke, sec. and treas.; L. G. Proctor, asst.-sec.

Directors—I. W. Killam, N. S. Brooke, S. B. Hammond, Montreal, Que.; A. Dumaine, Paris, France; F. C. Clarke, W. H. Munro.

Years End.: Dec. 31	1930	1929	1928
Times Bond Interest Earned:			
Before depreciation	†2.43	†1.99	2.37
After depreciation	†1.87	†1.67	1.90
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Earned	$3.64	$4.11	$3.82
Paid	...	2.00	2.00

† After other interest.

Oruro Electric Light

Subsidiary of Inter. Power

Oruro Electric Light and Power Co., controlled by International Power Co., operates a light and power business in Oruro, one of the largest cities in Bolivia. Further extension to its property was made last year when the initial unit of a 4,000 h.p. hydro-electric development was brought into operation in July, 1931.

NEWFOUNDLAND POWER

Addition to Productive Facilities Caused by Demand

Subsidiary of Inter. Power

Early in 1931 Newfoundland Light and Power Co., controlled by International Power, completed construction of a 5,000 h.p. hydro-electric development at Pierre's Brook, Nfld. Complete output has been contracted for by Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. for its requirements on Bell Island. In addition to this property, Newfoundland Light and Power operates a 7,000 h.p. development at Petty Harbor, about 8 miles from St. John's.

The company owns and operates the electric light, power and tramway services in St. John's but owing to the fact that no financial statement is issued it is not possible to report on what progress has been made. Industrial and economic conditions in Newfoundland, however, are not impressive at the present time.

NEWFOUNDLAND LIGHT & POWER
(Controlled by International Power)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$2,000,000	*$1,500,000

*Over 95% held by parent company.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. 6½ per cent bonds, series "A," due 1949, outstanding $1,345,500; 5½ per cent series, due 1971, outstanding $800,000; 7 per cent mtge. debs., due 1949, outstanding $485,500.

Dividend Record—
Initial dividend of 2 per cent paid in 1926; in 1927, 3 per cent; and in 1928, 1929 and 1930, 4 per cent.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—I. W. Killam, pres.; F. C. Clarke, sec.; J. W. Kent, asst. sec.

Directors—I. W. Killam, Denis Stairs, F. C. Clarke, Montreal, P.Q.; Sir Marmaduke Winter, C.B.E., M.L.C., C. A. C. Bruce, Major L. C. Outerbridge, D.S.O., C.B.E., C. C. Hunt, K.C., St. John's, Newfoundland.

VENEZUELA POWER

Operations Are Extended Over Past Twelve Months

Subsidiary of Inter. Power

In Venezuela, International Power Co. controls the Venezuela Power Co. which operates a light and power business in Maracaibo and Barquisimeto. New generating plants have been constructed to take care of the increase in population, due to the growth of the oil industry in that vicinity.

In November, 1930, the company purchased another utility which had been competing in a section of Maracaibo for the previous two years. A Diesel plant was taken over which provided additional generating capacity while the distribution lines were incorporated into the existing system.

Venezuela Power Co. also manages the activities of the Tocuyo Electric Light and Power Co. which serves a population of about 18,000 in the towns of Tocuyo and Quidor.

Demerara Electric

Subsidiary of Inter. Power

International Power Company's activities in British Guiana are centred in its control of the Demerara Electric Co., which supplies the electric light and power business in the city of Georgetown. Public investment interest in this organization is extremely limited.

San Salvador Light

Subsidiary of Inter. Power

San Salvador Electric Light Co., subsidiary of International Power Co., operates light and power services in San Salvador and sixteen adjoining municipalities. Property includes two hydro-electric developments with a combined capacity of 3,300 h.p. A Diesel unit of 800 h.p. was added in 1930 to guarantee continuity of service.

Cities Heating

Cities Heating Co. operates a central heating system in London, Ont., distributing steam heat in the business district. The balance sheet of the company is not made public and public investment interest is confined to $275,000 of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Issued
Preferred 7% cum.	$100,000	$100,000
Par $100.		
Common .... No par value.	3,000 shs.	3,000 shs.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. 6 per cent bonds, due 1948, issued $175,000.

Officers and Directors—
W. E. Greene, pres.; J. S. Moore, vice-pres.; A. W. White, D. B. Weldon, S. D. Swift, K. C. Greene, (Miss) E. M. Woodward, treas.

NOVA SCOTIA LIGHT & POWER

Company Fails to Secure Permission to Merge All Subsidiaries — Further Expansion Undertaken Last Year

Nova Scotia Light and Power Co., the largest privately owned utility operating in Nova Scotia, has been unsuccessful in attempts to merge all its controlled properties into one organization. Application for such a move was made in 1931, but the Public Utilities Commission frowned on the proposal being unimpressed with the evidence that economies would result from the undertaking.

The largest factor which would have been affected by this merger was Avon River Power Co. This subsidiary's system has grown substantially in recent years, and it is linked up with that of the parent company, allowing an interchange of power.

Industrial conditions found reflection in operations of Nova Scotia Power during 1931. Output was lower but number of customers served, it is stated, showed an increase. Figure on earnings have not yet been made available.

Operates Various Utilities

The company serves Halifax and its environments with light, power and gas and, in addition, operates the tramway system in Halifax. Power is supplied by the company's own steam plant in Halifax, from its subsidiary, Avon River Power, and a substantial block is purchased, from the Nova Scotia Power Commission.

The use of electric energy in the territory served has shown gains in recent years. This is partly due to the normal growth of business activity, and partly because of the modern types of promotional rates in effect by which increased consumption by customers is encouraged. A substantial reduction in waste was made in Halifax and Dartmouth last year.

The company plans to seek permission to float a bond issue of $221,276. The request covers an over-expenditure of $80,476 during 1931 and an estinmated expenditure of $132,800 for 1932. Previously the company had planned to ask permission to issue $2,400,000 of bonds but because of the Public Utilities Commission's opposition to merger plans, it was found necessary to apply for the larger amount.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common, $4 .... No par value.	50,000 shs.	34,523 sh.
Preferred, 6% ..	$5,000,000	$1,250,000
Par $100.		
Funded Debt—		
First mtge. 5% series "A" bonds, due 1958	4,345,500	$4,310,500

Dividend Record—

Preference—6 per cent per share per annum, payable quarterly, March, June, Sept. and Dec. 1.

Common — $4.00 per share per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 1.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—J. C. MacKeen, pres.; H. McG. Stewart, vice-pres.; J. B. Hayes, mgr.; C. J. Hayes, sec.; A. W. Wentzell, treas.

Directors—Hon. H. Covert, K.C., H. E. Mahon, J. McG. Stewart, K.C., J. C. MacKeen, G. MacG. Mitchell, Halifax; W. H. Chase, Wolfville, N.S.; Denis Stairs, R. J. Macadam, Dr. E. V. Hogan, Halifax.

Years End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Times Bond Interest Earned:			
Before deprec. and other int.	3.34	3.39	2.89
After deprec. and other int.	2.40	2.37	2.13
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Pref.: Earned ...	$20.11	$32.40	$24.28
Paid	6.00	6.00	3.00
Com.: Earned ...	5.95	5.74	4.62
Paid	4.00	1.00	...

AVON RIVER POWER

Absorption by Parent Company Opposed by Board

Controlled by Nova Scotia Power

Application of the Nova Scotia Light and Power Co. to absorb Avon River Power Co. did not meet with the approval of the provincial utilities board, which stated that it did not see any advantage in consolidating the two systems. Avon River Power, accordingly, will continue to operate as an independent, though still as a subsidiary of Nova Scotia Power.

Operations of Avon River Power over the past twelve months have been on a satisfactory scale. Sales of energy compare favorably with those of 1930, a reflection, in part, of rate reductions which became effective in that year. No figures or earnings have been available to the public since 1927.

Buy Municipal Systems

Further progress was made by the company during the past year in acquiring independent systems in its territory. The municipal power plant at Middleton was acquired in May, while approval was also given to the sale of Sheffield Mills Power Co. to Avon River Power. Overtures have been made with a view to absorbing other municipal plants.

Avon River Power serves communities in the Annapolis Valley, invluding the towns of Kentville, Wolfville, Windsor and a considerable part of Hants Co.

Enlarge Plant Facilities

The company has enlarged its generating facilities to keep pace with its wider activities. Two hydro-electric plants are operated on the Avon River, one on the Gaspereaux River and one on the Ball River, having a combined capacity of 8,600 h.p. Further the company has a 4,500 h.p. development on the Black River, making a total capacity of 13,100 h.p.

Since its acquisition by Nova Scotia Light and Power, the system has been hooked up with that of Nova Scotia Power through a transmission line from Windsor to Halifax.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred 6% ...	$250,000	$200,000
Par $100.		
Common	250,000	225,000
Par $100.		

Common all owned by Nova Scotia Light & Power Co.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. sink. fund 5½ per cent bonds, series "A," due 1956, $650,000; series "B," due 1957, $193,400.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—none paid since 1926.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—W. H. Chase, pres.; J. C. MacKeen, vice-pres.; R. A. Jodrey, man. dir.; T. B. Akin, sec.-treas.

Directors—W. H. Chase, Wolfville, N.S.; J. C. MacKeen, J. McG. Stewart, J. B. Hayes, W. H. Covert, Halifax, N.S.; R. A. Jodrey, T. B. Akin, Windsor, N.S.; G. A. Chase, Port Williams, N.S.

NEW BRUNSWICK TELEPHONE

Majority Control Passes to Bell Telephone of Canada

Control of New Brunswick Telephone Co., one of the largest privately-owned systems in the Dominion, is understood to have passed to the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada. While the latter has had a financial stake in the former for many years, it probably did not amount to more than a minority interest and majority control was acquired over the past twelve months.

New Brunswick Telephone operates in the province of the same name, the system connecting on the east with Maritime Telegraph and Telephone and on the west with the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada. The company has nearly 35,000 stations in use, of which about half are resident and rural and the remainder business telephones.

Expand Plant Facilities

The management has shown aggressiveness in coping with the demand for service. New toll lines have been erected, exchanges opened, and enlarged and new equipment installed. Moreover, the company is changing over its system from the manual to the dial type of telephone.

Revenues of the company have been affected by the decline in business. Gross income last year, after the payment of operating expenses, amounted to $333,848 as compared with $283,409 in the preceding year. The balance available for dividends on the common stock amounted to 63 cents a share as against dividend requirements of 80 cents.

May Cut Dividend

The payment of the 8 per cent dividend in the last three years has made it necessary for the company to dip into surplus and current reports are that the management is considering reducing the dividend to 6 per cent when the next payment is due on April 15. This step would not be surprising in view of the fact that surplus is now down to $61,669, while current liabilities exceed current assets by $657,056.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common, 8%	$6,000,000	$5,285,734
Par $10.		

Dividend Record—
Common—8 per cent per annum, payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 15.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—Hon. F. B. Black, pres.; R. O'Leary, H. P. Robinson, vice-pres.; N. E. Moore, sec.-treas.; O. J. Fraser, gen. mgr.

Directors—W. C. Allison, Dr. A. P. Barnhill, *H. P. Robinson, J. M. Robinson, Lt.-Col. J. L. McAvity, Saint John, N.B.; *Hon. F. B. Black, Sackville; A. Fraser, R. B. Hanson, Fredericton, N.B.; E. W. Mair, Woodstock, N.B.; J. E. Macpherson, Montreal; A. E. McLean, Bathurst, N.B.; *R. O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B.; *F. R. Sumner, Moncton, N.B.; N. M. Mills, St. Stephen, N.B.; G. P. Burchill, Nelson, N.B.

*Members of executive committee.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record: Years End. Dec. 31:	1931	1930
Earned	$0.63	$0.74
Paid	0.80	0.80

NATIONAL LIGHT

Maintains Output of Moose Jaw Plant — Interest Well Earned

National Light & Power Co., operating the former municipally owned power plant at Moose Jaw, maintained a station output during 1931 at but 1.9 per cent under that of 1930. The company has been operating the Moose Jaw plant since May, 1930, and in the 12 months ended December 31, 1931, earned first mortgage bond interest 2.22 times before depreciation and 1.98 times after depreciation. During 1931, the company, which is controlled by Iowa Southern Utilities Inc., sought to expand operations by making an offer for the electric, steam heating and gas facilities in Brandon at a price of $1,398,000.

Investment interest in the company consists of $2,000,000 of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds offered publicly May, 1930. On taking over the plant, in Moose Jaw, power rates were reduced and new generators were installed. Part of the power produced is sold to the Saskatchewan Power Commission. Output for the company during 1931 was 19 per cent above the output in 1929 when the plant was operated under public ownership. In the 12 months ended December 31, 1931, total gross earnings amounted to $544,215 and operating expenses to $252,935, with net earnings of $191,079. Income available for the first mortgage bond interest was $266,322 and interest on the first mortgage bonds amounted to $120,000.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common .... No par value.	100,000 sh.	100,000 sh.
Preferred 7% ...	$10,000,000	$1,100,000
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. sinking fund bonds series "A," due 1949, outstanding $2,000,000.
6 per cent 10-year notes, $200,000.

Dividend Record—
None paid to date.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—G. M. Bechtel, pres.; E. F. Bulmahn, H. F. Berry, J. Ross Lee, vice-presidents; H. R. Bechtel, sec.; E. F. Bulmahn, treas.

Directors—G. M. Bechtel, J. R. Lee, H. R. Bechtel, Davenport, Iowa; E. F. Bulmahn, Centreville, Iowa; H. F. Berry, Moose Jaw, Sask.; D. I. McLeod, H. Bordon, Toronto.

Earnings—	
12 Mos. Ended Dec. 31, 1931—	
Gross earnings	$544,214
Net earnings	291,279
Net profit	$108,074
Times Bond Interest Earned:	
Before depreciation	2.22
After depreciation	1.98

Detroit United Railways

Investment interest in the Detroit United Railways is dormant. This company was placed in receivership seven years ago, and in 1928 a reorganization plan was effected whereby Detroit properties were acquired by the Eastern Michigan Railways, representing former bondholders.

Originally Detroit United operated the suburban railway and bus lines out of Detroit and, through subsidiaries, various bus lines and amusement companies. Over ten years ago the company disposed of its Canadian properties to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and in 1922 sold its Detroit lines to that city, which now operates them under the Department of Street Railways.

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PRESSURE-CREOSOTED Poles "carried on" when 1932 was ushered in by a storm that played havoc with communication lines in Southern Ontario during which literally thousands of untreated poles went down under the weight of sleet and the fury of the blizzard.

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British January Imports Show Substantial Drop

Effects of the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Act were reflected in the British import figures for January, manufactured goods entering Great Britain totalling only £13.3 millions, against £18.2 millions in the precedng month and £20.4 millions in January, 1930. It is probable that the depreciation in the gold value of sterling has also tended to encourage consumption of domestic products.

In the case of nearly all classes of manufactured goods the quantities received were lower than a year ago, while lower average values have been responsible for the more marked decline in sterling volume.

Motion to Limit Interest Deferred Until Next Year

The proposed amendment to the Bank Act recently moved in the federal house, which sought to make it illegal for banks to charge more than 7 per cent interest, met defeat at the hands of the Banking Committee by a vote of 10 to 5 on the grounds that the whole Bank Act was due for revision next year and it was felt that action should be postponed until then.

The motion for amendment was recently made by H. E. Spencer, member for Battle River, Alberta, it being alleged that thousands of farmers had signed notes upon an 8 and even 10 per cent interest basis which they were unable to bear.

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HON. HONORE MERCIER
Minister of Lands and Forests
HON. JOSEPH E. PERRAULT
Minister of Roads and Mines
HON. LOUIS A. DAVID
Provincial Secretary
HON. EMILE MOREAU
Minister without portfolio
HON. LAUREAT LAPIERRE
Minister without portfolio
HON. JOSEPH H. DILLON
Minister without portfolio
HON. HECTOR LAFERTE
Minister of Colonization, Game and Fisheries
HON. J. N. FRANCŒUR
Minister of Public Works
HON. J. ADELARD GODBOUT
Minister of Agriculture
HON. GEORGE BRYSON
Minister without portfolio
HON. CHARLES J. ARCAND
Minister of Labour

WATER POWER:—Quebec has been abundantly favoured with water-power resources. The estimated available power for development (the largest of any Canadian province) is 13,000,000 h.p. Present turbine installation is over 3,000,000 h.p. (January 1st, 1932).
The Province of Quebec's policy of prohibiting the exportation of electricity has been beneficial to her home market by causing the investment of considerable foreign capital both in hydro-electric development and establishment of industries using hydro-power.
During the year 1931, the world business depression had little or no effect upon the program of hydro-electric construction, which was maintained without interruption. Over two-thirds of the 540,000 h.p. added this year to the Dominion total were harnessed in our province. This remarkable progress of hydro-electric development bids fair to continue during 1932, judging by the extensive works now being proceeded with in various parts of this province.

FORESTS:—Quebec's virgin forest resources are great wealth producers for the province—not only in revenue for stumpage dues, sales of timber, et cetera, but as the mainstay of the pulp and paper industry, a source of substantial prosperity throughout the province. Value of wood cut and of other forestry products for 1930 was $58,102,453.
Of the 109 pulp and paper mills actually operating in Canada, 48 are in the Province of Quebec. For 1930, of the $714,437,104 invested in this industry, $363,928,749 was invested in Quebec Province.
Quebec is the leading producer both of wood pulp and paper in the Dominion. In 1930, the production of paper was $90,668,181 for 1,536,240 tons, and of wood pulp $58,703,067, for 1,833,000 tons.

MINERALS:—Value of Quebec's mineral production for 1930 was $41,158,740.
The mineral possibilities of Quebec are enormous. Whilst noted chiefly for its non-metallic substances—asbestos (Quebec producing 73 per cent of the world's total production), mica, feldspar, magnesite, graphite, marble and ornamental stone—with the discovery and development of the copper-gold deposits in Rouyn, Northern Quebec, it is apparent that Quebec's metallic ore possibilities hold a great future. Mining laws in Quebec are very liberal and favor the prospector.

AGRICULTURE:—Estimated revenue from agriculture in 1930 approximated $263,236,000. Mixed farming is highly developed, with dairy products, next to field crops, the most important branch. Some 1930 production values are as follows: Field crops, $120,366,000; dairy products, $82,363,000; poultry and eggs, $13,513,000; fruits and vegetables, $6,306,000; maple products, $3,612,000; tobacco, $792,000; oats (included in field crops), $23,798,000; farm animals, $32,300,000; wool, $745,000; clover and grass seed, $89,000; honey, $550,000.

MANUFACTURING:—Quebec's hydro-electric power is not only abundant but is the cheapest in Canada. This plus strategic location in relation to markets, splendid water and railway transportation facilities, excellent labor, and availability of raw materials, has been responsible for the province's solid and rapid growth industrially. Manufacturing establishments in 1929 numbered 7,156, employing 213,467 and representing a capital investment of $1,673,011,042. The gross value of products in 1929 was $1,160,612,992.

TOURISTS:—Both summer and winter tourists find Quebec Province a place of intriguing charm. Good hotels, varied scenery, good roads, winter sports, sensible, well-regulated liquor laws, historic spots, have all combined to increase tourist traffic. It is estimated that motor tourists from United States alone spent $60,000,000 in the Province of Quebec in 1931.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — As at June 30th, 1931

Approximate assessed value of taxable properties within the Province (1929)		$2,357,128,772
Gross Funded Debt	$84,235,291.58	
Less Sinking Fund and Deferred Payments	23,817,042.03	
Net Funded Debt	$60,418,249.55	
Ordinary Receipts for year ending 30th June, 1931	$41,630,620.26	
Ordinary Expenditures for year ending 30th June, 1931	40,853,844.59	
Surplus of Revenue	$ 776,775.67	

For 34 years, without a break, the Provincial Budget has shown a surplus.
The per capita debt amounts to only $20.91. The Quebec per capita debt and expenditure during the year was the second lowest of the Canadian Provincial Governments.
Area, 594,434 square miles. Estimated Population, 2,888,677

For further information write: Office of the Premier, Province of Quebec, Quebec, P. Q.
Dr. L. J. Lemieux, Agent General for the Quebec Government, 2, Cockspur St., Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1, England

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO

One of World's Largest Power Systems Records Further Growth — Operates in Canada and United States—Earnings Somewhat Less

Controlled by International Paper & Power Co.

International Paper and Power Company's operations are divided into two major divisions, newsprint and allied lines under control of International Paper Co. and power properties with International Hydro Electric System. The latter is one of the largest power systems in the world, controlling through stock ownership Canadian Hydro Electric Corp. operating in Canada, and New England Power Association operating in the New England States. The properties operated by these companies are located in Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont.

The interests of this company are so extensive that space does not permit more than touching upon some of the more important operations. The installed capacity of the system's power plants totalled 1,617,589 h.p. at the end of 1930. This figure has since increased. The gas plants of the system have a daily capacity of 6,250,000 cubic feet.

Output in Billions

In 1930 the output of the properties constituting International Hydro Electric System was 4,173,923,000 kw.h., an increase of 8 per cent over the output of the same properties in 1929. During the first six months of 1931 output showed an increase of 14 per cent over that reported for the corresponding period of 1930. Final figures for the year are expected to be substantially in excess of those for 1930, due to the fact that toward the end of the year, the International Hydro Electric absorbed the North Boston Lighting Properties. This last acquisition added over $55,000,000 to the system's assets and about $10,000,000 to annual gross revenue.

Increase in Assets

Total assets of the company and its subsidiaries as at June 30 last were $486,801,000, as against $474,901,546 at the end of December, 1930. Inclusion of the North Boston properties will bring total assets to well over the $500,000,000 mark.

Though operating revenues of Canadian Hydro Electric System were on a satisfactory basis in 1931, income of New England Power Association was not so satisfactory; accordingly the increase in aggregate earnings was limited.

For the twelve months ended September 30, 1931, gross revenue totalled $53,970,676, an increase of approximately $3,600,000 over that reported in the preceding twelve months. After the payment of all prior charges, the balance available for dividends in the 1931 fiscal year totalled $2,995,646, as against $3,811,758 in the preceding year. The balance added to surplus, after payment of the preferred and Class "A" dividends, totalled $818,619, or less than half of that reported on September 30, 1930.

Expect an Improvement

Earnings for the fourth quarter, however, are expected to show the usual sharp seasonal increase, which will make a material difference in the final figures for the calendar year of 1931. Preliminary figures for October indicated that the balance added to surplus that month should exceed substantially the corresponding figure for the entire third quarter of 1931 and also that for the month of October, 1930.

Investment interest in International Hydro Electric System lies in the preferred and Class "A" stocks, all of the Class "B" and common being owned or controlled by International Paper and Power Co.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	60,000,000 sh.	40,000,000 sh.
No par value.		
Class "A" $2	2,000,000 sh.	821,113.3 sh.
Class "B" ...	2,000,000 sh.	1,000,000 sh.
No par value.		
Pref. conv. .... $3.50.	1,000,000	142,799 sh.

Funded Debt—
Six per cent convertible gold debs., due 1944, outstanding $30,000,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—$3.50 per annum, payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 15.
Class "A"—$2 per share per annum, cumulative, preferred, payable quarterly on 15 Jan., April, July and Oct.
Initial dividend of 50c. paid July 15, 1929, payable either in cash or as 1/50th share class "A" stock. Regularly since with same provisions.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—A. R. Graustein, pres.; F. D. Comerford, vice-pres.; S. C. Moore, vice-pres. and sec.; H. R. Weaver, vice-pres. and treas.; R. G. Ladd, asst. sec.-treas.; O. Shepherd, A. R. Storm, asst. treas.; E. E. Adams, C. D. Young, asst. sec.
Directors—A. E. Childs, F. D. Comerford, J. H. Leman, R. Lowell, S. C. Moore, A. J. Peters, C. F. Weed, R. S. Weeks, Boston, Mass.; C. A. Coolidge, Jr., M. W. Dodge, A. R. Graustein, H. R. Weaver, New York City; V. M. Drury, Aimé Geoffrion, Montreal, P.Q.; G. G. Gale, Ottawa, Ont.; L. G. Perry, Providence, R.I.; H. P. Robinson, Saint John, N.B.; A. F. White, Toronto, Ont.
Executive Committee — A. R. Graustein, chm.; F. D. Comerford and H. R. Weaver.

Years End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before depreciation	2.38	2.44
After depreciation	2.04	2.10
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
$3.50 Preferred:		
Earned†	$26.53	....
Paid	‡	....
Class "A":		
Earned†	4.17	$2.42
Earned*	2.14	2.08
Paid	2.00	1.50

*Represents amount of dividend if all surplus earnings for period were distributed.

†Based on the number of shares outstanding at the end of the period. The earnings on the average number of class "A" shares outstanding during the periods were $4.30 in 1930 and $4.25 in 1929.

‡Dividend and interest in lieu of dividend paid at the rate of $3.50 per annum.

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Class "A"	29	9½	53¾	23	59½	23

CANADIAN HYDRO

Preferred Dividend Covered by Substantial Margin

Controlled by International Hydro

Income of Canadian Hydro Electric Corp. for 1931 is expected to be on a basis favorable to that reported in 1930 when earnings on the preferred stock were substantially in excess of dividend requirements.

Canadian Hydro Electric is not an operating but a holding company, having control of Gatineau Power Co. and its subsidiaries, as well as the St. John River Power Co. These companies have an installed generating capacity of nearly 700,000 h.p. nearly all of which is sold on long term contracts. Deliveries are made to Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, Canadian International Paper Co., New Brunswick International Paper Co., Fraser Companies, Canada Cement, Ottawa Electric Co., and other power using organizations.

Profits Are Substantial

During the twelve months ended December last, consolidated gross revenue of Canadian Hydro totalled $8,960,558, as against $8,201,651 in the preceding year. After taking care of all prior charges, including depreciation, amortization and discount on bonds, etc., balance available for dividends equalled $2,018,296, or nearly three times dividend requirements on the first preferred stock. In the preceding twelve months' period the preferred dividend was earned slightly twice over.

Canadian Hydro Electric has no funded debt of its own, capital comprising $12,500,000 of first preferred, $25,000,000 of second preferred and $5,000,000 of common, the latter being divided into 100,000 shares of no par value. Both the second preferred and common shares are held by International Hydro Electric System, a direct subsidiary of International Paper and Power Co. Public investment interest is confined to the first preferred stock.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	1,000,000 sh.	1,000,000 sh.
No par value.		
1st pref. 6% cum.	$37,500,000	$12,500,000
2nd pref. non-cum.	25,000,000	25,000,000
Par $100.		

Both 2nd preferred and common shares are held by International Electric Securities Corp., a subsidiary of International Paper & Power Co.

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
First Preferred—6 per cent per annum, payable March, June, Sept. and Dec. 1.
Initial dividend paid March 1, 1928, and quarterly since.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—A. R. Graustein, pres.; G. G. Gale, vice-pres.; O. Shepherd, treas.; J. R. Binks, sec. and asst. treas.; A. R. Storm, asst. treas.; G. S. McCarthy, asst. sec.; Roy Campbell, asst. sec.; E. E. Adams, asst. sec.
Directors—J. R. Binks, G. G. Gale, I. L. Moore, Ottawa, Ont.; V. M. Drury, Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, D.S.O., Montreal, P.Q.; A. R. Graustein, New York City; A. F. White, Toronto, Ont.

Years End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Times Interest Earned:			
Before deprec.	1.67	1.42	1.54
After deprec.	1.51	1.30	1.41
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
1st pref.: Earned	$15.40	$7.93	$6.21
Paid	6.00	6.00	6.00
2nd pref.: Earned	1.75	.97	.10
Paid	....	....	....
Common:			
None earned or paid.			

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
1st pref. ..	80	52	92½	73	90	81

GATINEAU POWER

Additional Unit Installed — Revenue from Hydro in U. S. Funds

Controlled by Canadian Hydro

Earnings of Gatineau Power Co., subsidiary of Canadian Hydro Electric Corp. in 1931 were substantially in excess of interest requirements.

With the installation of the new unit at Paugan toward the end of last year, the company now generates 472,500 h.p. in its plant on the Gatineau River, while the present inter-connecting capacity of all its stations on the Ottawa River, Gatineau and other tributaries has been increased to 574,700 h.p. In addition, the company has 104,400 h.p. in other hydro electric plants, making a grand total of 679,100 h.p. in all. This places Gatineau Power in the front rank as one of the leading hydro electric power producers on the American continent.

Well Established Market

The company has established market for this large output. Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission are taking delivery at present of 284,000 h.p.; Canadian International Paper Co. purchases a minimum of 77,000 h.p.; Ottawa Electric Co. has signed a contract for 45,000 h.p., taking 21,277 h.p. in 1930 and reaching the maximum in 1939. Other wholesale buyers of the company's power are Gatineau Electric Light, E. B. Eddy Co., Canada Cement Co., and City of Ottawa. By far the most important contract, of course, is that from the Ontario Hydro and what is even more important at present, power deliveries are paid for in American funds.

Earnings Are Larger

During the twelve months' period ended December 30 last, Gatineau Power reported a gross revenue of $8,392,783 and a net for interest and depreciation of $7,287,354. After taking care of all charges, including interest on bonds, debentures, and depreciation of $223,783, there was a balance carried forward to surplus of $1,493,119. In the preceding twelve months, surplus earnings, after providing depreciation of $579,636, amounted to $1,149,329.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common .... Par $5.	$2,500,000	$2,500,000
Pref. cum. 6% .. Par $100.	$25,000,000	$25,000,000

All shares of both issues, except directors' qualifying shares, owned by Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. 5 per cent bonds, due 1956, outstanding $70,942,000.
Sinking fund debs., 6 per cent, due 1941, $11,446,500.
Gold debs., series "B," 6 per cent, due 1941, $7,500,000.

Years End. June 30:	1931	1930
Times First Mtge. Int. Earned:		
Before depreciation	2.21	2.10
After depreciation	1.99	1.92
Times Fixed Charges Earned:		
Before depreciation	1.43	1.32
After depreciation	1.29	1.21

ST. JOHN RIVER

Installation of Additional Unit Brings Plant to Capacity

Controlled by Gatineau Power

Toward the middle of last year Saint John River Power Co., subsidiary of Gatineau Power Co., completed installation of the fourth and ultimate unit at the Grand Falls plant. This step was necessary in view of the increased demand for power arising out of the additional newsprint machine installation at the Dalhousie plant of the New Brunswick International Paper Co.

Of the 80,000 installed h.p., the entire output is sold under long-term contracts. Fraser Companies at Edmundston have contracted for 20,000 h.p. Conditions surrounding that company are not altogether favorable at the moment, but it is not expected that anticipated developments will affect the agreement with Saint John River Power.

Balance is Absorbed

Practically all of the balance goes to New Brunswick International Paper Co. at Dalhousie. There is a small amount, however, which is wholesaled to Grand Falls and Dalhousie. In addition, Saint John River Power owns the distributing system at St. Leonard and supplies retail power in that community.

There is no direct investment interest in the Saint John River Power Co. since all the common stock is owned by Gatineau Power, which organization also owns the entire funded debt of the company.

ISLAND ELECTRIC

Takes Over Property of Cape Breton Electric

Culminating a series of setbacks, properties of Cape Breton Electric Co. were sold nearly a year ago to S. D. Sinclair, of New Glasgow, and associates, for a sum of $880,000. The assets sold included the electric tramway of the company and its unexpired interest in the lease of the tramway of the Sydney and Glace Bay Electric Railway Co., the electric light plant and distribution system in Sydney, North Sydney and Sydney Mines, the steamship "Electronic," all the capital stock of the Sydney Mines Electric Co., all the shares of the Sydney and Glace Bay Electric Railway Co., and $220,000 face value of bonds in the latter company.

To date no official announcement has been made by Mr. Sinclair or his associates as to future plans. Nor is there any indication that public financing will be carried out.

Form New Company

The first step of the new group was to form a company, known as the Island Electric Co., to take over the properties purchased.

The old company owned and operated the light and power and tramway system in Sydney, North Sydney and adjacent points. Some time ago there arose an agitation in Sydney against the high domestic lighting rates charged by the company. Attempts made at different times to settle the differences were unsuccessful and finally the city council of Sydney applied for and received permission from the Provincial Government to set up its own system upon the expiration of the franchise.

Various groups became interested. At one time it was thought that Royal Securities Corp. would secure the franchise from the city, but negotiations fell through. Finally action was taken by the bondholders and the properties put up for sale and sold to Mr. Sinclair.

Tramway Weak Link

The weak link in the Cape Breton set-up was the tramway system, which had been an unprofitable venture in recent years. Net revenue had fallen off approximately 50 per cent in 1931 compared with the 1919 returns.

The Board of Public Utility Commissioners investigated the situation and finally issued an order to the Island Electric Co. granting the discontinuance on and after October 1 last of the tramway service on the streets of Sydney and Glace Bay, as well as interconnecting inter-urban lines.

As far as is known, no distribution has been made to the bondholders of the proceeds received from the sale of the property. In view of the fact that Cape Breton has underlying obligations, it is not likely that the company will be wound up until these guarantees have been taken care of.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,250,000	$1,125,000
Preferred 6% .... Par $100.	500,000	314,000

Dividend on preferred passed May 1, 1930.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 5 per cent, due 1932, $1,096,000; Sydney & Glace Bay Railway Co., 5 per cent, due 1932, $113,000; $220,000 of this issue owned by Cape Breton Electric.

DOM. TELEGRAPH

Revenue from Leased Lines Covers All Charges

Dominion Telegraph Securities occupies a position somewhat similar to that of Montreal Telegraph, in that its income is limited to the amount of money received from leased lines. Incorporated in 1924, Dominion Telegraph acquired the properties of the Dominion Telegraph Co. In 1879 these properties were leased for 99 years to the American Union Telegraph Co., which in turn assigned its lease to Western Union Telegraph Co., which in turn assigned to Great North Western Telegraph Co. that part of the system which lies west of New Brunswick. The Great North Western Telegraph, being now part of the Canadian National Railways System, is operated through that organization, which has acknowledged and re-affirmed the obligation of the original lease, which calls for an annual rental of $62,500.

This income is sufficient to pay the interest on the company's bonds, while the company has additional money invested sufficient to take care of the redemption of bonds outstanding and also to provide a bonus for the holders of the bonds at maturity.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common .... Par $100.	$40,000	$40,000

Funded Debt—
Sinking fund mtge. 5½ per cent bonds, series "A" and "B," due 1978 .... $1,000,000

Officers and Directors—
Sir H. M. Pellatt, pres.; L. E. Macrae, 1st vice-pres.; A. Jarvis, 2nd vice-pres.; A. W. Hodgetts, sec.-treas.; Col. R. Pellatt; all of Toronto.

Rapid Growth Recorded

Canada's total water power installation has grown from 71,515 h.p. in 1890, to 6,666,000 h.p. at the beginning of 1932, while construction under way will add a further half million horse power by the end of the year. Over 85 per cent of the present installation is installed for general distribution by central electric stations.

CONSUMERS' GAS CO.

Toronto Company Has Attained High Place in Industry — Dividends Paid Since 1848 — Expanding Beyond City Borders

Consumers' Gas Co. of Toronto is an outstanding example of a conservatively financed and excellently managed privately owned utility which has been able to grow and prosper because its progress and business have been regulated by a contract and Act which by an admirable balance encourages the company to improve and increase services continually by permitting a reasonable reward in dividends for so doing. The rates are supposed to be high enough to permit the earning of 10 per cent on the par value of the common stock, but in reality the rate becomes about from 5.5 to 6.5 per cent as stock for many years has been sold at a large premium over par.

Originally an illumination project electricity displaced it. Gas then became almost the sole fuel for cooking purposes in homes but under the low rates prevailing in Toronto, electricity is now a formidable competitor. Gas, however, has become an important fuel in industry. It is being used to a greater extent in the heating of homes, in furnaces as well as for supplementary heating, and its upward trend in Toronto still continues.

Is Standard Investment

Stocks of Consumers' Gas Co. of Toronto, is a standard Canadian investment. There are more than 4,000 individuals, the majority of them residents in the area served, who own the $13,250,000 of stock of $100 par value per share.

Incorporated by a special act of the legislature as long ago as 1848 and numerous amendments thereafter, with the City of Toronto a shareholder and the mayor ex-officio a director, the company and its activities are continually under scrutiny. Two years ago, the Ontario Government, at the instance of the city authorities, directed that future issues of capital of Consumers' Gas Co. be offered by tender or auction and the allocation of new stock to former shareholders on a pro rata basis at a fixed price was prohibited. There was one issue of stock, 1929, to the amount of $1,250,000, by tender, the company obtaining an average price of $188 per share. This meant that the company was getting its new capital at a cost of 5.3 per cent, exclusive of expenses of advertising, etc. In 1931 a similar request for tenders brought bids for twice the amount of $1,250,000 but only two-thirds of these bids were high enough to justify the company accepting them. Under present market conditions this company received an average of about 150, giving a yield of 6 2/3 per cent.

So long as the company is prohibited from selling new stock by allotment to shareholders, the investment is viewed purely from the point of view of security and income. In former times, the stock was a more active trader, as occasionally it ascended to well above the $200 mark in anticipation of the issuance of rights. If rights normally were to be expected it might be that the issue, as sound as any utility stock anywhere, would sell to yield a much lower rate, which would enable the company to issue new stock to existing shareholders on a basis as favorable as that which is possible by tender or auction.

Extended Area

The principal extensions to the distribution system in 1931 consisted of the laying of gas mains along the Lake Shore highway through the township of Toronto to the westerly limit of Port Credit, and on Yonge Street through Lansing and Willowdale and northerly as far as Steele's Corners. This marks the embarkation of the company in expansion beyond the city limits, its powers having been extended.

There were constructed during the year 43 miles of gas mains varying in size from 2 inches to 16 inches in diameter.

Prices Are Regulated

After provision has been made out of annual revenues for plant maintenance and renewals and dividends, the surplus remaining goes into a special fund which, when it reaches a sum equal to five cents per thousand cubic feet on the quantity of gas sold in the previous year, the price of gas shall be reduced for the then current year, at least five cents per thousand. Likewise, a deficiency after all these provisions would result in an increase in the price of gas. Such a decrease of 5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of gas went into effect on April 1st. Upon the presentation of the National Budget on June 1, 1931, the company was confronted with increases in some of the uncontrollable items of its expenditures. The customs duty payable on gas coal imported from United States was increased from 50 cents to 75 cents per net ton. An excise tax of 1 per cent on all imports was established and the sales tax raised from one per cent to four per cent. These provisions, together with the increase in the rate of income tax on corporations from 8 per cent to 10 per cent had the effect of adding $140,000 annually to operating expenses. Taxes for the year were $486,159, about $3 on every customer.

Growth is Rapid

Progress of Consumers' Gas Co. of Toronto has been especially marked in the last ten years. In that time, miles of mains have increased by 50 per cent to 998 miles. Population per meter has decreased from 4.5 to 3.8; total number of meters is up from 127,555 to 170,830. Per capita consumption is up from 8,256 to 9,120 cubic feet; gross production of gas is up from 5,033,986 thousand cubic feet to 6,453,832 thousand cubic feet.

Physical plant and equipment are maintained in a high state of efficiency and the whole enterprise is said to compare favorably with similar enterprises in Britain and Continental Europe, where the manufactured gas industry has been developed to a higher degree than is generally the case on this continent.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$25,000,000	$13,250,000
No par value.		

Dividend Record—
Common—10 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, 1st Jan., April, July and Oct.

Officers and Directors—
Officers — A. W. Austin, pres.; A. Hewitt, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; E. J. Tucker, asst. gen. mgr. and sec.
Executive Committee—A. W. Austin, A. H. Campbell, Col. J. F. Michie and F. G. Osler.
Directors—A. W. Austin, A. R. Auld, A. H. Campbell, L. Goldman, Col. J. F. Michie, A. Hewitt, F. G. Osler, T. H. Wood, T. Bradshaw, and His Worship the Mayor of Toronto, all of Toronto.

Years End. Sept. 30:	1931	1930	1929
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Earned	$9.56	$10.49	$10.04
Paid	10.00	10.00	10.00
Market Record—	1931	1930	1929
High	187	193	196
Low	163	175	174

MACLAREN-QUEBEC

Part of Extensive Hydro Plan is Now Finished

Development programme of the MacLaren-Quebec Power Corp. is proceeding on schedule. The programme calls for the development of two power sites, one at High Falls and the other at Masson, P.Q. The former has been completed with an installation of 75,000 h.p., comprising three units of 25,000 h.p. each. The second site at Masson Falls is now under development and it is proposed to bring into use 130,000 h.p. in time for delivery to the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission about the middle of 1933.

The general work is well ahead of schedule and it is anticipated that all work will be completed several months ahead of time, with the possible exception of the tunnel.

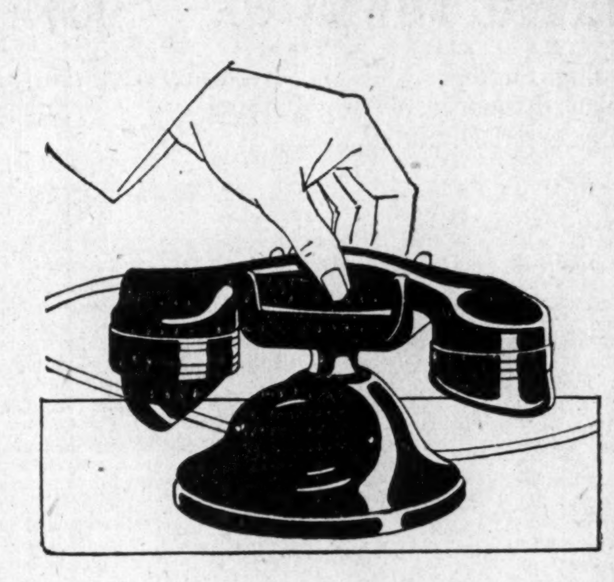
The James MacLaren Co. have contracted for 66,000 h.p., full delivery of which commenced on January 1, 1931. Ontario Power has contracted for 125,000 h.p., the first block of which is to be taken by July 1 next year, with increasing quantities each year, until the full amount is taken by November 1, 1936. These two contracts dispose of 191,000 h.p. of the 216,000 h.p. now installed or in course of installation.

All of the common shares of MacLaren-Quebec Power Corp. are owned by the MacLaren Power and Paper Co., which also controls the James MacLaren Co. Public financing to date covers an issue of $12,000,000 35-year 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds. These were sold to the public at the beginning of 1931.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	250,000 sh.	50,000 sh.
No par value.		

All except directors' qualifying shares, owned by Maclaren Power & Paper Co.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. series "A," 5½%, due 1961, issued $12,000,000.



One Month's Achievements

January 15th: Long-distance telephone service to Prince Rupert is opened by means of 400-mile radio link from end of land lines.

January 25th: Opening of trans-Canada telephone line which involved building 625 miles of pole line across British Columbia and the spending by us of over a million dollars.

February 8th: Vancouver lumber exporter, visiting Europe, calls his Vancouver office from Norway.

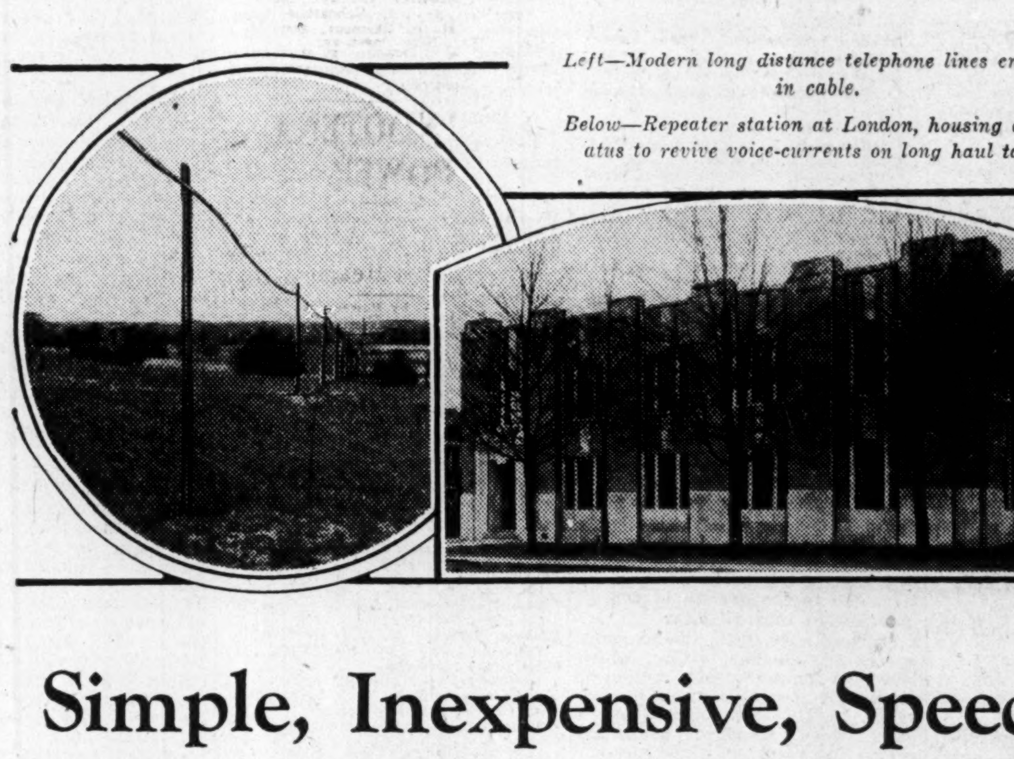
February 11th: Vancouver importer talks to head of Australian fruit preserving firm in Melbourne, Australia, by means of an 18,000-mile circuit, the longest in the world.

February 13th: Vancouver is given long-distance telephone service to points on Pacific Great Eastern Railway and in Bridge River valley.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO.

Yukon Population Maintained

The population of the Yukon Territory is 4,230, according to final figures of the 1931 census of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and that of the Northwest Territories 7,133. This is an increase in the Yukon of 73 and a decrease in the Northwest Territories of 855. The City of Dawson is given as 819 and the town of Whitehorse 541. Aklavik and district has 411, Baffin Land 1,690, islands of Hudson Bay and James Bay 805, Chesterfield Inlet and district 704, Coppermine River and Coronation Gulf 500.



Left—Modern long distance telephone lines enclosed in cable.

Below—Repeater station at London, housing apparatus to revive voice-currents on long haul talks.

Simple, Inexpensive, Speedy

In Ontario and Quebec 65,600 long distance telephone messages originate in the average day — outgoing calls!

And then there is the great daily volume of incoming messages from other provinces, the United States and across the sea.

It is the work of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada to enable friends, families and business associates to speak clearly and immediately with one another, wherever they may be.

Mechanical improvements have followed each other in rapid succession. The quality of transmission ensures perfect reproduction of the spoken word over almost any distance.

Operating methods have kept pace with mechanical progress. Ninety per cent of long distance calls are now handled while you remain at the telephone.

Business men are using long distance more and more — to buy, to sell and to keep up contacts. "Key Town Selling" by telephone saves time for both parties, covers territories more frequently, builds goodwill and carries on the business of the country at lower expense.

Long Distance calls are easy to make, inexpensive and speedy. The reason for the great growth of the service lies in the satisfaction one finds in face to face conversation — your message and the answer on the spot.

"Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station"

Bell Telephone Company of Canada

POWER CORP. OF CANADA

Interim Report Indicates Further Depreciation in Value of Securities Held and in Earnings on Common

Interim report on earnings of Power Corp. of Canada would indicate that final figures for the 1932 fiscal year will show limited profits on the common stock. The financial statement, on the other hand, will show reductions in the amount of outstanding debentures by over $500,000.

Reports for the six months ended December 31 last indicated net earnings, after all prior charges, sufficient to cover debenture interest and preferred dividends, but there was a decline of $335,000 in gross earnings during the period.

Market Value $30,000,000

Market value of the company's assets at the end of the year totalled $30,000,000, which was said to be equal to $20 a share on the common stock, after deducting the company's debentures and preferred stock at par values.

At the end of the last fiscal year, namely JJune 1931, investments and advances to affiliated companies totalled $46,486,000, the market value of which was $4,662,609 less than the book value shown by the balance sheet.

Heavy Stock Holdings

Power Corporation's financial position is vulnerable to stock market conditions, as over half of its assets are invested in bonds and stock. At the same time it had over $17,000,000 invested at the end of June last in associated companies, some of which have not been doing too well. The market value of the securities held or controlled in associated companies has depreciated, the extent of which will not be known until publication of the 1932 report.

Control Big Group

The controlled or associated companies of Power Corp. include East Kootenay Power, Canada Northern Power, Northern British Columbia Power, British Columbia Power, Winnipeg Electric, Foreign Power Securities and Southern Canada Power Co. In addition there are the Winnipeg Electric subsidiaries, Manitoba Power and Northwestern Power.

This is one of the most important groups of power producers in the Canadian utility field, having an output last year of 1,767,671,986 kw.h. as compared with 1,696,629,612 kw.h. in 1930.

No details are available as to the investment portfolio of the company. It is expected that many of the securities held by Power Corp. have depreciated heavily in value since the end of the last fiscal year.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
1st pref. 6% cum. Par $100.	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
2nd pref. 6% non-cum. Par $50.	5,000,000	5,000,000
Common. No par value.	1,000,000 sh.	445,958 sh.

Funded Debt—
Convert. debentures, 5%, Series "A," due 1957, outstanding.... $2,580,000
Series "B" 4½%, due 1959, outstanding $9,650,000

Dividend Record—
1st Pref. — $6 per annum, cumulative, payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 15.
2nd Pref.—$8 per annum, non-cumulative, payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 15.
Common—$2 per share per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 20.

Officers and Directors—
Officers — A. J. Nesbitt, pres.; P. A. Thomson, vice-pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; L. C. Haskell, sec.; C. Johnstone, treas.; V. J. Nixon, asst. sec.; F. D. Lamont and T. Irving, asst. treas.
Directors—A. J. Nesbitt, J. B. Woodyatt, J. M. Robertson, P. A. Thomson, N. A. Timmins, Montreal; Col. J. R. Moodie, Hamilton.

Years Ended June 30:

Times All Bond Interest Earned*:	1931	1930	1929
	2.97	3.31	4.09
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
1st pref.: Earned	$23.55	$49.58	$37.92
Paid	6.00	6.00	6.00
2nd pref.: Earned†	8.77	21.79	15.96
Earned‡	3.00	3.99	3.22
Paid	3.00	3.00	§3.00
Com.: Earned†	1.29	4.21	3.07
Earned‡	1.29	3.99	3.22
Paid	2.00	2.00	1.00

†Before (‡After) taking into consideration participation feature.
*Based on gross earnings less expenses.
§Plus stock dividend of 2 per cent.

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Pref.	102	94	105	93	103	92
Common	63½	35⅝	90	50	139¾	68

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER

Gross Income on Larger Scale, But Senior Charges Take Larger Percentage — Area Served is Expanding

Associated with Power Corp. of Canada

Southern Canada Power Co., affiliated with Power Corp. of Canada, reported continued progress in the last fiscal year both in respect to earnings and number of customers.

Through efforts of the management the territory served by the company — Eastern Townships of Quebec — has become one of the most highly industrialized areas in the Dominion. This has provided the company with an increase in power load and stability of sales which are reflected in the financial statement.

Power Sales Heavy

During the past year, Southern Canada had an output of 161,061,600 kw.h. This compared with 170,128,882 kw.h. in the preceding year.

In addition to a large number of industries, power and light are being retailed to 118 municipalities over 1,041 miles of distribution and transmission lines. At the end of the last fiscal year the company had 27,225 customers, the largest number in any year since formation of the company in 1913.

Less for Common

During the year ended September 30 last, gross earnings of the company totalled $2,355,111 and after the payment of prior charges, $1,437,073. This was an increase in both instances over that reported in the preceding year. Increases in the cost of purchased power and preferred dividends, however, lowered the amount of earnings available for common dividends to $1.09 a share, as against dividend payments of $1.00. In the preceding year common share earnings totalled $1.22 and dividends $1.00.

Sell Stock to Customers

Southern Canada Power has been active for a number of years in building up customer goodwill through the sale of preferred stock. Between 1922 and 1931 seven customer stock ownership campaigns were conducted, the last one in October 1931 when 5,092 shares were sold. At the end of the 1931 fiscal year, the company had 8,533 preferred shareholders, a gain of nearly 1,000 over that reported on the same date of the preceding year.

Discontinue Tramways

Since the close of the last fiscal year, the Quebec Public Service Commission has granted formal permission to the company to suspend tramway and auto-bus services in Sherbrooke. These services have been supplied by the company for some time at a considerable loss and it was deemed advisable to discontinue them.

Current Earnings Down

Curtailed industrial operations since the close of the last fiscal year on September 30, 1931, have been reflected in operating income of the company. For the five months ended February 29 last, gross earnings totalled $986,290, a decline of 4.25 per cent from that reported in the corresponding period of the preceding year. After taking care of operating expenses, net earnings in the four months period totalled $631,150, or a decrease of $5,150 to that reported in the five months ended February 28, 1931.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 6% cum.. Par $100.	$10,000,000	$6,759,700
Common* No par value.	500,000 sh.	400,000 sh.

*At at June 30, 1931, Power Corp. held 121,267 common shares.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. bonds, 5 per cent, due 1955, series "A" outstanding $6,000,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—Six per cent per annum, payable quarterly 15th Jan., April, July and Oct. Paid regularly since initial dividend April 1, 1920.
Common—Present rate, $1.00 per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15. Initial payment on new stock made Feb. 15, 1929, of 25 cents per share and regularly thereafter.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. B. Woodyatt, pres. and gen. mgr.; J. M. Robertson, J. S. H. Wurtele, P. T. Davies, vice-pres.; L. C. Haskell, sec.; C. Johnstone, treas.; V. J. Nixon, asst. sec. and T. Irving, asst. treas.
Directors—J. Davidson, J. M. Robertson, A. J. Nesbitt, P. A. Thomson, J. B. Woodyatt, P. T. Davies, J. S. H. Wurtele, Montreal, Que.; R. R. Moodie, Hamilton, Ont.; W. K. Baldwin, Baldwins Mills, Que.; W. H. Miner, Granby, Que.; Hon. G. Parent, K.C., Quebec, Que.; J. S. Gillies, Braeside, Ont.

Years End.: Sept. 30	1931	1930	1929
Times Interest Charges Earned:			
Before depreciation	3.99	4.12	3.93
After depreciation	3.34	3.46	3.32
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Pref.: Earned	$12.41	$14.25	$15.91
Paid	6.00	6.00	6.00
Com.: Earned	1.09	1.22	1.23
Paid	1.00	1.00	1.00

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Pf.	106¼	104	107	103½	110	102
Com.	32	22¾	37½	24	64½	32½

SHERBROOKE RAILWAY

(Controlled by Southern Canada Power)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common. Par $100.	$1,500,000	$1,127,000

Southern Canada Power owns $1,117,500 of the outstanding capital stock. No dividends paid.

Funded Debt—
Sherbrooke Street Railway, 1st mtge., 5% bonds, due 1927*, outstanding $100,000.
Sherbrooke Rly. and Power, 1st mtge., 5% bonds, due 1940, outstanding $638,000.
Consolidated gold bonds, 6%, due 1940†, outstanding $500,000.
*Entire issue held in escrow.
†Outstanding deposited as collateral security for loans.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. B. Woodyatt, pres. and gen. mgr.; L. C. Haskell, vice-pres., and sec.; C. Johnstone, treas. and compt.; V. J. Nixon, asst. sec.; T. Irving, asst. treas., Montreal.
Directors—V. J. Nixon, A. J. Nesbitt, J. B. Woodyatt, L. C. Haskell, C. Johnstone, T. Irving, Montreal.

CAN. NORTHERN

Further Growth in Output and Earnings in 1931

Controlled by Power Corp.

Canada Northern Power Corp. continued to improve its earning power during the past year, but the amount available for distribution on the common stock was still insufficient to cover the dividend, as a consequence of which it was necessary for the company to dip into surplus to meet all charges.

While the advisability of appropriating sums from surplus to pay dividends on the common stock might be questioned, operations of the company showed further growth over the past twelve months. The increasing activity of the gold mines in the territory served by the company is reflected in again in output from 367,148,780 kw.h. in 1930 to 418,226,810 kw.h. in 1931.

Expect Gain in 1932

It is expected that the gold mines, which absorb a major share of the company's output, will continue active throughout 1932. Evidence of this is seen in the returns for January last, gross earnings being 4.48 per cent and net earnings 3.58 per cent greater than those reported for the same month in 1931.

Another favorable feature of operations this year is the large number of new mine customers added to the list in 1931, demands for which will be more fully reflected in this year's operations. Among these new customers are Macassa Mines, Bidgood Consolidated Mines, Kirkland Townsite Mines, Aldermac Mines, Mining Corp. of Canada at Matachewan, Grenada Gold Mines, and La Roche Mines.

In order to take care of these growing requirements, the company has extended its transmission and distribution line facilities. At Noranda a substation and additional transformer capacity was installed last year, while the Kirkland Lake substation was rebuilt.

Sell Customers Stock

No new financing was carried out by the company last year, but another customer ownership campaign was put on. Subscriptions were received from 2,033 customers, to whom over 5,000 shares were sold at a price of $107 a share. This sale, the fourth of similar offerings, did not increase the outstanding preferred, the shares already being issued and privately held.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common, 80c. No par value.	500,000 sh.	375,000 sh.
Cum. pref. 7%. Par $100.	$7,500,000	$5,500,000

Funded Debt—
Collateral trust 5 per cent bonds series "A," due 1953 ..... $17,000,000

Dividend Record—
Preferred — $7 per annum, cumulative, payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 15.
Common—80c per share per annum, payable quarterly. Jan., April, July and Oct. 25.

Officers and Directors—
Officers — A. J. Nesbitt, of Montreal, pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, of Montreal, vice-pres.; B. V. Harrison, of New Liskeard, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; L. C. Haskell, of Montreal, sec.; C. Johnstone, of Montreal, treas.; H. A. Seymour, of New Liskeard, asst. sec.-treas.; V. J. Nixon, asst. sec., Montreal; F. D. Lamont, of Montreal, asst. treas.
Directors—A. J. Nesbitt, J. B. Woodyatt, P. A. Thomson, and N. A. Timmins, of Montreal; D. McLachlin, of Arnprior; Maj.-Gen. The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, K.C., C.M.G., of Hamilton; J. H. Black, of Toronto; F. O. Blackwell, of New York; B. V. Harrison, New Liskeard, Ont.

Year End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Times Interest Earned:			
Before depreciation	2.66	2.66	2.79
After depreciation	1.92	1.92	2.08
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Pref.: Earned†	$13.49	$13.57	$16.51
Paid	7.00	7.00	7.00
Com.: Earned‡	*0.71	*0.74	‡5.26
Paid	0.60	0.15	...

*On new stock after 5 for 1 split.
†Subject to guaranteed preferred dividends of subsidiaries.
‡After all preferred dividends of parent company and subsidiaries have been paid.

Earnings—

Twelve Mos. Ended Dec. 31:	1931	1930	Increase
Gross earn.	3,341,964	3,181,504	160,460
Oper. exp.	1,061,860	1,021,027	40,833
Net earn.	2,280,104	2,160,477	119,627

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Pref.	107	104	107	99	110	100
Com.	25½	15	21	14	35	17

NORTHERN ONTARIO POWER

(Controlled by Canada Northern Power)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common. No par value.	500,000 sh.	240,014 sh.
Pref. 6%. Par $100.	$2,500,000	$2,499,300

$977,200 preferred and 234,217 shares of common are pledged under the 5 per cent Collateral Trust S. F. Series "A" bonds of Canada Northern Power Corp.

Funded Debt—

	Outstanding
6% Deb. Notes, due 1953*.... (Northern Ontario Power)	$3,500,000
6% Deb. Notes, due 1953*.... (Northern Canada Power)	2,250,000
6% Deb. Notes, due 1953*.... (Northern Ont. L. & P.)	5,000,000
6% Deb. Notes, due 1953*.... (Northern Ont. L. & P.)	515,000

*Issued in favor of the Canada Northern Power. The first two issues are pledged under that company's 5 per cent Collateral Trust S. F. Series "A" bonds.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—A. J. Nesbitt, pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-pres.; B. V. Harrison, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; L. C. Haskell, sec.; C. Johnstone, treas.; H. A. Seymour, asst. sec.-treas.; V. J. Nixon, asst. sec.
Directors—A. J. Nesbitt, James B. Woodyatt, L. C. Haskell, E. R. Parkins, P. A. Thomson, Montreal, P.Q.; B. V. Harrison, New Liskeard, Ont.

NORTHERN QUEBEC POWER

(Controlled by Canada Northern Power)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common† No par value.	20,000 sh.	20,000 sh.

†19,995 shares are pledged under Canada Northern Power Corp., 5 per cent Coll. trust S. F. Series "A" bonds.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. 6% Series "A" bonds, due 1945, outstanding, $2,650,000; 6% deb. notes, due 1953, outstanding, $2,35[illegible].
All owned by the Canada No[illegible] Power Co. and pledged under its 5 p[illegible] cent Collateral Trust S. F. Series "A" bonds.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. B. Woodyatt, pres.; B. V. Harrison, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; L. C. Haskell, sec.; C. Johnstone, treas., Montreal; H. A. Seymour, asst. sec.-treas.; V. J. Nixon, asst. sec.
Directors—A. J. Nesbitt, E. R. Parkins, P. A. Thomson, J. B. Woodyatt, L. C. Haskell, Montreal.

EAST KOOTENAY POWER

Production Dropped in Past Year — Current Liabilities Heavy

Controlled by Power Corp.

East Kootenay Power Co., subsidiary of Power Corp. of Canada, recorded an output last year of 72,306,500 kw.h. This compares with 80,295,900 kw.h. in the preceding year. This is reflected in a decline of earnings. For the nine months of the fiscal year ended December 31 last, gross earnings were off 10.90 per cent to $365,705. After taking care of operating expenses, net earnings totalled $235,179, a decrease of $42,752 from that reported during the corresponding period of 1930.

Operations of East Kootenay Power are carried on in the south-eastern section of British Columbia and the southwestern part of Alberta. Three plants are operated with a total capacity of 35,500 h.p. Consideration has been given to the development of a site at Phillips Canyon on the Elk River, but it is unlikely that construction will be started for some time.

Debts Are Heavy

The last financial statement of the company, covering the 1931 fiscal year, showed a small decline in earnings and a further weakening in the working capital position. At the end of March, 1931, current liabilities exceeded current assets by $1,891,772. This was an increase of approximately $186,000 over that reported in the preceding year. When market conditions are more favorable, the company will undoubtedly undertake some new financing.

Another feature of the financial position of the company is that no depreciation charges have been provided since 1927, despite the fact that in the interval investment in plant, equipment, etc., has increased from $4,577,078 to $5,430,344.

Power Corp. of Canada controls 17,863 shares of the 30,000 shares of no par value common stock outstanding. Public investment interest lies in an issue of $1,000,000 of preferred and a funded debt of $2,169,000. Of the latter, Power Corp. owns $68,000.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value).	50,000 shs.	30,000 shs.
Pref. 7% (Par $100).	$5,000,000	$1,000,000

Funded Debt—
First gold 7 per cent, series "A," due 1942 .... $1,881,000
7 per cent bonds, series "B," due 1942 288,000
Power Corp. holds 17,863 shares of common stock and $68,000 first mortgage bonds.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—$7 per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, 15 March, June, Sept. and Dec.
Common—None.

Officers and Directors—
Officers — A. J. Nesbitt, pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-pres.; A. B. Sanborn, gen. mgr., Fernie, B.C.; L. C. Haskell, sec.; V. J. Nixon, asst sec.; C. Johnstone, treas., Montreal; T. Irving, asst. treas., Montreal; U. K. Colton, asst. sec.-treas., Fernie, B.C.
Directors—A. J. Nesbitt, L. C. Haskell, Gordon W. Scott, E. R. Parkins, K.C., P. A. Thomson, J. B. Woodyatt, Montreal; A. B. Sanborn, Fernie, B.C.

Years End. March 31	1931	1930	1929
Times Interest Earned:			
Before depreciation	1.28	1.41	1.53
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Pref.: Earned	$7.69	$10.28	$8.61
Paid	7.00	7.00	7.00
Com.: Earned	0.23	1.09	0.54
None paid.			

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Preferred	97	94⅝	97	86	103	90
Common	16	16	25	18	27	24½

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC CO.

Negotiations With City Pertaining to Sale of Utilities Comes to Naught — January 1 Bond Interest Paid in N. Y. Funds

Conditions surrounding Winnipeg Electric Co. during 1931 took a turn for the worse. The company has long contended that its tramway franchise has become antiquated and charges imposed under this agreement a burden. Though successful in securing an increase in fares, earnings of the tramway division have not shown any material improvement and the company has endeavored, with little success, to secure relief from the city in the way of reduced taxes.

On top of the tramway difficulties, operations of the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric have not been helpful to Winnipeg Electric. Early last year an offer was made by the fiscal agents of the company, Nesbitt, Thomson and Co., to purchase the Winnipeg hydro system. Little headway was made in that direction.

Make Offer to City

At the turn of this year a new development took place, when Edward Anderson, president, offered to sell all of Winnipeg Electric's properties to the city for $25,000,000. This offer covers the power and light distribution system, tramways, and gas system. The offer did not include Winnipeg Electric's power plants on the Winnipeg River and further that the sale of power from these plants to the city on an agreed basis would be an essential part of the transaction if completed.

Recommendation by the Winnipeg City Council that negotiations be dropped with the Winnipeg Electric Co. on the basis of the offer submitted for the sale of its utilities in the city for $25,000,000, ends, for the time being, the prospect of such a transaction going through. Such a sale was seen as a possible solution to the troubles which presently beset the company.

The three branches of the company's activities in the city, gas, power and tramways, sustained a drop of 6.4 per cent in revenue last year, which totalled $6,036,708. No dividends were paid by the company's subsidiary, Manitoba Power Co., which in the two previous years had contributed $250,000 annually to the parent company's earnings.

Net income from the electric distribution system was the highest in the company's history, totalling 80 per cent of revenue from the three sources. On the other hand, gas and electric railway income was lower; earnings from tramway operations in particular have declined. During the past year continued efforts were made with a view to revising the fare structure in the tramways division, while relief from certain charges was also sought. The Public Utility Board sanctioned an increase in fares which, it is expected, will add $156,000 to revenue in a year's operations.

Restricted industrial activity in the area served, coupled with competition from the local hydro, have resulted in a surplus of power in the territory. Following closure of the Pine Falls mill of Manitoba Paper Co., Northwestern Power Co., a subsidiary of Winnipeg Electric, has been forced to close its new plant at Seven Sisters Falls.

Recent announcement that interest due January 1, 1932, on a bond issue of $5,000,000 of Winnipeg Electric will be paid in New York funds relieves a somewhat complicated situation. When interest fell due it was stated that interest would only be paid in Canadian funds, since it was payable in Canadian gold and gold was not exportable. Arrangements have now been made to meet the obligation in United States funds and those who accepted Canadian funds will be reimbursed.

Lower earnings of Winnipeg Electric have found reflection in disbursements on its shares. Common dividends were suspended in February, 1931, and in December it was found necessary to omit payments on the preferred stock.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 7%	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
Pref. 6%. Par $100.	$5,000,000	None
Common. No par value.	500,000 sh.	241,924 sh.

Funded Debt—
Winnipeg Electric 5 per cent refund. mtge. stock or bonds, due 1954, outstanding $4,380,000, 6 per cent refund. bonds, due 1954, $7,000,000.
Winnipeg Electric Rly. 5 per cent, 1st refund. mtge. bonds, due 1935, outstanding $5,000,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred — $7 per annum, cumulative, payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 1. Paid regularly to and including Oct. 1, 1931, since passed.
Common—None at present. Former rate was $2 per annum, payable half-yearly, Feb. and Aug. 1. Dividend due Feb. 1, 1931, was passed and none paid since.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—E. Anderson, K.C., pres. and gen. mgr.; W. R. Bawlf, vice-pres.; W. E. Blodgett, vice-pres. i/c finance and accounts; C. H. Dahl, vice-pres. i/c operation; L. Palk, vice-pres. i/c executive matters and sec.; J. S. Mackenzie, treas.; S. N. Currie, G. T. McIntosh, asst. sec.
Directors—E. Anderson, K.C., W. R. Bawlf, J. B. Coyne, K.C., W. J. Bulman, N. J. Breen, Winnipeg; P. A. Thomson, A. J. Nesbitt, Montreal; S. L. Fuller, New York; W. H. Carter, Winnipeg; J. B. Woodyatt, Montreal; F. Hannaford, Chicago; J. A. McPhail, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Year End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Times Interest Earned:			
Before deprec.	2.56	3.03	2.80
After deprec.†	2.01	2.50	2.30

†Including additional depreciation.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Preferred: Earned	$11.45	$19.39	$15.38
Paid	7.00	7.00	7.00
Common: Earned*	0.92	2.70	2.85
Paid	1.00	2.00	2.00

*Before allowing for sinking fund reserve which the company treats as an appropriation after preferred and common dividends.

Earnings: 12 Mos. End. Dec. 31:	1931	1930	Decrease
Gross earn.	5,819,590	6,259,461	439,871
Oper. exp.	3,812,414	4,206,323	393,909
Net earn.	2,007,176	2,053,138	45,962

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Common	21½	4	54	13¾	109½	45
Preferred	81½	49	104½	80	112	94

SUBURBAN RAPID TRANSIT

(Entirely owned by Winnipeg Electric)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common. Par $100.	$100,000	$100,000

All owned by Winnipeg Electric.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. bonds, 5 per cent, due 1938, issued $500,000. Guaranteed by Winnipeg Electric.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—E. Anderson, K.C., pres. and gen. mgr.; W. R. Bawlf, vice-pres.; W. E. Blodgett, compt.; L. Palk, sec.; J. S. MacKenzie, treas.
Directors—E. Anderson, K.C., W. R. Bawlf, W. J. Bulman, N. J. Breen, J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg; J. B. Woodyatt, Montreal.

WINNIPEG, SELKIRK & LAKE WPG.

(Entirely owned by Winnipeg Electric)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common. Par $100.	$490,000	$490,000
Preferred. Par $10.	10,000	10,000

All of the $490,000 common is owned by Winnipeg Electric Co.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. bonds, 5 per cent, due 1933, outstanding $50,000. Guaranteed by Winnipeg Electric Co.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—E. Anderson, K.C., pres.; W. R. Bawlf, vice-pres.; W. E. Blodgett, treas.; L. Palk, sec.; J. S. MacKenzie, treas.
Directors—E. Anderson, K.C., W. R. Bawlf, W. H. Carter, W. J. Bulman, J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg; J. B. Woodyatt, Montreal.

NORTHWESTERN POWER

Plant at Seven Sisters Falls Closed Down

Owing to the fact that surplus of power exists in the Winnipeg district, plant of Northwestern Power Co., at Seven Sisters Falls, has been closed down. The existing surplus is largely due to the closure of the Pine Falls mill of Manitoba Paper Co., and to generally restricted industrial activity in the territory served by Winnipeg Electric Co., of which Northwestern Power is a subsidiary.

NORTHWESTERN POWER

(Controlled by Winnipeg Electric)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common. No par value.	250,000 sh.	250,000 sh.
Pref. 6%. Par $100.	$1,000,000	$1,000,000

The entire issue of preferred and 88 per cent of the common stock is owned by Winnipeg Electric Co.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. bonds, series "A," 6 per cent, due 1960, outstanding, $10,000,000. Guaranteed by Winnipeg Electric Co.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—E. Anderson, K.C., pres. and gen. mgr.; W. R. Bawlf, vice-pres.; W. E. Blodgett, treas.; L. Palk, sec.; S. N. Currie, G. T. McIntosh, asst. secs.
Directors—E. Anderson, K.C., W. R. Bawlf, W. J. Bulman, J. B. Coyne, K.C., N. J. Breen, Winnipeg, Man.; A. J. Nesbitt, P. A. Thomson, J. B. Woodyatt, Montreal, Que.; S. L. Fuller, New York.

MANITOBA POWER

Small Drop in Production Reflected in 1931 Earnings

Controlled by Winnipeg Electric

Financial statement of Manitoba Power Co., subsidiary of Winnipeg Electric Co. is not available for 1931, but interim figures would indicate a small falling off in revenue. For the full year gross earnings totalled $5,819,590, or a decrease of 7.03 per cent from that reported in 1930. There was a cut of 9.36 per cent in operating expenses, leaving a net operating revenue for the year of $2,007,176. This compares with $2,053,138 in 1930.

Pay Interest Charges

The drop in earnings is reflected by a falling off in production. Last year the company had an output of 384,775,000 kw.h., as against 420,938,000 kw.h. in the previous year. Though earnings were off slightly in 1931, the company lived up to the terms of the trust deed in that it paid its bond interest in American funds. This involved paying a heavy premium and had the effect of reducing net profits. Operations of Manitoba Power

(Continued on page 28)

Serving Nova Scotia

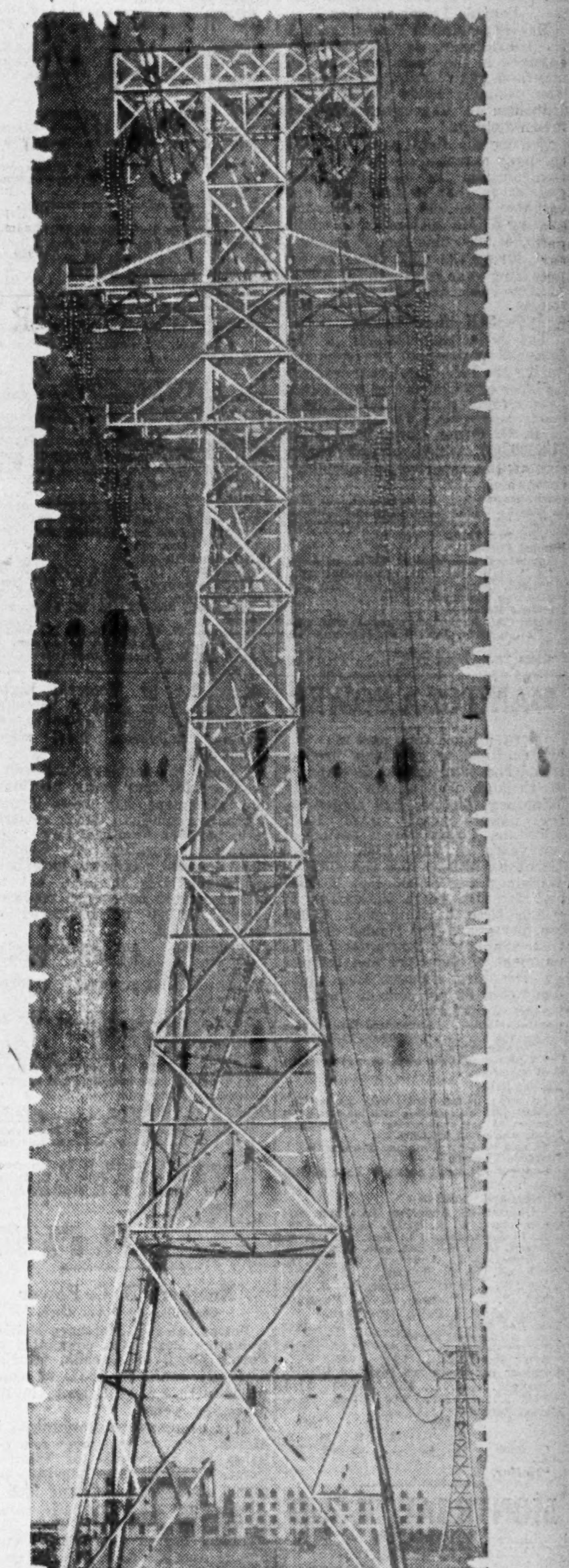
NOVA SCOTIA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, supplies electricity, transportation and gas to the citizens of the capital city, Halifax. Through subsidiary companies it is playing a leading part in the electrical development of the Province, and is now operating in nine counties.

Under the management and control of Nova Scotians, with a sound financial structure, this company is contributing in a material way to the development and prosperity of the territory it serves.

Benefits resulting from increased earnings and economical operations are being shared by both the company and its customers.

Dependable Progressive Service

Nova Scotia Light and Power Company, Limited
HALIFAX, N.S.



This is one of 187 towers which carry electrical transmission lines from the generating stations at Cedars to Atwater sub-station in Montreal. It supports a two-thousand-foot span across the St. Lawrence river from St. Timothée to Cedars

Two Thousand Miles of Cable

DAY and night . . . winter and summer . . . approximately two thousand miles of cables transmit electricity to Montreal, so that social and industrial life in the metropolis may have uninterrupted electric service.

From eight great generating stations comes electrical energy which . . . directly or indirectly . . . provides means of livelihood for tens of thousands; lights work places, homes, streets; furnishes necessities and comforts generally.

It is a most important feature that available electrical energy for Montreal's needs has always been in excess of the demand; and rates for light and power are lower on the average than in any comparable city on the continent.

Equally important to industrial Montreal is an ample supply of gas fuel, of uniform quality, and at a standard pressure. It is significant that this company's gas resources have always been far ahead of demand . . . and at correspondingly low cost. Modern methods of manufacture and distribution have made possible, and assure continuance of, this ideal condition

Montreal Light Heat & Power
CONSOLIDATED

B.C. POWER CORP.

Big Coast Utility Reports Widening Demand for Services — Earnings Affected by Slackness in Industrial Situation

Associated with Power Corp. of Canada

Earnings of British Columbia Power Corp. in the first half of the current fiscal year ended December 31 last, were sufficient to cover dividends on the Class "A" stock. Cumulative figures for the period show net earnings of $2,313,789, against $2,618,467 for the corresponding period of 1930. Bond interest needs were slightly lower during the six months, while higher provision for depreciation was made; net applicable to common dividends was down 21 per cent.

During the last fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, the company reported net earnings of $2,436,816, or $436,816 in excess of dividend requirements on the Class "A" stock.

Controls Many Units

British Columbia Power controls British Columbia Electric Railway and subsidiary companies, providing a wide range of utility services in Vancouver, Victoria and tributary areas.

Production and distribution of power is the principal activity of the company. At the end of last year the company had nine hydro electric plants and four steam stand-by plants with a total installed capacity of 279,190 h.p. In addition the company has extensive developments under way. The Bridge River Power Co., a subsidiary, is constructing a power plant at Bridge River, which will have an initial installation of 55,500 h.p. The Vancouver Island Power Co., another subsidiary, brought the fourth unit of 18,000 h.p. capacity into commercial operation early last year at its Jordan River station. The same company has filed preliminary plans for the development of the Campbell River site on Vancouver Island. During 1931 British Columbia Power had an electrical energy output of 492,612,852 kw.h., an increase of about 21,000,000 kw.h. over that reported in the preceding year. There were 120,477 light and power customers, a gain of about 2,200 over that reported at June 30.

Provide Trams and Gas

British Columbia Power, through its subsidiaries, is also actively engaged in the operation of tramway and gas distribution systems. The company holds the tramway franchise in Vancouver and suburban districts.

During the fiscal year 1931 the company extended its gas distribution system in the Vancouver district so that it now owns and operates over 585 miles of mains, serving 51,245 customers, to whom 1,400,251,000 cubic feet of gas was sold during the past year. In the preceding year sales totalled 1,272,870,000 cubic feet to 50,697 customers.

Sell More Bonds

The principal change in the financial position of the company during the 1931 fiscal year was the issuance of $4,000,000 of 5 per cent first refunding and collateral trust bonds, series "B." The funded debt of B. C. Power Corp. now totals $14,000,000, which sum is exclusive of that reported by subsidiary companies.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Class "A" ($2)	1,500,000 sh.	1,000,000 sh.
Class "B"	1,500,000 sh.	1,000,000 sh.

No par value.

Funded Debt—
1st refund coll. trust S. F. bonds, series "A," 5½'s, due 1960, outstanding $10,000,000. Series "B," 5%, due 1960, outstanding $4,000,000.

Dividend Record—
Class "A" $2 per share per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 15.
Class "B." None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—W. G. Murrin, pres.; A. T. Goward, and J. I. Newell, vice-pres.; E. H. Adams, vice-pres. and treas.; E. Rogers, sec.; G. W. Cox and H. S. Dunn, asst.-secy's, Montreal.
Directors—G. Kidd, W. G. Murrin, W. J. Blake-Wilson, Vancouver, B.C.; A. T. Goward, Hon. Sir F. S. Barnard, K.C.M.G., Victoria, B.C.; Sir H. S. Holt, A. J. Nesbitt, P. A. Thomson, J. B. Woodyatt, S. Godin, Jr., Montreal; J. H. Gundy, Toronto; C. E. Calder, New York City; Rt. Hon. Viscount Rothermere, A. P. Holt, J. Davidson, London, Eng.

Years End. June 30:	1931	1930	1929
Times Fixed Charges Earned:			
Before deprec. and renewals	$2.66	$2.93	$3.25
After deprec. and renewals	1.94	2.04	2.33
Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:			
Class "A": Earned	$2.44	$2.19	$2.63
Earned*	2.22	2.10	2.32
Paid	2.00	2.00	2.00
Class "B": Earned*	0.22	0.10	0.32

None paid.
* After taking participation feature into consideration.

Market Record:

	1931		1930		1929	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Class "A"	42½	26	45½	32	60	35
Class "B"	18	7	26½	10½	40	18

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY
(Controlled by British Columbia Power Corporation)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Cum. perpetual pref. 5%	£1,440,000	£1,440,000
Non-cum. pref. ordinary 5%	1,440,000	1,440,000
Deferred ord. 7% non-cum.	1,440,000	1,440,000
Ordinary	2,000,000	966,103

Par £1.

Funded Debt—

Van. Pr. perp. guar. deb. stock, 4½%	£1,500,000
Deb. 4½% Van. Pr. due 1953	32,500
Perp. Cons. deb. stock, 4½%	2,788,170

Dividend Record—
Preferred—5 per cent, cumulative, payable semi-annually on 15 Jan. and July.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—W. G. Murrin, pres.; E. H. Adams, and J. I. Newell, vice-presi's; J. V. Armstrong, sec.
Directors—E. H. Adams, ch.; J. I. Newell, W. Saville, E. W. Arnott, Vancouver.

B. C. ELECTRIC POWER & GAS
(Controlled by B. C. Electric Railway)

	Authorized	Issued
Preferred 6% cum.	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
Par $100.		
Common	20,000,000	*15,248,012
Par $1.		

*Entirely owned by parent company.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—6 per cent cumulative, payable quarterly on 1 Jan., April, July and Oct.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—W. G. Murrin, pres.; A. T. Goward, 1st vice-pres.; E. H. Adams, 2nd vice-pres.; J. V. Armstrong, sec.
Directors—W. G. Murrin, E. H. Adams, J. I. Newell, Sir F. S. Barnard, K.C.M.G., V. Laursen, F. R. Glover, W. Saville, Vancouver; A. T. Goward, Victoria.

VANCOUVER POWER CO.
(Controlled by British Columbia Electric Power & Gas Co., a unit of the British Columbia Power Corp.)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$9,500,000	$9,500,000

Par $1.
Entire issue held by parent company.

Funded Debt—
The funded debt of the company is guaranteed by the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. For details see under funded debt of B. C. Electric Railway.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—W. G. Murrin, pres.; E. H. Adams and J. I. Newell, vice-pres's.; J. V. Armstrong, sec.
Directors—W. G. Murrin, E. H. Adams, J. I. Newell, W. Saville, F. R. Glover, all of Vancouver.

WESTERN POWER
(Controlled by the Vancouver Power Co., a unit in the B. C. Power Corp.)

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
Preferred	5,000,000	850,000

Par $100. The Vancouver Power Co. owns 99.7% o fthe entire preferred and common stock outstanding.

Funded Debt—

1st mtg., 5% due 1949	$5,000,000	$4,109,900
5½% deb., due 1960	†$4,000,000	$4,000,000

† All pledged as collateral for bonds of B. C. Power Corp.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—W. G. Murrin, pres.; E. H. Adams, vice-pres. and compt.; J. I. Newell, vice-pres. and mgr. of plant; J. V. Armstrong, sec.; A. C. W. Gage, pur. agent.
Directors—W. G. Murrin, E. H. Adams, J. I. Newell, F. R. Glover, V. Laursen, W. Saville. E W. Arnott, Vancouver.

MANITOBA POWER

(Continued from page 27)

are confined to wholesale production. The total output is disposed of through five or six channels. Winnipeg Electric has contracted for power supply until 1943; Manitoba Power for a period of ten years, or until 1936; Central Manitoba Mines; and the City of Winnipeg for 30,000 h.p. in 1931 and for five years thereafter, at which time it diminishes 10,000 h.p. per year. The funded debt of this company is guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by Winnipeg Electric Co., which owns over 88 per cent of the total issued capital stock.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	200,000 sh.	*150,000 sh.

No par value.
*Winnipeg Electric owns over 88 per cent of the stock.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. 5½ per cent bonds, series "A," due 1951, outstanding $10,000,000†; 1st mtge. 5½ per cent series "B," due 1952, outstanding $2,500,000†.
†Guaranteed by Winnipeg Electric Co.

Dividend Record:
Common—None at present. Last paid $1 Aug. 1, 1930.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—E. Anderson, K.C., pres. and gen. mgr.; W. R. Bawlf, vice-pres.; W. E. Blodgett, treas.; L. Palk, sec.; S. N. Currie, G. T. McIntosh, asst. secs.
Directors—E. Anderson, K.C., W. R. Bawlf, W. J. Bulman, J. B. Coyne, K.C., N. J. Breen, Winnipeg; A. J. Nesbitt, P. A. Thomson, J. B. Woodyatt, Montreal; S. L. Fuller, New York.

Year End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Times All Interest Earned:			
Before deprec.	1.67	1.67	1.78
After deprec.	1.54	1.55	...
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Earned	$1.97	$1.90	$2.65
Paid	1.00	2.00	2.50

Market Record—

	*1932		1931		1930	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Common	6½	6½	..	..	36	20

*To Mar. 16.

MONTREAL ISLAND POWER

Six of Ten Units Now Operating — Issue No Statement

Joint Control by Montreal Power and Power Corp. of Canada

Montreal Island Power Co. has installed and in operation six units in its plant on the Back River, near Montreal, and is producing a minimum of 42,000 h.p., which amount is contracted for by Montreal Light, Heat and Power Cons.

Plans of the company call for an ultimate development of ten units, with a minimum capacity of 42,000 h.p. and a maximum capacity of 120,000 h.p. This wide spread in capacity is due to the abnormal water conditions at the plant site.

The entire output has been contracted for by Montreal Light, Heat and Power Cons. to be taken in stipulated annual amounts. At present, deliveries total about 40,000 h.p.

Though the company has been a producer for four years, no financial statement has been issued. Virtually complete stock control rests between Montreal Power and Power Corporation of Canada. Bond interest payments have been made regularly to date, but no disbursements have been made on the $1,000,000 of preferred or common stock.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	100,000 sh.	75,000 sh.
No par value.		
Preferred	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. 5½% bonds, Series "A," due 1957, outstanding $9,250,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred — $6 per annum, cumulative from Jan. 1, 1928, and payable quarterly. No dividends have been declared as yet.
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. S. Norris, pres.; J. S. H. Wurtele, vice-pres.; C. S. Bagg, sec.-treas.; G. R. Whatley, asst. sec. and asst. treas.
Directors—J. S. Norris, G. H. Montgomery, H. Milliken, H. B. Pope, P. T. Davies, J. S. H. Wurtele, H. E. Walker, all of Montreal.

Market Record—

	1931		1930		1929	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Common	20	14	39	25	48	35

Northern B. C. Power

Controlled by Power Corp.

Power sales of Northern British Columbia Power Co. controlled by Power Corp. of Canada, totalled 8,945,824 kw.h. in 1931, as compared with 8,836,679 kw.h. in the preceding year.

This company was organized in March, 1928, to take over and develop the properties of International Electric Co., serving the towns of Stewart, B.C. and Hyder, Alaska., and the municipally-owned plant at Prince Rupert, B.C. The company serves about 2,400 customers and has access to the mining district of northern British Columbia and Yukon.

In 1930 Northern British Columbia Power built a new 6,000 h.p. plant at Falls River, which brought the total installed capacity up to 7,700 h.p. The company has undeveloped sites totalling 29,800 h.p. At present it has under study a possible future development of Meziadin Lake and River.

Kaministiquia Power

Kaministiquia Power Co. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. and operates a power plant at Kakabeka Falls on the Kaministiquia River, 20 miles north of Fort William. Power is supplied to the mill of the parent company at Fort William and other industrial companies. Power plant has a capacity of 35,000 horse power.

FOREIGN POWER

Security Holdings Register Depreciation in Value

Associated with Power Corp.

Foreign Power Securities Corp., which is affiliated with Power Corp. of Canada, has not escaped the deflation of security values in all markets.

This company is a holding organization and has substantial interests in some 15 French public utilities, which in turn control 47 other utility companies. These companies and subsidiaries operate 77 hydro-electric plants and 27 steam plants with a total installed capacity of 555,600 h.p. The distribution system comprises 13,000 miles of high-tension lines and another 12,000 miles of low-tension lines. At the beginning of 1931 these companies were serving nearly 900,000 customers located in 5,055 communities. In 1930 the electrical output amounted to 1,280,153,000 kw.h. and the output of gas was 2,940,000,000 cubic feet.

Income Includes Profits

The two principal items of interest to investors in a company of this type are the market value of securities held and earning power. Income last year aggregated $632,906, as against $798,088 in the preceding year. The income figures for both years include profits from investments realized, but the 1931 figure does not take into account loss on investments which was $529,184 compared with a profit of $123,291, or an adverse difference of nearly $400,000. Even with inclusion of profits from investments, income for 1931 was not sufficient to take care of the preferred dividend, being short of that objective by $29,885. Added to this was the loss from investments of $529,184, or in excess of the previously reported surplus of $507,644.

Put Value on Common

On October 8, 1931, shareholders approved a by-law permitting the placing of a book value of $12 a share on the common, the company thus being able to divide the capital account into: common, $1,500,000 and surplus, $1,160,000. As a result of this action, the deficit was taken care of and a surplus carried forward of $1,108,575.

Market Value of Securities

At the end of October last the company showed on its balance sheet assets of $12,341,592, of which $11,436,346 represented investments at cost. On the basis of quoted market prices and including certain unquoted foreign securities at cost, the value of the corporation's investments at the end of October, 1930, was $11,913,020 and one year later $8,707,932. Cost value of unquoted foreign securities included in 1931 was $2,752,636.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 6%	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
Par $100.		
Common	250,000 sh.	125,000 sh.
No par value.		

Funded Debt—
First collateral trust 6 per cent convertible, series "A," due 1949, outstanding $4,500,000.
As at June 30, 1931, Power Corp. of Canada held $403,000 bonds, $386,800 preferred and 41,711 common shares.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—6 per cent cumulative participating, payable Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. 15. Initial dividend paid Aug. 1, 1927; paid regularly since.
Common—An interim dividend of $1 per share paid Jan. 20, 1930. None since.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—A. J. Nesbitt, pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-pres.; L. C. Haskell, sec.; C. Johnstone, treas.; V. J. Nixon, asst. sec.; T. Irving, asst. treas.
Directors—A. J. Nesbitt, J. B. Woodyatt, P. A. Thomson, L. C. Haskell, E. R. Parkins, K.C., G. M. Todd, all of Montreal.

Years End. Oct. 31:	1931	1930	1929
Times Int. Earned	1.92	2.45	6.61
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Pref.: Earned	$5.40	*$8.38	*$14.81
Paid	6.00	6.00	6.00
Common: Earned	nil	*0.95	*3.52
Paid	nil	1.00	....

Market Record—

	1931		1930		1929	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Common	15	5	37	10	43½	20

DOMINION GAS

Receivership for Parent Concern is Not Harmful

Controlled by American Commonwealths Power and American Utilities

Dominion Gas and Electric controls a number of important western Canadian utilities, including Canadian Utilities; Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power; Edmonton Utilities; Gas Production and Transportation; Nanaimo Electric Light, Heat and Power; Northwestern Utilities; Union Power, and Duncan Utilities. These companies were formerly under the control of International Utilities Corp. but change in ownership took place about the middle of 1930.

Dominion Gas in turn is jointly controlled by American Commonwealths Power and American Utilities, the former owning about 60 per cent. American Commonwealths was recently placed in receivership, but this does not affect the position of Dominion Gas except in respect to changes in the board of directors.

F. T. Hlswit, president of the American Commonwealth Power Corp., D. A. Beldon, vice-president, and A. Vermeer, secretary, have resigned as directors of the Dominion Gas and Electric Co., Canadian utility subsidiary of American Commonwealth, formed to take over the Canadian properties of International Utilities Corp. It is expected that the vacancies will be filled by H. W. Briggs, H. L. Nichols, R. P. Buell and E. A. Harden. Messrs. Briggs and Nichols are two of the receivers of the American Commonwealth Power Corp.

Properties owned and controlled by Dominion Gas include gas and electric plants, about 900 miles of electric transmission lines and over 880 miles of gas mains. Through its subsidiaries the company serves 123 communities with electricity, gas and water. Agreements have been made with producing companies in the Turner Valley field, near Calgary, for control of 400,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily.

No financial statement has been issued by Dominion Gas for 1931, but the consolidated balance sheet for 1930 showed gross revenue of $4,423,500. After the payment of all operating charges and subsidiary companies' interest and dividend charges, balance accruing to the parent company was $1,577,515, or 2.25 times bond and note interest requirements.

Capital set-up of Dominion Gas includes $8,000,000 of first lien and collateral trust gold bonds, which were publicly offered in June, 1931; $3,000,000 of 3-year gold notes, which were issued to International Utility Corp. as part payment for the company's Canadian subsidiaries. Capital stock issued totalled 25,000 shares of $7 first preferred, 41,534 shares of $7 second preferred and 500,000 shares of no par value common. There was no public offering of these securities.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	1,000,000 sh.	500,000 sh.
No par value.		
1st preferred	100,000 sh.	25,000 sh.
No par value.		
2nd preferred	50,000 sh.	*41,534 sh.
No par value.		

*68 per cent held by American Commonwealth Power Corp.

Funded Debt—
1st lien and coll. bonds, 6½ per cent, due 1945, outstanding $8,000,000; 6 per cent gold notes, due 1933, outstanding $3,000,000.

Dividend Record—
First preferred—$7 per share per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1. Initial payment of $1.75 per share paid on April 1, 1931, and regularly since.
Second preferred — Entitled to $7 per share per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly. No dividends paid to date.
Common—No dividends paid to date.

NORTHWESTERN UTILITIES

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	60,000 shs.	60,000 shs.
No par value.		
Pref. cum. 8%†	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Prior pref. 6%	1,000,000	*956,500
Par $100.		

All of the common is held by Edmonton Utilities, Limited.

*Of this amount $170 remains to be paid up.
†Over 99 per cent owned by Dominion Gas and Electric Co., and deposited as security for its 6½ per cent first lien and collateral gold bonds.

Funded Debt—

1st mtge. s. f. 7% bonds, due 1938	4,000,000	2,742,000

Officers and Directors—
Officers—C. J. Yorath, pres. and man. dir.; A. F. Traver, vice-pres.; Julian Garrett, mgr. and sec.-treas.; A. Vermeer, asst. sec.-treas.; J. T. Robertson, asst. sec.-treas.
Directors—F. W. Seymour, chm. of the board, Battle Creek, Mich.; P. A. Erlach, A. Vermeer, A. F. Traver, J. P. Reilly, New York City; C. J. Yorath, Calgary, Alta.; S. R. Rogers, Toronto, Ont.; A. H. Gilmour, Winnipeg, Man.; H. R. Milner, J. Garrett, Edmonton, Alta.; P. R. Johnson, Independence, Kansas.

Years End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Times All Interest Earned:*			
Before amort. & depr.	3.48	2.92	2.69
After amort. & depr.	2.91	2.42	2.00
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Prior preference:			
Earned	$36.25	$42.04	$50.06
Paid	6.00	6.00	6.00

*Based on the net revenue from the gas department less the cost of production, etc.

CAN. WESTERN NATURAL GAS

Steadily Expanding Business of Company Owning All Known Gas Reserves Serving Its Market

Controlled by Dominion Gas & Electric Corp.

Canadian Western Natural Gas Light, Heat & Power Co., which produces and distributes natural gas for heating, lighting, and power purposes to Calgary, Lethbridge and the towns of Granum, Claresholm, MacLeod, Nanton, Brooks, High River, Stavely, Foremost, Burdett, Cayley, Parkland and Taber, Alberta, is controlled by Dominion Gas & Electric Co., which is entirely owned by American Commonwealth Power Corp., now operating under a receivership.

The company's earnings and dividend records have been excellent, although on the ordinary stock for the last two or three years the company has paid a little more than was earned. Preference stock was earned even in 1931 two-and-a-half times and bonuses were paid on this stock as well as on the ordinary stock. A deficit has been shown in the last two years after paying bonus dividends and transferring large amounts to the capital redemption reserve fund.

Net Tangible Assets $12,000,000

Working capital is not strong, but as this company is continually in receipt of money from its various customers this situation is not regarded as serious. The company's last balance sheet showed total assets including rights of nearly $17,000,000 and net tangible assets of $11,500,000 after current liabilities, funded debt and reserves.

The business of the company during the last thirty years has shown steady expansion on the whole and even in 1931, a year of business depression, the revenue from gas sales was down very little.

The company has had good management and is regarded as having a promising situation. Its territory has a population of about 85,000 and it operates under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of Alberta which has the right to fix, determine and regulate rates. The company has operating rights on 1,505,923 acres of land owned by the C. P. R., and owns renewable gas leases from the Crown on more than 50,000 acres. The company has producing wells in the Bow Island, Foremost, Turner Valley and Barnwell fields, but all were closed down in 1931 except the Turner Valley field. The company controls practically all of the known gas reserves within transportable distance of its market. Since 1924 the company has had a very good dividend record. It had paid no dividends in the previous six years and a small dividend before that.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	*$8,000,000	$8,000,000
Preferred	4,000,000	3,500,000
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—

5% 1st mort. deb. redeemable, 1936	4,500,000	781,465

*Over 94% owned by Dominion Gas & Electric Co.

Dividend Record—
Preference—6 per cent per annum cumulative participating, payable, Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 1. Paid regularly.
Ordinary—$6.00 per share per annum payable quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 15. Initial dividend at this rate paid Jan. 15, 1932.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—C. J. Yorath, pres. and man. dir.; F. W. Seymour, vice-pres.; H. S. Tims, compt.; P. D. Mellon, sup. and chief engineer; H. S. Watts, sec.-treas., Calgary, Alta.; A. Vermeer, asst.-sec.
Directors—C. J. Yorath, A. E. Cross, P. D. Mellon, H. S. Tims, Calgary, Alta.; A. F. Traver, F. W. Seymour, A. Vermeer, New York; P. R. Johnson, Independence, Kan.; A. G. Baalim, Edmonton, Alta.

Years End. Dec. 31:	1931	1930	1929
Times All Interest Earned:			
Before deprec., bad debts & amort.	19.06	17.61	15.23
After deprec., bad debts & amort.	14.05	12.63	11.28
Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:			
Preference: Earned	$15.13	$17.13	$21.00
Paid	$6+50c.	$6+50c.	6.00
Ordinary: Earned	4.04	4.56	6.06
Paid	$4.50+$1.50	$4+$2	$4+$2

BARCELONA TRACTION

Spanish Company Traverses Revolutionary, Labor and Exchange Difficulties During Year — Earnings Improved Latterly

During 1931 Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Co. deferred the ordinary dividend due to the labor troubles which followed the Spanish revolution and the serious fluctuation and depreciation of the peseta. Business conditions were not good during a great part of the year and Spanish business men were cautious regarding new commitments.

Earnings improved somewhat during the last half of the year except in September when there was a three day's strike and economies in operation enabled the company to show a slight increase in net earnings as measured in pesetas for the year.

Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Co. was incorporated in 1911 under Dominion laws to engage through its subsidiaries in the manufacture and distribution and sale of hydro-electric power and bituminous gas for commercial and domestic purposes in Northern and Eastern Spain. The company has two producing subsidiaries and a group of distributing and selling subsidiaries which operate throughout the Province of Cataluna.

Working capital is somewhat deficient if reserves of controlled companies are included among accounts payable. Funded debt exceeds $70,000,000 against total assets exceeding $120,000,000.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	2,500,000 sh.	1,798,854 sh.
N.p.v.		

Funded Debt—

Cons. prior lien 6½ per cent bonds, due 1965	$13,626,667
6 per cent bonds, due 1972	$12,419,656
5½ per cent 1st mtge. bonds due 1974	$8,163,833
Outstanding bond issue of con. companies	$36,598,075

Dividend Record—
None at present. Last paid 50c Mar. 14, 1931.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—H. M. Hubbard, ch.; F. F. Lawton, pres.; R. C. Brown, vice-pres.; Miller Lash, K.C., vice-pres.; R. H. Merry, sec.-treas.; W. D. Hooper, A.C.A., J. S. Holmested, asst. secs.
Directors—H. M. Hubbard, M. Bauwens, R. C. Brown, Miller Lash, K.C., C. D. Magee, E. R. Wood, J. H. Plummer, Toronto, Ont.; Marques de Alella, Domingo Sert, F. F. Lawton, Marques de Foronda, Barcelona, Spain; D. N. Heineman, H. Speciael, Brussels; W. Gow, K.C., Sir T. White, K.C.M.G., Toronto.

Year End. Dec. 31	1930	1929	1928
Times Bond Interest Earned*	2.53	2.68	2.43

* After depreciation, administration and reorganization expense.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:

Preference:			
Earned	....	$11.53	$10.97
Earned†	....	9.88	9.42
Paid	$1.75+$1	$7+$1	$7+$2
Ordinary:			
Earned*	$1.12	†1.44	†1.26
Paid‡	0.50	0.50	1.00
Paid§	1.00	....	....

*Based on shares outstanding as at Dec. 31 in each year.
†Under participation feature.
‡On old shares.
§On new shares.

Market Record—

	1931		1930		1929	
	H	L	H	L	H	L
Common..	24	8½	30	21	65	47½

Earnings: 12 Mos. Ended Dec. 31:

	1931 Pesetas	1930 Pesetas	% Incr.
Gross earn.	107,291,991	107,285,048	0.006
Oper. exp.	36,737,888	37,003,050	*0.071
Net earn...	70,554,103	70,281,998	0.039

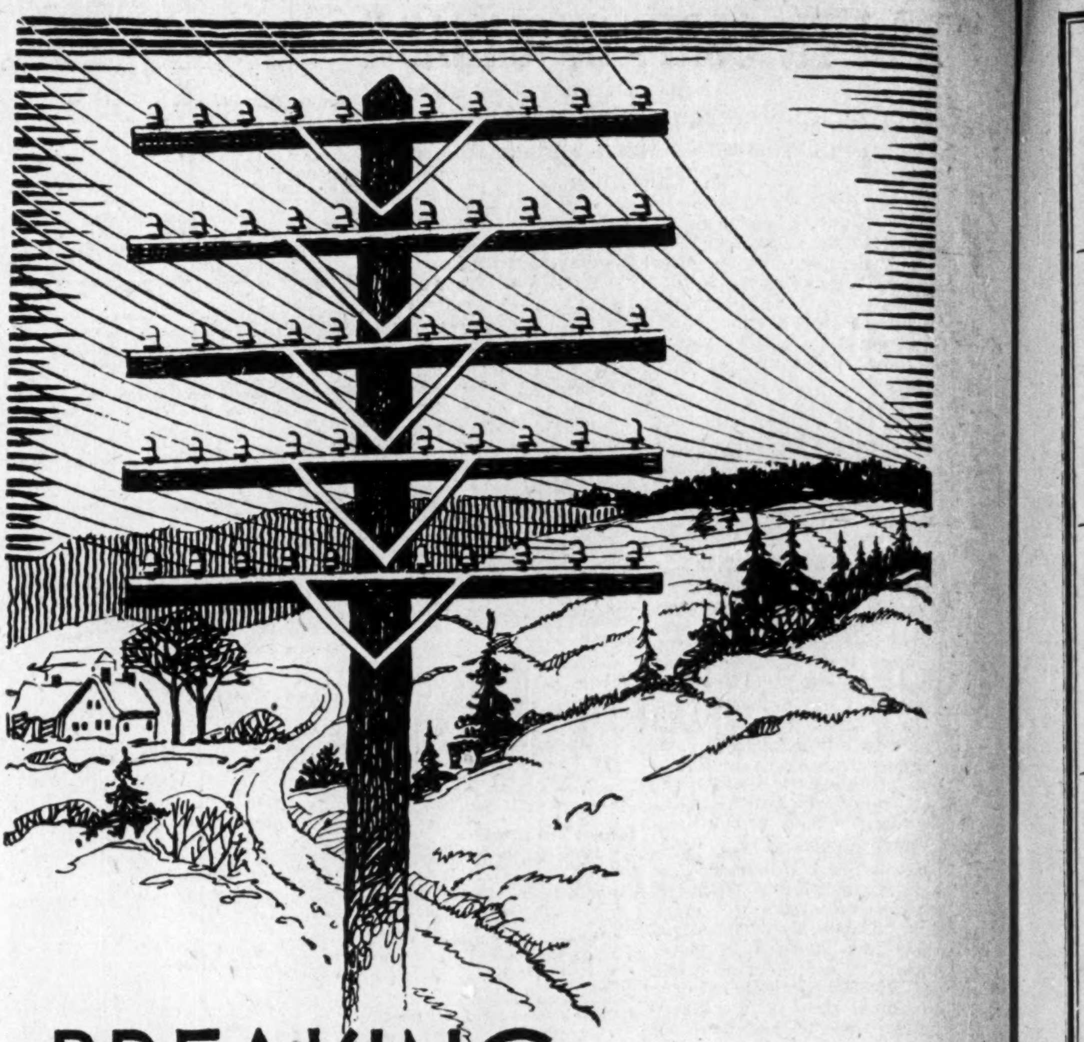
*Decrease.

School Attendance Shows Gain

More than 31,000,000 Atlantic salmon eggs were collected during the autumn of 1931 by the fish culture branch of the Dominion Department of Fisheries and the resultant fry will be distributed in suitable streams next spring and summer. These par-

Pheasants Thrive in New Brunswick

Ring necked pheasants imported from England some five years ago and set free in the woods of New Brunswick have under proper protection, increased ten fold and, it is stated, promise to vie with native grouse as a game bird. Thirty liberated from Fredericton, in the last few years have, it is estimated, increased by now to 250.



BREAKING THE BARRIERS OF SILENCE

NO MATTER how rigidly King Winter reigns, telephone subscribers living in the most inaccessible parts of Nova Scotia are not isolated. The seemingly insurmountable barriers of silence imposed by snow and frost have been overcome by the Telephone . . . and Long Distance.

This Company finds no little satisfaction in the knowledge that its service has, despite seasonal barriers, made everyone living in Nova Scotia a next door neighbor of every other resident of this continent.

With over 83,000 miles of "Maritime" telephone wires already threading their way to every part of the Province . . . the future holds in store tremendous changes . . . vast improvements and a steady development of this Company.

For the Company grows because it must always keep one pace ahead of the industrial growth of Nova Scotia. At no time will it relax its vigilant watchfulness over the interests of its clients. By every means in its power and with every resource at its disposal it seeks to serve the people of Nova Scotia in ways that are most beneficial to them . . .

MARITIME
TELEGRAPH and TELEPHONE
COMPANY LIMITED

Stability - progress

"Ottawa, the capital city, has not suffered from the financial stringency brought about by economic conditions that have seriously curtailed buying power in nearly every city on the American continent. Ottawa reacts neither to 'boom' inflation nor to severe depression. As the Capital, and the seat of Federal Government, it maintains a stable financial condition."

—*The Ottawa Journal.*

Nowhere is this healthy condition reflected so clearly as in the earnings of Ottawa's pioneer public utilities, The Ottawa Gas Co. and The Ottawa Electric Co., both of which companies continue to show a condition of stability and growth highly gratifying to both shareholders and management.

Officers and Directors:

The Ottawa Gas Co.

Hon. Thomas Ahearn, P.C.—*President*
F. E. Bronson—*Vice-President*
Thos. Workman
W. C. Pitfield
T. F. Ahearn, M.P.
R. Quain, K.C.
F. W. Fee
Secretary-Treasurer
Geo. F. Henderson, K.C.
W. Lyle Reid
L. N. Poulin
I. W. Killam
D. R. Street
General Manager

The Ottawa Electric Co.

Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Co.
OTTAWA LIMITED CANADA

Comparative Survey of Leading Canadian Power Distributors

Eight Year Analysis 1924-1931

Barcelona Traction L. & P. Co.

† Kilowatts connected.
(1) $50 par value,
(2) Capital reorganization March, 1930—1 no par value share for each old one; also 6 new shares of no par common for each old preferred.
(3) Paid on new shares.

Year	Installed Horsepower Capacity	Output M.K.W.H.	Customers Electric	Customers Gas	Funded Debt	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Gross Earnings	Interest Charges	Depreciation	Common Stock Earnings	Common Share Earnings	Common Stock Dividends	Common Share Price Range High	Common Share Price Range Low	Stock Rights
1924	279,849†	460,046	234,158	......	$78,951,415	$23,248,900	$13,725,000 (1)	$2,999,287	$2,419,088	$........	......	....	....	23	13	....
1925	293,128	512,128	260,635	......	78,247,160	23,248,900	13,725,000	3,678,234	2,233,985	....	$ 85,861	....	....	30	18¼	....
1926	310,153	530,295	280,361	2,631	66,324,018	25,193,400	14,362,500	4,030,090	2,049,448	....	54,373	....	....	39¾	26	....
1927	321,711	578,222	297,547	5,583	65,717,225	25,193,400	14,362,500	4,765,521	2,054,491	....	280,696	1.99	1.00	68⅛	33⅛	....
1928	336,872	620,174	314,357	8,128	67,852,965	25,193,400	14,362,500	4,812,137	1,918,205	....	492,268	1.26	1.00	78	56	....
1929	368,503	718,249	334,251	9,813	66,762,394	25,193,400	14,362,500	4,832,369	1,728,454	....	889,565	1.44	.50	65	47½	....
1930	377,894	743,516	354,593	10,546	70,808,031	None	1,798,854 (2)	4,596,951	1,638,333	....	2,022,168 (2)	1.12	1.00 (3)	30	21 (2)	....
1931														24	8½	....

Brazilian Traction L. & P. Co.

† Kilowatts.
(1) $100 par value.
(2) New stock no par value—4 new for 1 old.
(3) Plus sinking fund reserves.
(Also operates tramway and telephone and water systems).

Year	Installed Horsepower Capacity	Output M.K.W.H.	Customers Electric	Customers Gas	Funded Debt	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Gross Earnings	Interest Charges	Depreciation	Common Stock Earnings	Common Share Earnings	Common Stock Dividends	Common Share Price Range High	Common Share Price Range Low	Stock Rights
1924	169,400†	483,240	175,307	40,328	$68,335,277	$10,000,000	1,065,879 (1)	$26,936,767	$4,709,785	$4,238,848 (3)	$7,038,917	$6.60	$4.00	55¼	41¾	....
1925	210,400	479,540	185,853	44,136	68,021,825	10,000,000	1,065,883 (1)	31,243,759	4,391,087	4,807,980	7,655,286	7.18	4.00	84	49¾	....
1926	240,400	526,317	201,620	49,535	67,692,606	10,000,000	1,093,092 (1)	38,602,891	4,084,242	5,823,622	11,145,397	10.45	5.00	122	80	....
1927	275,450	629,558	230,721	54,241	67,347,146	7,279,100	5,483,278 (2)	38,319,989	3,889,853	6,156,699	11,418,391	10.45	6.00	234⅞	102½	....
1928	295,112	721,436	261,028	59,577	65,260,274	764,400	5,483,278	42,774,813	3,801,295	6,829,974	14,067,213	10.24 (1) 2.58 (2)	3.50 (1) .88 (2)	257 (1) 78 (2)	195 (1) 50 (2)	1 for 5 at $100 (Old stock)
1929	318,452	816,557	301,196	70,479	60,184,201	417,500	6,295,385	49,351,215	3,787,334	7,362,991	16,830,634	2.67	2.00	82	30	1 for 1 at $40
1930	317,807	791,520	317,494	74,979	59,808,622	393,400	6,490,046	46,898,444	3,588,938	7,745,594	16,181,024	2.50	3% stock $1.50	55¼	19½	....
1931											......	....	1.00	28½	7⅞	....

B. C. Power Co.

(1) Underlying bonds=$33,804,750.
Underlying stocks=$12,142,075
(2) Underlying bonds=$25,065,150.
Underlying stocks=$12,082,776.
(Also operate tramways).

Year	Installed Horsepower Capacity	Output M.K.W.H.	Customers Electric	Customers Gas	Funded Debt	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Gross Earnings	Interest Charges	Depreciation	Common Stock Earnings	Common Share Earnings	Common Stock Dividends	Common Share Price Range High	Common Share Price Range Low	Stock Rights
1924	......	......	......	26,590	....	....										....
1925	......	197,827	87,587	29,000	....	....										....
1926	212,200	228,947	89,270	33,158	....	....	(Control of B. C. Electric secured by B. C. Power early in 1928)									....
1927	212,200	263,720	94,611	36,484	....	....										....
1928	212,200	290,405	100,337	41,114	....	....								61-A 45½-B	48½-A 21⅛-B	....
1929	214,160	342,627	105,908	45,163	.... (1)		1,000,000 "A"(1) 1,000,000 "B"	$14,681,263	$1,983,416	$1,825,468	$2,632,980-A 632,980-B	2.63-A .63-B	2.00-A	60-A 40-B	35-A 18-B	....
1930	261,160	351,047	110,436	48,037	$10,000,000 (2)		1,000,000 "A" (2) 1,000,000 "B"	15,414,341	2,101,713	1,877,030	2,188,194-A 188,194-B	2.19-A .19-B	2.00-A	45½-A 26½-B	32-A 10½-B	....
1931	279,160	372,282	118,267	50,697	$14,000,000 (2)		1,000,000 "A" 1,000,000 "B"	15,119,946	2,585,742	1,870,965	2,436,816-A 436,816-B	2.22-A .22-B	2.00-A	42½-A 18-B	26-A 7-B	....

Calgary Power Co.

(1) London, Eng., prices.
(2) New York bid.
(3) Steam (leased).

Year	Installed Horsepower Capacity	Output M.K.W.H.	Customers Electric	Customers Gas	Funded Debt	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Gross Earnings	Interest Charges	Depreciation	Common Stock Earnings	Common Share Earnings	Common Stock Dividends	Common Share Price Range High	Common Share Price Range Low	Stock Rights
1924	32,000	......	......	.....	$ 2,842,620	....	$1,900,000	$ 371,956	$ 144,357	$ 50,000	$ 96,822	$5.05	....	52 (1)	15½ (1)	....
1925	32,000	63,101	......	.....	2,806,120	....	1,900,000	409,793	141,547	50,000	113,336	5.96	....	46 (2)	..	....
1926	32,000	70,475	......	.....	2,768,647	....	1,900,000	450,961	139,508	50,000	125,427	6.60	....	52½ (1)	51	....
1927	32,000	78,638	......	.....	2,728,740	....	1,900,000	496,583	137,472	60,000	129,594	6.82	1.25	100	50	....
1928	32,000 18,000 A(3)	100,199	......	.....	2,710,338	$2,500,000	2,500,000	966,147	168,949	93,109	226,197	9.05	5.00	170	100	1 for 10 at $100
1929	70,000 18,000 A(3)	123,319	......	.....	2,661,560	4,600,000	2,500,000	1,506,913	135,682	150,000	288,628	11.55	5.00	180	165	2 for 5 at $100
1930	70,000 18,000 A(3)	136,794	......	.....	10,000,000	6,000,000	3,500,000	1,833,415	364,916	165,000	326,774	9.34	6.00	198	150	....
1931	70,000 18,000 A(3)	......	17,803	.....	10,000,000	6,000,000	3,500,000	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	....

Canada Northern Power Co.

(1) 5 new shares for 1 old share of no par value.
(2) Two quarterly dividends.
(3) Subsidiaries have issued $1,466,000.
(4) Subsidiaries have issued $267,867.

Year	Installed Horsepower Capacity	Output M.K.W.H.	Customers Electric	Customers Gas	Funded Debt	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Gross Earnings	Interest Charges	Depreciation	Common Stock Earnings	Common Share Earnings	Common Stock Dividends	Common Share Price Range High	Common Share Price Range Low	Stock Rights
1924	73,000	......	......	.....	....	.... (3)	.... (4)	......	......	......	......	....	....	..	..	....
1925	73,000	......	......	.....	$ 5,605,900	$ 4,000,000	$ 50,000	$1,035,851	$ 290,027	$ 274,364	......	....	....	30	27	....
1926	73,000	224,683	7,510	.....	14,826,500	4,607,200	50,000	2,562,185	823,355	425,000	538,739	.77	....	43	27	....
1927	73,000	259,603	8,742	.....	14,627,000	5,000,000	50,000	2,812,514	898,337	476,000	84,334	1.68	....	75	51	....
1928	93,000	343,930	9,524	.....	15,000,000	5,154,900	75,000	3,088,529	787,034	558,767	372,849	4.97	....	100	70½	1 for 4 at $50
1929	93,000	347,827	9,980	.....	15,000,000	5,154,900	375,000 (1)	3,116,597	820,018	600,000	265,572	.71 (1)	.30 (2)	35½ (1)	18 (1)	....
1930	105,000	367,130	10,337	.....	17,000,000	5,500,000	375,000	3,181,504	810,769	600,000	215,312	.31	.60	21	14	....
1931	106,840	418,227	11,407	.....	17,000,000	5,500,000	375,000	3,341,964	902,302	600,000	284,573	.76	.80	25½	15½	....

Canadian Hydro-Electric Co.

† Funded debt and advances—Subsidiaries only.
(1) Minority stock interest—$349,600.
(2) Minority stock interest—$199,600.
(3) Minority stock interest—$199,600.
(4) Minority stock interest—$199,600.
(5) Not segregated.
(6) First six months of 1931.

Year	Installed Horsepower Capacity	Output M.K.W.H.	Customers Electric	Customers Gas	Funded Debt	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Gross Earnings	Interest Charges	Depreciation	Common Stock Earnings	Common Share Earnings	Common Stock Dividends	Common Share Price Range High	Common Share Price Range Low	Stock Rights
1924	......	......	......	.....	....	....	....	....	......	......	......	....	....			....
1925	......	......	......	.....	....	....	....	....	......	......	......	....	....			....
1926	......	......	......	.....	........†	....	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	(All common stock owned by Inter. Hydro-Electric System)		....
1927	......	......	......	.....	$59,056,407	$37,500,000 (1)	$5,000,000	....	......	......	......	....	....			....
1928	......	1,294,961	......	.....	73,773,788	37,500,000 (2)	5,000,000	$4,367,393	$2,272,811	$ 297,427	......	....	....			....
1929	622,600	2,097,793	......	.....	82,907,455	37,500,000 (3)	5,000,000	6,855,777	4,027,915	406,861	......	....	....			....
1930	645,519	2,534,522	......	.....	81,932,322	37,500,000 (4)	1,000,000 sh.	8,513,408	4,321,762	(5)	......	....	....			....
1931	679,519	1,226,283	......	.....	81,932,322 (6)	37,500,000 (6)	1,000,000 sh. (6)	8,900,558 (6)	4,824,995 (6)	752,567 (6)	......	....	....			....

Montreal Light, Heat & Power

(1) New stock—3 for 1 split—$100 to n.p.v.
(2) New stock—2 for 1 split.
(3) New stock.
(4) Now on $1.50 basis.
(5) Bonus preferred—issued in July—redeemed November.
(6) Buys large blocks of power from Shawinigan and others.
(7) Not including subsidiaries.

Year	Installed Horsepower Capacity	Output M.K.W.H.	Customers Electric	Customers Gas	Funded Debt	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Gross Earnings	Interest Charges	Depreciation	Common Stock Earnings	Common Share Earnings	Common Stock Dividends	Common Share Price Range High	Common Share Price Range Low	Stock Rights
1924	282,400 (6)	1,157,649	175,315	134,978	.... (7)	....	$64,651,000	$17,394,092	$1,209,778	$1,739,409	$6,460,412	$ 9.00	$7.00	188	140	....
1925	282,400	1,175,430	187,284	144,201	....	....	64,683,900	18,348,806	1,213,650	1,834,880	6,676,377	10.51	7.75	220	152	....
1926	282,400	1,251,502	196,992	153,506	$30,000,000	$32,863,950 (5)	1,941,837 (1)	18,907,382	1,611,121	1,890,738	7,082,567	3.46 (1)	6.00 .83⅓ (3)	240 75 (1)	209⅛ 61 (1)	....
1927	282,400	1,354,895	207,360	162,349	29,780,000	....	2,041,837	20,314,902	2,922,913	2,031,490	6,893,094	3.36	2.00	96½	68	....
1928	282,400	1,450,485	219,501	173,598	29,549,000	....	2,041,837	21,235,991	2,928,516	2,123,599	7,866,462	3.85	2.40	120	89	....
1929	282,400	1,568,864	231,172	184,629	29,306,000	....	2,041,837	22,286,284	2,803,409	2,228,628	8,737,638	4.28	2.40	180	98	....
1930	282,400	1,650,626	240,965	191,879	34,051,000	....	4,083,674 (2)	23,484,079	3,138,600	2,348,407	8,943,584	2.19 (2)	.60 1.12 (4)	162 68¾ (3)	121 52½ (3)	1 for 10 at $50
1931	325,425	1,557,930	254,250	197,885	33,777,000	....	4,492,042	25,410,776	3,502,295	2,541,078	9,766,921	2.17	1.50	68¼	38	....

Nova Scotia Light & Power Co.

(1) Reorganization: 1 new no par value common for 10 old $100 shares and 1.54 shares new common for each preferred held.
(2) Available for preferred and common.
† Arrangements for power supply with Avon River Power and N. S. Power Commission.
(Also operates tramways).

Year	Installed Horsepower Capacity	Output M.K.W.H.	Customers Electric	Customers Gas	Funded Debt	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Gross Earnings	Interest Charges	Depreciation	Common Stock Earnings	Common Share Earnings	Common Stock Dividends	Common Share Price Range High	Common Share Price Range Low	Stock Rights
1924	8,310†	......	......	Unreported	$3,735,000	$2,078,800	$2,510,000	$1,299,371	$ 217,940	$ 42,653	...... (2)	....	....	Not Listed		....
1925	8,310	20,900	10,071	"	3,718,000	2,078,800	2,510,000	1,344,098	216,925	151,276	......	....	....	..	..	....
1926	8,310	22,157	10,379	"	3,701,000	2,078,800	2,510,000	1,438,903	216,214	169,186	$ 33,217	....	....	..	..	....
1927	8,310	23,903	10,737	"	3,682,000	2,078,800	2,510,000	1,472,664	214,976	137,373	68,476	....	....	..	..	....
1928	8,310	27,464	......	"	3,500,000	750,000	34,523 (1)	1,642,385	193,767	175,000	182,073	4.62	....	..	..	....
1929	8,310	30,999	12,234	"	3,500,000	750,000	34,523	1,819,322	178,434	175,000	243,029	5.74	1.00	..	..	....
1930	8,310	35,007	11,362	3,223	4,310,500	1,250,000	34,523	1,829,522	220,019	135,000	205,008	5.95	4.00	..	..	1 preferred for 8 shs. held at 97%

Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co.

† Purchases 15,000 h.p. and surplus power from other producers.

Year	Installed Horsepower Capacity	Output M.K.W.H.	Customers Electric	Customers Gas	Funded Debt	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Gross Earnings	Interest Charges	Depreciation	Common Stock Earnings	Common Share Earnings	Common Stock Dividends	Common Share Price Range High	Common Share Price Range Low	Stock Rights
1924	19,300†	......	......	.....	$2,211,340	$1,500,000	$3,500,000	$1,720,841	$ 125,458	$ 109,951	$205,000	$5.86	$6.00	97	82	....
1925	19,300	......	......	.....	2,187,540	1,500,000	3,500,000	1,787,182	136,526	104,950	210,334	6.01	6.00	103½	95½	....
1926	19,300	......	......	.....	2,157,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	1,854,383	142,375	105,284	255,545	7.30	6.00	100¼	95½	....
1927	19,300	......	......	.....	4,000,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	1,920,942	138,465	130,000	265,747	7.59	6.00	141¼	99	....
1928	19,300	......	......	.....	3,968,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	2,035,184	202,569	100,000	213,938	6.11	6.00	136	120	....
1929	19,300	......	......	.....	3,934,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	2,165,328	208,501	135,000	223,747	6.39	6.00	120	89	....
1930	19,300	......	......	18,000	3,899,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	2,212,886	196,281	135,000	231,093	6.60	6.00	101⅛	87	....
1931	24,300	......	......	.....	4,851,500	1,500,000	3,500,000	2,290,813	220,811	135,000	231,739	6.62	6.00	98	92	....

Quebec Power Co.

(1) Changed from $100 to no par value, 4 new shares for 1 old.
† Buys large block from Shawinigan.
(Also operates tramways).

Year	Installed Horsepower Capacity	Output M.K.W.H.	Customers Electric	Customers Gas	Funded Debt	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Gross Earnings	Interest Charges	Depreciation	Common Stock Earnings	Common Share Earnings	Common Stock Dividends	Common Share Price Range High	Common Share Price Range Low	Stock Rights
1924	......†	......	......	.....	$5,000,000	$2,238,750	$3,933,800	$ 908,470	$ 300,000	$ 30,000	$192,001	$4.88	$4.00	95	64	....
1925	......	......	......	.....	5,000,000	3,542,370	3,999,150	1,046,944	300,000	60,000	242,834	6.07	5.00	119	86	....
1926	......	79,171	32,650	8,650	5,000,000	3,592,400	4,026,350	1,238,302	300,000	100,000	315,802	7.48	5.50	200	113	....
1927	......	109,788	34,284	9,212	5,000,000	....	400,000 (1) 10,000,000	1,572,230	300,000	100,000	856,227	2.14 (1)	5.50 .50 (1)	88½ (1) 312	72 (1) 190	....
1928	......	163,359	39,024	9,963	12,000,000	....	502,877	3,198,487	511,774	100,000	1,199,724	2.39	2.00	115	68½	....
1929	43,325	164,878	40,683	10,275	12,000,000	....	553,198	3,543,795	588,252	150,000	1,502,527	2.72	2.25	99	53	....
1930	43,325	153,622	42,497	10,854	11,881,000	....	553,198	3,677,103	600,000	150,000	1,630,999	2.95	2.50	70½	40	....
1931	43,350	148,079	44,361	11,280	11,881,000	....	553,158	3,392,826	613,677	150,000	1,241,123	2.24	2.37½	49	27	....

Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

(1) Old $100 par value shares split 1 for 4 shares of no par value.
† Buys 100,000 h.p. from Duke-Price Power; 10,000 h.p. from Southern Canada Power.
(Primarily wholesaler).

Year	Installed Horsepower Capacity	Output M.K.W.H.	Customers Electric	Customers Gas	Funded Debt	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Gross Earnings	Interest Charges	Depreciation	Common Stock Earnings	Common Share Earnings	Common Stock Dividends	Common Share Price Range High	Common Share Price Range Low	Stock Rights
1924	......†	......	......	.....	$22,246,500	....	$22,000,000	....	....	......	......	....	....	137½	118¼	1 for 10 at $100
1925	......	......	......	.....	23,148,500	....	25,000,000	6,702,034	1,334,538	350,000	$2,016,339	$7.86	$7.50	175	131	1 for 20 at $100
1926	......	2,129,881	......	.....	26,129,500	....	1,100,000 (1)	7,660,208	1,459,744	350,000	2,607,324	9.30	8.00	275½	167½	1 for 10 at $150
1927	584,000	2,681,031	......	.....	35,000,000	....	1,200,000	9,362,828	1,637,493	400,000	2,894,782	2.41 (1)	2.00 (1)	277½ 94¾ (1)	264 67 (1)	1 for 4 at $50 1 for 11 at $50
1928	653,000	3,067,830	......	.....	53,013,500	....	1,867,072	11,562,331	2,250,000	800,000	4,048,523	2.17	2.00	109¾	75½	1 for 10 s'k bonus
1929	693,600	3,460,531	......	.....	58,974,000	....	2,178,250	13,475,862	2,857,754	800,000	5,107,979	2.34	2.12½	107½	68¾	1 for 6 at $50
1930	718,625	3,276,114	103,000	.....	85,215,000	....	2,178,250	14,954,074	3,450,807	800,000	5,770,670	2.65	2.50	82⅛	47	....
1931	860,650	3,190,348	111,900	.....	105,344,000	....	2,178,259	13,693,195	4,109,675	600,000	4,150,438	1.91	2.25	59½	32½	....

Southern Canada Power Co.

(1) No par value.
(2) Old stock split 4 for 1.

Year	Installed Horsepower Capacity	Output M.K.W.H.	Customers Electric	Customers Gas	Funded Debt	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Gross Earnings	Interest Charges	Depreciation	Common Stock Earnings	Common Share Earnings	Common Stock Dividends	Common Share Price Range High	Common Share Price Range Low	Stock Rights
1924	9,600	48,734	16,217	.....	$5,548,496	$2,984,800	$ 50,000 (1)	$1,150,863	$ 270,958	$ 115,100	$100,583	$2.01	$2.00	73	48	....
1925	57,600	85,511	18,269	.....	5,507,024	3,840,100	50,000	1,213,665	269,305	121,365	89,788	1.79	2.00	84	67	....
1926	57,600	122,218	20,065	.....	7,100,556	4,865,100	60,000	1,389,131	333,068	138,900	148,588	2.47	2.00	100	81¾	1 for 5 at $80
1927	57,600	123,452	21,662	.....	6,955,531	4,905,100	60,000	1,534,280	357,414	153,000	180,350	3.01	3.00	140	87	1 for 5 at $80
1928	57,600	138,160	23,552	.....	6,932,605	4,975,700	100,000	1,809,566	344,208	181,000	377,010	3.77	4.00	180	125	....
1929	59,600	154,528	25,543	.....	6,866,268	4,975,700	400,000 (2)	2,095,912	342,977	209,590	493,253	1.23 (2)	1.00 (2)	64½ (2)	64½ (2)	....
1930	60,800	170,685	26,594	.....	6,841,367	5,884,600	400,000	2,257,421	341,461	225,770	486,386	1.22	1.00	37½	24	....
1931	60,800	155,016	27,225	.....	6,816,234	6,759,700	400,000	2,735,111	360,149	235,510	436,076	1.09	1.00	32	22¾	....

Winnipeg Electric Co.

(1) 1928—$100 par value stock changed to no par—share for share exchange.
(2) Deficit.
(3) Dividend last paid Aug. 1, 1930.
(4) Not including subsidiaries.
† Has large resources through subsidiaries: Manitoba Power, 168,000 h.p.; Northwestern Power building, 225,000 h.p. plant. (Also operates tramways).
(5) Also guarantees principal and interest on $22,075,000 of bonds of subsidiaries.

Year	Installed Horsepower Capacity	Output M.K.W.H.	Customers Electric	Customers Gas	Funded Debt	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Gross Earnings	Interest Charges	Depreciation	Common Stock Earnings	Common Share Earnings	Common Stock Dividends	Common Share Price Range High	Common Share Price Range Low	Stock Rights
1924	47,000†	143,239	20,823	21,733	$15,380,000 (4)	$3,000,000	$11,000,000	$1,888,013	$ 700,463	$ 201,050	$ 35,382 (2)	....	....	38¼	24	....
1925	47,000	153,859	21,929	20,703	16,380,000	3,000,000	11,000,000	2,067,365	872,914	201,050	237,554	2.16	2.00	53½	36½	....
1926	47,000	168,702	23,301	19,773	16,378,000	3,000,000	11,000,000	2,269,205	915,962	201,050	359,531	3.18	2.00	64	40½	....
1927	47,000	185,568	25,286	19,613	16,380,000	4,156,900	15,000,000	2,498,287	937,159	201,050	452,055	3.02	2.00	104½	61	4 for 11 at $60
1928	47,000	212,608	27,455	19,056	16,380,000	4,987,400	150,000 (1)	2,542,210	909,479	201,050	428,209	2.85	2.00	128¾	93	....
1929	47,000	230,588	29,797	18,569	16,380,000	5,000,000	229,483	2,815,740	930,079	488,416	619,551	2.70	2.00	109½	45	1 for 3 at $60
1930	47,000	221,592	31,323	17,977	16,380,000 (5)	5,000,000	241,934	2,431,915	951,290	515,345	222,808	.92	1.00 (3)	54	13¾	....

Note:—These figures are secured from reliable sources, but are not guaranteed.

MONTREAL POWER

Production Well Maintained and Earnings in 1931 at New High Level — Raising of New Capital Reflected in Balance Sheet

Operations of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated over the past twelve months have resulted in a further strengthening of the company's position. Output of power and gas was the second largest for any year in the company's history while the aggregate number of customers established a new record.

Operations are centred on the City of Montreal and surrounding municipalities. Over the last three years the management have been active in extending the system through purchase of municipal systems on the Island of Montreal and South shore. In January this year the company took over the Lachine system, marking the eighteenth addition, and placing Montreal Power in the position of supplying power and light to virtually every municipality on the Island.

Growth in Assets

The financial statement for 1931 reflected wide growth. Assets increased from $132,322,000 to $157,005,000. Net profits totalled $9,766,921 as against $8,943,584 in the preceding year. Surplus for 1931, after all charges, amounted to $2,459,954.

The company reported an electric output last year of 1,557,930,000 kw.h., a decline of only 3,000,000 kw.h. from that reported in 1930. The number of customers served with electricity increased from 240,965 to 254,250.

Physical Properties Large

At the end of last year the company had available electric power resources of 685,420 h.p. Of this amount 360,000 h.p. was purchased power, of which 200,000 h.p. is to be delivered by Beauharnois Power Corp. after October 1 this year. In so far as its power resources are concerned the company has available sufficient power, installed or under contract, to take care of its needs for many years to come.

The gas manufacturing and distribution operations of Montreal Power are carried on through a subsidiary, Montreal Coke and Manufacturing Co., in which the Koppers Co. of Delaware has a substantial interest. The Montreal coke and gas plant has an annual capacity of 18,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas; 450,000 tons of coke; 20,000,000 of ammonium sulphate; 3,500,000 gallons of tar; 730,000 pounds of sulphur; and 1,890,000 gallons of Benzol.

Though no details are available as to production of by-products from the gas plant last year, the output of gas was 6,096,723,000 cubic feet, which was distributed to 197,885 customers. In the preceding year production totalled 6,241,947,000 cubic feet and the number of gas customers 191,879.

Offer to Customers

It will be recalled that in 1930 the company made its second customer ownership offering of stock. The response to this campaign was very marked, several hundred thousand shares being sold at a price of $50 each. The drop in the market value of the company's stock last year to a point below the price at which it was sold to customers, decided the management to amend conditions of sale. Upon completion of payments, subscribers will have the option of taking up a debenture, carrying interest of 3 per cent, which can be converted into common stock at any time up to July 1, 1937, and are thereafter subject to redemption at par and accrued interest at the option of the company. The debentures will be exchanged into common stock on the basis of $50 of debentures for each share of stock.

Large Sums Invested

Several million dollars of new capital were secured by the company through the sale of stock to customers and offering of rights to shareholders. The money thus received by the company was disposed in part on capital account, but at the same time large investments were made in a diversified list of securities. These investments have not shown any abnormal shrinkage in value, on the contrary the loss is comparatively small and has been provided for amply by reserves.

Outside investments of Montreal Power at present, aside from those in direct subsidiaries, run into tens of millions of dollars. The company has joint control with Shawinigan of United Securities, which controls Montreal Tramways Co. and Canadian Light and Power. It also controls jointly with Power Corp. of Canada, Montreal Island Power Co., which operates a large power plant near Montreal. With the Koppers Co. of Delaware, it jointly controls Montreal Coke and Manufacturing Co., particulars of which appear above. It also holds nearly $12,000,000 of Dominion Government and Province of Quebec bonds, as well as many other high-grade investment securities.

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Common .. 10,000,000 sh. 4,492,042 sh.
No par value.

Funded Debt—
1st refund. and coll. trust 5%, Series "A," due 1951, outstanding, $28,792,000; Series "B," 5%, due 1970, outstanding, $4,985,000.

Dividend Record—
Common — $1.50 per share per annum, payable quarterly on the last days of Jan., April, July and Oct.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Sir H. S. Holt, K.B., pres.; J. S. Norris, vice-pres. and man. dir.; C. S. Bagg, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; G. R. Whatley, sec.; C. C. Parkes, asst. sec.; P. C. Drake, treas.; A. N. Sainte-Marie, asst. treas.
Directors—J. E. Aldred, New York; G. Caverhill, S. Godin, Jr., Sir C. B. Gordon, G.B.E., Sir H. S. Holt, K.B., J. C. Smith, LL.D., J. S. Norris, J. W. McConnell, G. H. Montgomery, K.C., B.C.L., D.C.L., T. B. Macaulay, F.I.R., F.A.S., LL.D., Hon. N. Perodeau, N.P., Hon. J. M. Wilson, Montreal, P.Q.

Year End.: Dec. 31	1931	1930	1929
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Com.: Earned ..	$2.17	$2.19	$4.28
Paid	1.50	.60+1.13†	2.40

†Three quarterly payments on new split stock.

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Common ...	68¼	38†	77	55½	180	98

†New stock after two-for-one split.

MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER
(Controlled by Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated)

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Common $22,000,000 $18,800,000
Par $100.
Over 99 per cent of this stock was acquired by Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, in 1916, by an exchange of shares on the basis of three shares of Consolidated stock for one share of the stock of this company.

Funded Debt—
Lachine sinking fund 5 per cent bonds, due 1933, outstanding $3,089,000.

Dividend Record—
Eight per cent per annum payable quarterly on 15th Feb., May, Aug. and Nov.

Directors and Officers—Same as Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, with the exception of J. W. McConnell and Hon. J. M. Wilson who are not on the board of this company.

PROVINCIAL LIGHT & HEAT
(Controlled by Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.)

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Common $500,000 $500,000
Par $100.
Over 99 per cent held by Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.
First mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due 1946, outstanding $962,000, of which $538,000 has been redeemed for purposes of the sinking fund but is still bearing interest.

Officers and Directors—Sir H. S. Holt, pres.; J. S. Norris, vice-pres. and man. dir.; S. Bagg, gen. mgr.; G. R. Whatley, sec.; P. C. Drake, treas.; S. Godin, Jr., Hon. N. Perodeau, J. E. Aldred.

CEDAR RAPIDS MANUFACTURING
(Controlled by Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated)

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Common $10,000,000 $8,900,000
Par $100.
Over 99 per cent of the stock is held by the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due 1953, outstanding $13,980,000.

Dividend Record—
Three per cent per annum payable quarterly, on the 15th of Feb., May, Aug. and Nov., on all unexchanged stock.

Officers and Directors—
Officers — Sir H. S. Holt, pres.; J. S. Norris, vice-pres. and man. dir.; C. S. Bagg, gen. mgr.; G. R. Whatley, sec.; C. C. Parkes, asst.-sec.; P. C. Drake, treas.; A. N. Sainte-Marie, asst.-treasurer.
Directors—J. E. Aldred, New York; J. S. Norris, Sir H. S. Holt, K.B., G. H. Montgomery, K.C., J. W. McConnell, Montreal.

QUEBEC-NEW ENGLAND HYDRO
(Wholly owned by Montreal Light & Power Consolidated)

Capitalization—
Authorized and issued, $350,500.
All owned by Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated.

Funded Debt—
Montreal Public Service first and refunding 5 per cent bonds, due 1942, outstanding, $2,968,000.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. S. Norris, pres.; C. S. Bagg, vice-pres.; G. R. Whatley, sec. and treas.
Directors—J. S. Norris, C. S. Bagg, G. R. Whatley, G. H. Montgomery, K.C., H. B. Pope.

UNITED SECURITIES

Controls Valuable Public Utility Properties in Quebec

Controlled by Shawinigan and Montreal Power

United Securities is one of the major holding companies in the Canadian utility field, having control of Montreal Tramways Co. and Canadian Light and Power Co. The former holds an exclusive street railway franchise for Montreal and district, while the latter has two water power developments on the St. Lawrence River, near St. Timothee and La Prairie, P.Q.

Properties controlled by United Securities are valuable and over a period of years should show an increase in returns to the holding company. Montreal Tramways, for example, is expanding steadily and recent reports indicate a maintenance of earnings.

Paying Regular Dividend

Though a relatively small unit in the Quebec power field, Canadian Light and Power paid dividends of $1.50 a share on the common stock last year, the first to be so declared. United Securities in turn has placed its common stock on a regular dividend basis of $2 per annum.

Control of United Securities rests equally with Shawinigan Water and Power Co. and Montreal Light Heat and Power Cons. There is a small public interest in the common stock, but it is inactive.

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Common, Par $100 $14,000,000 $5,126,173

Funded Debt—
Collateral trust gold bonds, series "A" 5½ per cent, due 1952, $3,475,000.
5½ per cent, series "B," due 1952, $1,559,000.

Dividend Record—
Common—$2 per annum, payable quarterly. Initial dividend of $2 paid Apr. 10, 1931.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. C. Smith, C.E., LL.D., pres.; J. S. Norris, vice-pres.; J. Wilson, sec.-treas.; H. G. Budden, asst. treas.
Directors—J. C. Smith, C.E., LL.D.; J. S. Norris, H. B. Murray, O.B.E., G. H. Montgomery, K.C., G. W. MacDougall, K.C., C. S. Bagg, S. Godin, Jr., W. S. Hart, Montreal.

Years End. Mar. 31—	1931	1930	1929
Times Bond Interest Earned	1.77	1.62	1.54
Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:			
Common: Earned ..	$4.21	$3.38	$2.26
Paid	2.00	....	....

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Common ..	62½	40	66½	34	65½	45

CANADIAN LIGHT

Advance in Earnings Enables Payment of Dividend

Controlled by United Securities

Canadian Light and Power, controlled by United Securities, owns and operates a hydro-electric plant of 30,000 h.p. capacity at St. Timothee, a short distance from Montreal. Though relatively unimportant as a power producer, the company holds valuable rights, its charter giving it the perpetual right to manufacture, sell and distribute power and light in the City of Montreal and several adjacent counties.

Earnings of Canadian Light have increased slowly but steadily. The income account for 1926 showed a gross revenue of $313,405. An increase has been recorded every year since that time and in 1930, the last statement available, gross earnings totalled $402,261. In 1931 the company commenced paying dividends on the common stock, distribution in that year amounting to $1.50 a share.

There is little investment interest in the company, United Securities owning well over half of the issued stock amounting to $3,324,800.

CANADIAN LIGHT & POWER
(Controlled by United Securities)

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Stock, Par $100 ... $3,325,000 $3,324,800
United Securities owns the majority of the stock.

Funded Debt—
First gold bonds, 5 per cent, due 1949 .... $3,139,400

Dividend Record—
Rate $1 per annum. $1.50 paid in 1931.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. C. Smith, C.E., LL.D., pres.; J. S. Norris, vice-pres.; W. S. Hart, treas.; James Wilson, sec.; H. G. Budden, asst. treas.; W. A. Stitt, asst. sec.
Directors—J. C. Smith, C.E., LL.D., J. S. Norris, W. S. Hart, W. C. Finley, G. W. MacDougall, K.C., G. H. Montgomery, K.C., H. Murray, O.B.E., S. Godin, Jr., W. S. Hart, all of Montreal, Que.

Years End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Times Bond Interest Earned:			
Before deprec.	1.54	1.48	1.42
After deprec.	1.24	1.00	1.17
Earnings per Share..	$1.42	....	$0.81

Initial dividend of $1 paid April 7, 1931, from profits for year 1930.

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Common ..	42	15	40½	31	71	35

MONT. TRAMWAYS

Charges Covered by Small Margin During Past Year

Controlled by United Securities

Decrease in the volume of traffic found reflection in the earnings of Montreal Tramways Co. in 1931, according to a report published by the Montreal Tramways Commission. Gross receipts of the company totalled $14,574,918 and after the payment of all expenses, including dividends, there remained a surplus of $7,918.

This represents only a small decline from that reported in the preceding year, but the Commission points out that this result was only attained by the amendment to the budget in October, which permitted the closing of the financial year without touching existing accumulated reserve. Should present conditions continue, the Commission states that these reserves shall have to be drawn upon in order to maintain the present fare and pay the city rental.

Operates at Profit

Montreal Tramways is one of the few street railway organizations on the Continent being operated on a profitable basis. Though other companies in this field of activity have experienced considerable trouble in making ends meet, Montreal Tramways has been able to consistently earn its dividend requirements of $10 a share. Furthermore, if the company were permitted to charge the average fare obtained for all tram systems on the continent, it would be able to report a fairly healthy surplus. Last year the average fare received by the company was 6.035 cents, which compares with an average of 7.83 cents in American cities of over 50,000 population.

Contract With City

The sound showing of the company to date is largely due to the existence of an agreement between the company and the city which provides for the maintenance of fares at a level sufficient to meet all operating expenses and taxes; ample funds for maintenance and renewals; payment to the city of the rental of $500,000; a return of six per cent on the capital value of property, as well as six per cent on all working capital; an amount to be set aside each year to cover expenses of financing; and a profit-sharing scheme in surplus earnings.

This contract is worked out very satisfactorily, property is being maintained in excellent condition, revenue is being in excess of dividend requirements, while relations between the city and the company have been most amicable.

At the time of the agreement with the city, the original capital value of the company's property was $36,286,295. Between that time and the end of 1930, capital additions totalled $17,461,918. During the past year, capital outlay totalled $983,629, making a total capital investment to date of $54,731,842. From this figure should be deducted $43,557, representing capital assets discarded, making a net capital value on December 31, 1931, of $54,688,285.

One of the principal changes in the company's position of late has been the amendment to its charter, whereby operations can be carried out outside of the metropolitan area. The Provincial Government has given the company permission to operate a permanent service between Montreal and Longueuil and Montreal South.

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Common $20,000,000 $7,000,000
Par $100.
38,336 shares (54.77%) are held by United Securities, giving that company control.

Funded Debt—
First and refund. mtge. 5% bonds, due 1941, outstanding $21,351,000.
Gen. and ref. mtge. gold bonds: Outstanding:
Series "A" 5% due 1955 ... $17,745,200
Series "B" 5% due 1955 ... 2,519,000
Series "C" 4½% due 1955 . 2,472,600
Series "D" 5% due 1955 ... 5,000,000
Series "E" 5%, authorized $5,000,000, none issued.

Dividend Record—
Common—10 per cent per share per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., April, July and Oct. 15.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. C. Smith, pres.; Col. J. E. Hutcheson, vice-pres. and man. dir.; K. B. Thornton gen. mgr.; P. Dubee, sec.-treas.; C. H. Boire, asst. sec.-treas.; H. E. Smith, compt.
Directors—J. C. Smith, Col. J. E. Hutcheson, H. Murray, O.B.E., H. Montgomery, K.C., G. W. MacDougall, K.C.; S. Godin, Jr., Hon. C. Webster, W. C. Finley, Beaudry Leman, Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, all of Montreal, P.Q.

Years End. Dec. 31:	1930	1929	1928
Times Interest Earned	1.42	1.44	1.40
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Common: Earned	$14.14	$13.79	$14.06
Paid	10.00	10.00	10.00

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Common	177	150	177	165	193	170

SHAWINIGAN POWER

Lessening of Income Necessitates Lowering Dividend on Common Stock — Shares Show Weakness Marketwise

Decline in earnings and weakness of stock marketwise are features of developments affecting Shawinigan Water and Power Co. during the past 12 months. In view of the slackness in industrial conditions in the area served by the company, it was not surprising that power sales in 1931 should fall off and that earnings were on a lower basis than those reported in 1930. The management deemed it advisable to cut the common dividend from $2.50 to $2 a share and there is a further possibility that the present rate may not be maintained.

Question of Over-Supply

There is a growing feeling of an over-supply of power in the Province of Quebec and this, coupled with the fact that Shawinigan has a new plant of 165,000 h.p. capacity to come into production shortly, has led to the opinion that operations of Shawinigan would be adversely affected. Such a trend is possible, but, on the other hand, officials of the company anticipate that the new power supply will be absorbed readily and they have no fear of overproduction in so far as Shawinigan is concerned.

It is further contended that Shawinigan is too largely dependent upon the paper industry for the sale of its power. It is well known that the newsprint industry, which has been in the doldrums for some time is not in need of as much power as in 1928-1930. An important point often overlooked is that the revenue of Shawinigan from sales of primary power to newsprint manufacturers is approximately the same regardless of operating conditions in the industry. To date there have been no defaults in payment on power contracts of newsprint companies, the majority of which are on a long term basis. In 1931, for example, revenue from sales of power to paper companies declined only 1½ per cent as compared with 1930.

Other Power Outlets

In respect to other outlets it should be noted that in January, 1931, the company renewed its contract with Montreal Light, Heat and Power Cons., running for a period of 36 years. The management has been active in increasing retail sales and nearly 20 per cent of the total output is diverted to that channel. Sales of power to general industrial companies in the area are also increasing, while output marketed with subsidiary or controlled companies also registers increases.

Controls Big Properties

Shawinigan is one of the largest power producing companies on the continent, owning or controlling water powers and hydro-electric power in the Province of Quebec aggregating over 2,000,000 h.p., of which 858,750 h.p. is developed and in use and 160,000 h.p. is in course of development.

The company owns 1,602 miles of high tension transmission lines, including lines to Montreal and Quebec. In addition 2,416 miles of distribution lines are owned or controlled. Electricity is furnished to 427 communities comprising substantially all the larger cities and manufacturing districts in Quebec.

Outside Interests Extensive

In addition to its own direct operations, the company has extensive and important interest in subsidiary or associated companies. It is worth while reviewing these briefly, inasmuch as some of these subsidiary organizations are enterprises of some proportions.

A controlling interest is held in Quebec Power Co., which serves the City of Quebec and surrounding districts with electric light and power, street railway transportation and gas. It also owns the Three Rivers Traction Co. and the Beauharnois Electric Co., which furnishes electric light and power to the district lying west of Montreal.

The company owns the entire capital stock of Shawinigan Chemicals, a large manufacturer of chemicals, located at Shawinigan Falls, and using power supplied by the company; and of the Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway, which connects the manufacturing plant and railroad serving Shawinigan Falls.

Shawinigan holds a substantial stock interest in the Duke-Price Power Co., which has a development at Ile Maligne on the Saguenay River of 495,000 h.p.

Holdings Are Important

A majority of the voting stock of United Securities is owned in equal parts by the company and Montreal Light, Heat and Power Cons. United Securities owns a majority of the issued shares of Canadian Light and Power Co., with a development of 20,000 h.p. at St. Timothee, near Montreal, and a majority of the issued shares of Montreal Tramways Co., operating street railway service in the City of Montreal.

In 1931 the company acquired a half interest in the St. Maurice Power Corp. the other half being owned by the Brown Corp. The latter sold a half interest in a water power site of 175,000 h.p., located on the St. Maurice River at La Tuque, to Shawinigan for $2,500,000 which was secured by a first mortgage from the water power and property. When the site is developed, the $2,500,000 will be repaid to the company, leaving it with a half interest in the common stock of the St. Maurice Power Corp.

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Com., $2.50 .. 2,600,000 sh. 2,178,250 sh.
No par value.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. and collateral trust bonds outstanding.
Series "A," 4½%, due 1967, $34,435,000.
Series "B," 4½%, due 1968, $15,917,000.
Series "C," 5%, due 1970, $14,980,000.
Series "D," 4½%, due 1970, $19,012,000.
Series "E," 5%, due 1972, *$15,000,000.
Secured notes, 6%, due 1937, $6,000,000.
* $8,000,000 issued as security for the 5-year 6 per cent secured notes; balance for capital expenditures and held in treasury.

Dividend Record—
Common — $2.00 per share per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15.

Officers and Directors—
Officers — J. E. Aldred, pres.; J. C. Smith, vice-pres. and man. dir.; H. Murray, O.B.E., vice-pres.; W. S. Hart, vice-pres. and treas.; J. Wilson, sec.; P. S. Gregory, asst. gen. mgr.; H. G. Budden, asst. treas.; J. S. Riddle, asst. sec.
Directors — J. E. Aldred, H. Murray, O.B.E., Sir H. S. Holt, K.B., J. C. Smith, W. S. Hart, Beaudry Leman, G. W. MacDougall, K.C., G. H. Duggan, J. Wilson, Montreal; Col. G. P. Murphy, C.M.G., Ottawa, Ont.; H. J. Fuller, New York; M. J. Curran, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Fortier, Quebec, P.Q.

Years End. Dec. 31:	1931	1930	1929
Times Fixed Charges Earned:			
Before depreciation	2.22	2.90	3.25
After depreciation	2.06	2.67	2.96
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Com.: Earned ...	$1.91	$2.65	$2.34
Paid	2.25	2.50	2.12½

Market Record—

	1931	1930	1929
Common: High	59¼	82⅛	111¼
Low	32½	47	65

Beauharnois Electric Co.
(Wholly-owned by the Shawinigan Water & Power Co.)

Capitalization— Authorized Issued
Common $2,000,000 $1,225,000
Par $100.
Entire capital stock owned by the Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

Funded Debt—
1st refunding gold bonds, 6 per cent, due 1958, series "A," outstanding $1,350,000.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—R. J. Beaumont, pres.; J. Wilson, vice-pres.; H. G. Budden, treas.; W. A. Stitt, sec.; N. P. Woods, asst. treas.
Directors—W. S. Hart, J. Wilson, J. B. Challies, R. J. Beaumont, P. S. Gregory.

Shawinigan Falls Terminal Rly. Co.
(Wholly-owned by the Shawinigan Water & Power Co.)

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Common $300,000 $300,000
Par $100.
Entire stock issue is owned by the Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

Funded Debt—
First mtge. bonds, 5 per cent. due 1957, outstanding $137,833. The Shawinigan Water & Power Co. owns all the bonds.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. C. Smith, pres.; W. S. Hart, vice-pres.; W. A. Stitt, sec.; J. Wilson, treas., Montreal, Que.; B. G. Wood, gen. supt., Shawinigan Falls, Que.
Directors—J. C. Smith, W. S. Hart, H. Murray, O.B.E., J. Wilson, J. Morse, H. G. Budden, Montreal, Que.

QUEBEC POWER

Public Relations Disturbed and Earnings Are Lower

Controlled by Shawinigan

Quebec Power Company's further development in the last year received a set-back, due to the dispute with the City of Quebec over rates while the lower tariffs put in force by the company resulted in insufficient revenue to cover all charges.

For some time past the matter of rates has been a contentious one between the company and the municipal officials and at the last

(Continued on page 31)

CANADA ELECTRIC CO.
Limited

is the pioneer distributor of cheap electric power generated at the mine mouth. Its modern plants use pulverized coal and serve Western Nova Scotia and Eastern New Brunswick. Plant capacity recently doubled.

Particularly favorable opportunities available for establishment of manufacturing plants.

Manufacturers are offered:

Ample supply of intelligent labor.
Good living conditions.
Cheap transportation.
Low-cost power.

A number of plants, with siding facilities, which can be adapted for various industries, can be had for a fraction of their value. Write for full information.

Head Office
Amherst—Nova Scotia

N. T. AVARD—*Vice-President and General Manager*

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE

FROM the source of electrical power to its ultimate application in serving modern needs, Westinghouse responsibility runs the entire course. Contributions of Westinghouse to more effective power production range from the largest turbines to the smallest, not merely for electric light and power companies, but also for industry and mines. They include auxiliary equipment for turbine installations, from motors to every class of generating equipment.

In every branch of industry, Westinghouse is showing the way to economies and conveniences made possible by modern electrical equipment. Westinghouse is your guarantee for continued progress in the electrical engineering art.

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE CO.
LIMITED
Head Office & Works — **Hamilton, Ontario**
District Offices: **Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Ft. William, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax**
Service and Repair Shops: **Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal.**

Westinghouse

CALGARY POWER COMPANY LIMITED

CALGARY POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, with hydro-electric plants on the Bow River, having a present installed capacity of 70,000 horsepower and a modern transmission system of 1,865 miles, serves one hundred and forty-eight communities in Alberta — an area rich in minerals, agricultural resources and industrial opportunity.

Alberta in 1931 produced 45% of Canada's wheat crop, 91% of its petroleum output, 69% of the natural gas and 37% of the coal production of the Dominion.

We will gladly co-operate with manufacturers who contemplate locating in this market.

Calgary Power Company
CALGARY, ALBERTA

RSC

Public Utility Investments

This Corporation has been identified with public utility financing for more than a quarter of a century — having originated or been associated with the distribution of the issues of many of the leading power, light and telephone companies.

We shall be pleased to furnish information and recommendations to investors who are interested in public utility securities.

Royal Securities Corporation
Limited
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330 Bay Street TORONTO 2
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ALDRED & COMPANY
LIMITED
MONTREAL

Corporation Financing

NEW YORK ■ LONDON

QUEBEC POWER

(Continued from page 30)

session of the Provincial Legislature both parties attempted to secure legislation to further their own ends. The City of Quebec wanted power to municipalize electric services, while the company wanted protection in the event of the city's setting up its own system. After numerous committee meetings it was suggested by the government that the matter be allowed to rest for a year.

Over the last eighteen months Quebec Power has been steadily working on its programme of consolidation. It will be recalled that in June 1930 the charters of five of its subsidiary companies were surrendered and the assets of these concerns absorbed into the parent company. At present Quebec Power has only one operating subsidiary, namely, Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co., which in turn controls Quebec County Railways.

As regards operations, a further reduction in rates for commercial and domestic lighting was put into effect last July. This reduction was reflected in the company's 1931 earnings which totalled $3,392,826 as against $3,677,103 in the preceding year.

The distribution system was extended a further 40 miles during the year to supply the needs of ten municipalities, bringing the total number of towns and villages served by the company to 83. A new substation was erected and generally speaking the physical properties of the company were maintained at a high degree of efficiency.

The new gas plant at Quebec City is operating successfully. This division showed an increase in sales last year of 2.6 per cent. The coke, which is produced as by-product of the gas plant, is being sold in increasing quantities.

Tramway operations, on the other hand, were not altogether satisfactory, though on a par with those in other cities of similar size. The number of passengers carried decreased about 8 per cent, which represents approximately the average decrease in tramways passengers in other cities.

At the end of last year, Quebec Power had 55,641 customers, of whom 44,361 subscribed for electric service and 11,280 for gas. In the preceding year there were 42,497 electric customers and 10,854 gas customers. Electric power generated and purchased during the year totalled 148,079,466 kw.h., as against 153,622,402 kw.h. in 1930. Production last year was the lowest recorded since 1927.

Owing to changed conditions, the management decided at the beginning of this year to reduce the dividend on the common stock from $2.50 to $2. The latter figure compares with earnings last year of $2.24 a share.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common, $2.50 ..	600,000 sh.	553,198 sh.

No par value.

Over 54 per cent of the outstanding common stock is owned by Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

Funded Debt—

First mtge. series "A" 5% bonds, due 1968	$7,987,500
Debenture stock, 5% due 1968	3,393,500

Dividend Record—

Common—$2.00 per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15. These dates were altered after payment of Jan. 15, 1932, so that declarations could be made each quarter after the earnings for the period were known definitely. Previous dates were Jan., April, July and Oct. 15.

Rate was reduced from $2.50 per annum with payment of 50 cents per share Jan. 15, 1932.

Officers—J. C. Smith, pres., Montreal, Que.; H. Murray, O.B.E., vice-pres.; W. S. Hart, treas.; J. Wilson, sec.; J. E. Tanguay, gen. mgr., Quebec, Que.; W. J. Lynch, asst. gen. mgr., Quebec, Que.

Directors—Hon. L. C. Webster, J. C. Smith, H. Murray, O.B.E.; W. S. Hart, C. H. Branchaud, Dr. M. L. Hersey, J. Wilson, Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Montreal, Que.; J. T. Ross, C. E. Taschereau, J. H. Fortier, Hon. P. J. Paradis, Hon. G. Parent, Hon. D. O. L'Espérance, A. C. Picard, Col. John H. Price, M.C., and J. S. Royer, Quebec, Que.

Years End. Dec. 31—	1931	1930	1929
Times Bond Interest Earned:			
Before depreciation ...	3.27	3.97	3.81
After depreciation	3.02	3.72	3.55
Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:			
Common: Earned ...	$2.24	$2.95	$2.72
Paid	2.37½	2.50	2.25
Market Record—			
Common	1931	1930	1929
High	49	70½	99
Low	27	40	53

QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER

Capitalization—	Outstanding
Preferred	$ 750,000
Common	2,500,000

All owned by the Quebec Power Co.

Funded Debt—

6 per cent, 1st mortgage bonds, due 1960; outstanding, $2,000,000. All owned by Quebec Power Co.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—J. C. Smith, pres.; W. S. Hart, vice-pres.; H. G. Budden, sec.; J. Wilson, treas.

Directors—J. C. Smith, H. Murray, O.B.E., J. E. Tanguay, W. S. Hart, J. Wilson.

CANADA ELECTRIC

Large Sum Expended on Plant Addition and Betterments

Controlled by Utilities Power

Canada Electric Co. has completed its development programme at Maccan, started late in 1930 and involving an outlay of over $500,000. The project included a 750 h.p. boiler with modern auxiliary equipment and designed to burn pulverized coal; an outside substation with outdoor transformers; switching equipment and interlocking and remote control system, all electrically operated.

Another phase of the development programme was the construction of a new 22,000 volt transmission line from Chignecto to Amherst, as well as one from Maccan to Joggins.

Operations of Canada Electric are carried on at Maccan, N.S., and energy is distributed to Amherst, Sackville, Springhill, Joggins and intervening points. Oxford and points between it and Springhill are supplied through the Springhill substation.

No figures are available on power sales during the past year, but in 1930 the company had an output of 10,862,499 kw.h. This was an increase of 2,462,160 kw.h. over the preceding year.

Though no financial statement is issued by the company, it is understood that operations are being conducted on a profitable basis. There is no public interest in the company, ownership being vested in the Central Station Power and Light Corp., part of Utilities Power and Light System, which acquired the company in 1930 from Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Co.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$500,000	$470,000

Par $100.

All the capital stock is owned by Central States Power & Light Corp.

GREAT LAKES POWER

Great Lakes Power Co. showed increased revenue during the first six months of 1931 as compared with the corresponding period of 1930 and in October acquired the assets of Algoma District Power Co., another subsidiary of Middle West Utilities Co. of Canada. A new company, by the same name, was formed with capitalization of 26,000 no par value shares of Series "A" $7 redeemable cumulative preferred stock and 70,000 shares of no par value common stock.

The new company now owns a plant on the St. Marys River with a capacity of 39,280 h.p. which supplies the city of Sault Ste. Marie with power and also a plant on the Michipicoten River at High Falls which has a development of 35,000 horsepower. The company owns International Transit Co., which operates street car service at Sault Ste. Marie and ferry service on the St. Marys River. The company also controls power sites on the Montreal River, which are under development. There is little investment interest in the company since in 1929 preferred and common shareholders were offered an exchange of stock for stock of Middle West Utilities Company.

Capitalization—

Pref. red. cum. ser. "A"	26,000 shs.
No par value.	
Common, n.p.v.	70,000 shs.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—M. J. Insull, chm.; S. Insull, Jr., vice-chm.; J. A. McPhail, pres.; A. J. Thomas, vice-pres.; A. E. Pickering, vice-pres. in charge of operations; O. H. Wing, asst. to pres.; J. R. Andrews, treas.; Ethel Hugill, sec.; E. J. Knight, J. R. Andrews, asst. secs.

Directors—S. Insull, M. J. Insull, S. Insull, Jr., Chicago; J. A. McPhail, A. E. Pickering, J. Dawson, Sault Ste. Marie; A. J. Thomas, Montreal; E. B. Barber, O. H. Wing, Sault Ste. Marie.

Six Mos. End. June 30:	1931	1930
Times Interest Earned:		
Before retire. reserve	3.76	3.28
After retire. reserve	2.92	2.46
Earnings per Share:		
Preferred	$18.81	$14.83
Common	4.59	3.40

MACKAY COMPANIES

Postal Telegraph Subsidiary Has World's Largest Telegraph-Cable System

The Mackay Companies, which is controlled by Postal Telegraph & Cable Corp., owns the entire $25,000,000 capital stock of the Commercial Cable Co., and the whole or a portion of the capital stocks of a number of telegraph and cable companies in the United States, Canada and Europe, including the land line system known as the Postal Telegraph System.

The Commercial Cable System spans the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans with a system of 33,656 miles extending westward from Havre, France, and London, England, to Shanghai, China.

The combined Postal-Commercial land and ocean system is the largest in the world, and by connections reaches all parts of the world. On the north it connects with Canadian Pacific Ry. telegraph system for all points in Canada, and on the south with the extensive system of the All America Cables for Mexico, Central and South America; at the Azores Islands connection is made with the Eastern Telegraph Co. for Southern Europe, Asia and Africa, and with the German and Italian cables; at London with the Great Northern Telegraph Co. for Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia; at the Bonin Islands, with the Japanese Government system of telegraph; at Shanghai with the Chinese telegraph administration. It also connects with the British Pacific Cable for Australia and New Zealand, with the Halifax and Bermudas and direct West India Companies for Bermuda and the West Indies, and with the Newfoundland Government Telegraphs for all of Newfoundland.

CONSOL. PUBLIC

Merger Effected in 1931 of Two Investment Companies

In April, 1931, shareholders of Public Utility Investment Co. and of Second Public Utility Investment Co. agreed to the sale of the two companies to the Consolidated Public Utility Co. by an exchange of stock.

The basis of the exchange was as follows: Public Utility Co., one class "A" share for each common share held, and one deferred share for each deferred share held. Second Public Utility Co., one class "A" and two class "B" shares for each common share held.

Capitalization—	Authorized
Class "A"	30,000 shs. n.p.v.
Class "B"	36,000 shs. n.p.v.
Deferred common	20,000 shs. n.p.v.

Funded Debt—

5½ per cent 30-year debs., authorized $500,000.

Officers and Directors—

Lt.-Col. P. L. Browne, M.C., pres.; J. H. A. Acer, Hon. L. A. David, A. G. Urquhart, T. L. Tremblay, H. Cypihot, D. B. Robertson, E. S. Sherwood, Montreal; C. G. Dunn, Quebec.

WEST CANADIAN HYDRO

West Canadian Hydro Electric Corp. owns and operates a hydro electric plant at Shuswap Falls, B.C., generating 4,000 h.p. and holds prior claim to water and power rights, having an ultimate capacity of some 28,000 h.p. The company serves various municipalities in central British Columbia. The company is controlled by Canadian Public Service Corp., which owns two-thirds of the class "B" voting stock.

During 1931, class "A" shareholders were offered 6½ per cent, cumulative preference shares Canadian Public Service Corp. on the basis of one preference share for each five class "A" shares held. Dividend on the class "A" common shares was reduced to 50 cents a quarter with payment on October 24, 1931. In addition to the class "A" and class "B" common shares outstanding the company has some $1,000,000 of 6 per cent first mortgage gold bonds of 1950 and $350,000 of 6½ per cent debentures convertible due 1945.

NORTHWESTERN POWER CLOSURE AFFECTS PARENT

Bonds of $10,000,000 Are Guaranteed by Winnipeg Electric

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Closure of the hydro-electric plant of Northwestern Power Co. has a bearing on the parent company Winnipeg Electric Co. in so far as Winnipeg Electric guarantees its subsidiary's first mortgage bond issue of $10,000,000 both as to principal and interest.

Difficulties encountered by Northwestern Power in securing revenue since completion of its plant in June, 1931, have already found reflection in the situation which has arisen as regards interest payments on its bonds due January 2. Though this interest is payable in Canadian, English or United States currency, the obligation has been met only in Canadian funds.

See Technical Default

Considerable controversy has arisen over this technical default and some American holders of the bonds have talked of forming a protective committee. The 90 days of grace expires on March 31 and at this writing no announcement has been made that payment will be made in United States funds. Winnipeg Electric, however, has changed its policy in respect to interest payments due January 2 on its own bonds and is now paying in American funds contrasted with its original announcement that this obligation would be met in Canadian currency.

While it was hoped that the Northwestern Power situation would improve sufficiently to allow payments to be made in American funds, news that the plant has been closed down darkens the outlook, and the fixed charges on the idle property for the time being will place a heavy onus on Winnipeg Electric as guarantor.

Arrangements have now been made by the Winnipeg Electric Company for payment in New York funds of interest on its $5,000,000 five per cent refunding mortgage bonds which fell due on January 2. Originally it was provided that interest then due would be paid in Canadian funds only.

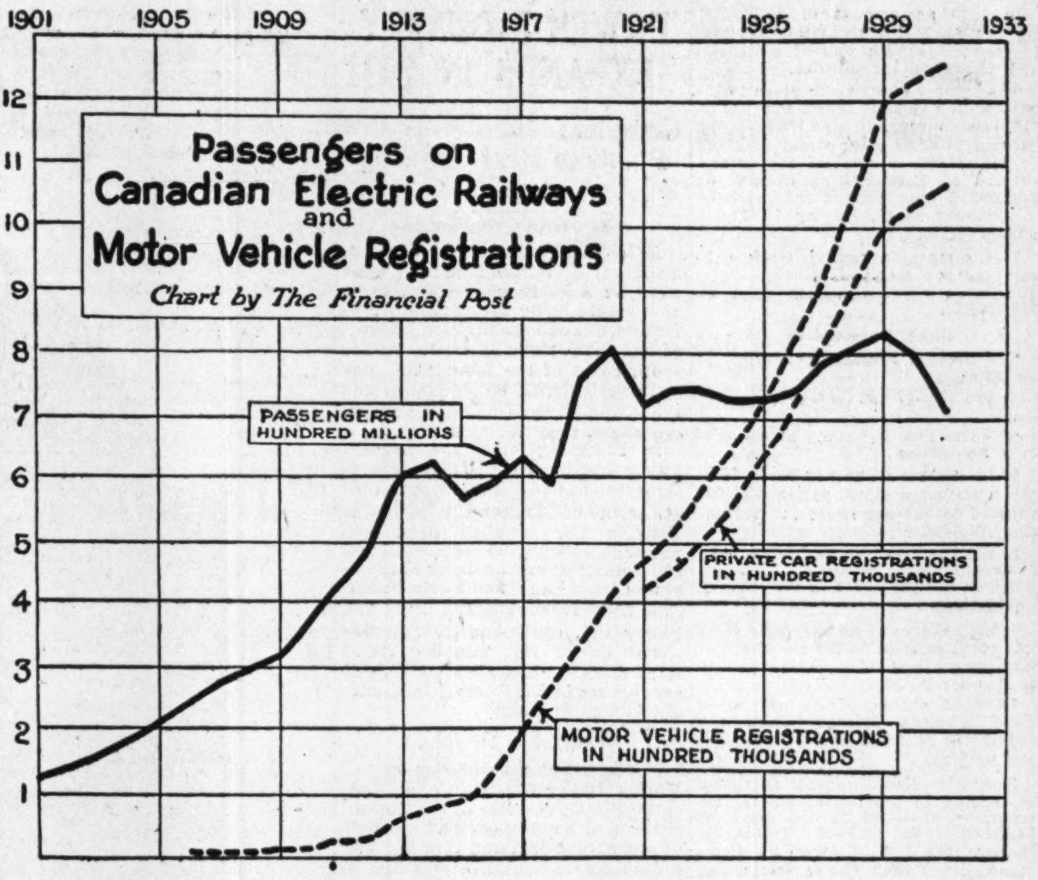
Coupons which are now presented, however, will be honored in New York funds, and where coupons have already been cashed in Canadian funds, it is provided that a premium of 12¾ per cent may be obtained upon proper representations being made. These involve establishment of the fact that Canadian funds were received in the first instance.

Aroused Consternation

When interest on the refunding mortgage bonds fell due on January 2, some consternation arose over the statement that payment would be made in Canadian funds only. In explaining the action, Edward Anderson, president of the company, said that interest was payable in Canadian gold coin, and gold was not exportable.

As regards the obligations of its subsidiaries, which are guaranteed by Winnipeg Electric Co., interest on bonds of Manitoba Power Co., falling due on January 2, was paid in American funds, though the service on the Northwestern Power Co. bonds was paid in Canadian funds only.

Motor Cars Draw from Tramways



This simple chart shows in graphic fashion what has happened to the tramways' passengers in the last decade. Interurban and small city lines are being eliminated as motor car registrations grow.

B. C. TELEPHONE INCOME HOLDS AT 1930 LEVEL

Higher Interest Charges Tend to Lower Share Profits

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Operating revenue of British Columbia Telephone Co. in 1931 amounted to $5,102,504 a decline of $151,000 from the previous year, but addition of non-operating revenue brought total revenue up to $5,268,113 an increase of $13,000 over 1930. Expenses during the year were reduced and net earnings at $2,324,457 compared with $2,131,930 at the end of the previous year.

Reflecting the issuance of additional bonds, interest charges rose sharply, and after provision for depreciation and other deductions, net income was $686,769 compared with $738,680. Net income was sufficient to cover preferred dividends twice over, but fell short of the total disbursement on the common.

Earnings on the common last year were equal to $7.92 a share compared with a disbursement of 8 per cent in the previous year, when common earnings were $9.08.

Following is a comparison of profit and loss for the past two years:

	1931 $	1930 $
Oper. Revenue	5,102,504	5,253,602
Non-oper. Rev.	165,609	......
Tota Revenue	5,268,113	5,253,602
(x) Expenses	2,943,656	3,121,672
Profits	2,324,457	2,131,930
Depreciation	1,038,183	1,051,236
	1,286,274	1,080,694
Interest Charges	547,870	226,473
Other Deductions	51,635	115,541
Net Income	686,769	738,680
Preferred Dividends ..	330,000	330,000
Common Dividends ..	360,000	360,000
Surpus ....(d)	3,231	48,680
Prev. Surplus	475,587	426,907
P. & L. Bal.	472,356	475,587

(d)-Deficit.

Note: (x)-Maintenancfe, operating, taxes, etc.

Working capital position shows a marked improvement at $3,277,979 compared with $1,894,772 at the end of 1930. Current assets of $3,804,518 are up sharply, reflecting a gain in cash and call loans. Current liabilities were higher by $200,000 at $526,539.

In assets, cash or call loans total $2,959,403 an increase of $1,759,000; accounts receivable are slightly higher and investments are up $96,000 at $99,670. Inventories are lower by $260,000 at $350,458. Fixed assets are up $1,466,000 at $24,784,144.

Accounts Payable Higher

In liabilities, accounts payable are up from $311,720 to $526,539. Employees savings plan and pension fund reserve are both slightly increased, and depreciation reserve at $6,969,783 shows a gain of $334,000. Contingency reserve is unchanged at 988,458.

During the year there were issued $2,500,000 additional first mortgage bonds, bringing the total outstanding to $10,000,000. Proceeds of this additional issue have as yet not been largely used in property extensions, which accounts for the gain in cash position.

C. N. R. Deficit Increases in First Two Months

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Operations of Canadian National Railways in February, 1932, resulted in a deficit of $589,428 compared with a deficit of $170,548 in the same month a year ago. Gross revenue in February this year was $11,004,397 a decrease of $2,409,666 compared with February, 1931; operating expenses were reduced by $1,990,785 to $11,593,825 leaving a revenue deficit for the month.

In the first two months of 1932, operations resulted in a net revenue deficit of $1,177,551 compared with a net revenue deficit of $682,477 in the same period of 1931. In the two months period gross revenues were down $5,218,212 at $21,952,726. Though operating expenses were reduced by $4,723,137 they were still higher than revenue, totalling $23,130,277.

New England Power Reports Lower Earnings

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Consolidated earnings in 1931 of New England Power Association, subsidiary of International Hydro-Electric System applicable to common shares were $3,124,273 or $3.35 a share. This compared with earnings of $4.57 a share in 1930 and $5.25 in 1929.

The announcement was made by Frank B. Comerford, president of the

SERVING ALBERTA WITH THE BASIC NECESSITIES OF MODERN HOME AND INDUSTRY

IT invariably follows that those organizations which are able to maintain their volume of service to their respective markets during economic conditions as at present prevailing, are the ones which show the greatest progress during the succeeding periods of expansion.

These three organizations serve the basic necessities of modern home and industry to 5 cities and 67 communities in the 1931 high-crop areas of Western Canada. They are confidently facing the development of the Greater West now in the making, with the fundamental soundness of their respective securities more solidly intrenched than ever.

THE CANADIAN WESTERN NATURAL GAS, LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO., LIMITED

NORTHWESTERN UTILITIES, LIMITED

CANADIAN UTILITIES, LIMITED

Subsidiaries of
DOMINION GAS AND
ELECTRIC COMPANY

PHONE COMPANIES ONWARD PROGRESS SLOWS 1930, 1931

Wire Mileage in Canada Approaches 5,000,000 Mark

PRAIRIE LOSSES

Gains East of Manitoba — Stock Companies Do Largest Business Volume

Although in 1930 and 1931 the use of the telephone in Canada has shown a smaller annual increase than at any time in the previous decade, mainly due to the business depression, there are more than 1,400,000 telephones in use in Canada. The increase in 1930 was 20,039, the smallest increase since 1915. The eastern provinces showed increases, but the general average was pulled down because the three prairie provinces showed decreases.

The capital stock of telephone companies in Canada at the end of 1930 amounted to $102,777,267. Funded debt was $155,411,716. The cost of property and equipment was $319,101,191, an increase of $27,512,043.

The wire mileage of telephone companies in Canada totalled 4,880,224, Ontario leading with 2,182,503 miles and Quebec next with 1,118,226 miles. There were 222,113 miles of poles, including 11,214 miles of underground conduits. Employees, other than those on rural lines, were 26,575 and there were 2,414 systems serving an estimated population of 9,934,500.

Of the total investment of $319,101,191, stock companies accounted for $235,241,117; co-operative companies for $18,164,250; municipal systems for $6,287,923 and provincial government systems for $59,407,901. Expenditures in 1930 amounted to $61,886,341. The largest capital investment was by Bell Telephone Company of Canada at $74,623,000 per capital stock and $71,624,900 representing funded debt. Next came the B. C. Telephone Company with $10,000,000 in capital stock and $7,617,331 in funded debt. Provincial systems, having no stock outstanding, had their capital investment represented almost entirely by funded debt which amounted to $23,000,000 for the Manitoba system to $26,000,000 for the Alberta Telephone system and to $12,500,000 for the Saskatchewan Telephone system. Revenues were in about the same order.

Number of Telephones

Canada: Provinces:	Business Phones 1930	Residence Phones 1930	Rural Phones	Public Pay Phones 1930	Total Phones 1929
Stock companies	304,883	632,975	139,114	21,172	1,098,144
Co-operative companies	309	629	62,441	29	63,408
Municipal systems	11,235	22,149	30,169	340	63,893
Provincial Government	56,960	84,297	31,128	3,202	175,587
Dominion Government	......	......	1,829	......	1,829
Total	373,387	740,050	264,681	24,743	1,402,861

	Estimated population	Residence and Rural Telephones Total number	Residence and Rural Telephones Average per 100 population	Total Telephones Total number	Total Telephones Average per 100 population	Average per 100 population
Prince Edward Island	85,800	4,632	5.4	5,753	6.7	6.0
Nova Scotia	553,900	34,168	6.2	46,471	8.4	8.1
New Brunswick	423,400	25,666	6.1	34,935	8.2	8.1
Quebec	2,734,600	204,815	7.5	304,692	11.1	10.9
Ontario	3,318,000	462,629	14.0	630,788	19.0	18.9
Manitoba	671,500	53,997	8.0	78,257	11.6	11.9
Saskatchewan	882,000	75,073	8.5	94,196	10.7	11.6
Alberta	660,000	54,579	8.3	78,425	11.9	12.4
British Columbia	697,600	88,637	14.7	129,209	21.6	21.2
Yukon	3,700	135	3.6	135	3.6	4.5
N. W. Territory	9,600	......	...	......	....	....
Canada	9,934,500	1,004,731	10.1	1,402,861	14.1	14.1

International Utilities Surplus Drops $4,739,830

Acquired 87½ Per Cent of American Equities Stock During 1931 — Marketable Securities Declined by $2,426,698 — Other Investments Written Down — Bank Loans Up

Consolidated earned surplus of International Utilities Corp. and subsidiary holding companies, exclusive of American Equities Co., dropped $4,739,830 in 1931 from $6,242,692 to $1,502,862. Gross earnings and operating expenses are not shown, as in other years, but net income is stated to be $1,004,814 (excluding net losses of $5,439,122 on sale of investments) compared with $1,353,265 in 1929 and $6,135,003 in 1930, the latter amount including profits of $10,654,872 on sale of investments in subsidiary and other companies. The items entering into this great reversal of form are shown in the following table:

CONS. INCOME & SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years End. Dec. 31

	1931 $	1930 $
Income:		
Divs. & admin. income from subs.	384,231	554,265
Divs. from other invest.	617,107	130,220
Other interest	709,230	661,178
Other income	......	16,483
	1,710,568	1,362,146
Less expenses:		
Salaries, fees, etc.	463,713	262,233
Interest paid	72,192	141,222
Can. inc. tax	43,478	......
	1,131,185	958,691
Less:		
Appl. to minor. int.	126,371	......
Net income	1,004,814	958,691
Less: Appl. to hold. in Amer. equities	522,260	......
	482,554	958,691
Add: Profit on sale of invest.	‡*197,441	10,654,872
	285,113	11,613,563
Less: Fed. & Can. tax.	......	794,710
Res. for depr. of inv.	4,234,221	3,000,000
Res. for doubt. accts.	53,650	......
Organ. exp. w/o	......	49,669
Def. chgs. w/o	27,915	......
Undistrib. earn.§	......	1,634,181
Net profit	*4,030,673	6,135,003
Less appropriations:		
$7 prior pfd. divs.	212,820	246,192
$3.50 prior pfd. divs.	133,376	......
$1.75 pref. divs.	77,419	......
Class "A" stk. divs.	374,062	629,874
Purch. of treas. stk.	431,063	445,970
Surplus for year	†5,259,413	4,812,967
Add: Prev: surplus	6,242,692	1,429,725
Adj. on sale of subs.	73,612	......
Surplus restored from approp. surp. on retire. of pfd. and class A stk.	445,970	......
Bal. carr. forward	1,502,861	6,242,692

*Loss.
†Deficit.
‡After charging losses of $2,593,924 to reserve for depreciation.
§At Dec. 31, 1929 of subs. sold in 1930.

No account is taken in the foregoing table of the dates of acquisition of American Equities Co., and the earnings of the operating subsidiaries of American Equities Co. and of International Public Utilities Corp. are not consolidated, but are included "only to the extent of accrued interest on evidences of indebtedness and advances and dividends declared on capital stock."

The subsidiary holding companies whose results have been included in this balance sheet are: Utility Shareholdings Corp. (Canadian Corp.), Cedar Holding Co., International Public Utilities Corp., International Stores Securities Corp., International Shareholdings Corp., and American Equities Co. No dividends have been received from the investment in stock of American Equities Co.

Bought American Equities Control

The scope and activities of the Corporation were considerably enlarged after the adoption of amendments to the corporate charter on June 24, 1931, by the acquisition of a controlling interest in the capital stock of American Equities Co. This was accomplished by an offer of securities of the Corporation to the stockholders of American Equities Co., on a basis which, in the opinion of P. M. Chandler, president, should be "mutually advantageous to the stockholders of both corporations." On March 4, 1932, more than 87½ per cent of the outstanding stock of American Equities Co. had been received.

Mr. Chandler states that the assets of American Equities Co. consists largely of marketable securities, controlling interest in public utility companies, and investments representing substantial minority interests. Certain of the public utility properties, he states, are in receivership largely due to the world-wide depressed economic conditions and inability to raise sufficient permanent capital, normally required, for successful operation. During the year the company got control of White Mountain Power Co., whose subsidiaries operate electric public utility properties in the state of New Hampshire, of Richmond Ice Co., and of New Mexico Public Utilities Corp. Wiley F. Corl, formerly vice-president of the United Gas Improvement Co., has been secured as vice-president of International Public Utilities Corp., further to amplify the management of the operations of the properties now controlled.

Total working capital is $4,898,902. This compares with the previous year as follows:

	1931 $	1930 $
Current assets	6,587,607	8,088,021
Current liabilities	1,688,705	1,764,306
Working capital	4,898,902	6,313,715
Ratio	3.90—1	4.58—1

Securities Fall

The chief change is in the item of marketable securities which at cost less reserve of $3,000,000 stood at $6,663,761 at the end of 1930 and at $4,237,063 at the end of 1931. The market value of the securities held at the end of 1930 was stated to be $7,186,079 and to be $8,641,571 at the end of February, 1931. Of this amount $439,097 was pledged as at the end of 1931 the amount pledged amounted to $1,188,499. Secured loans receivable advanced during the year from $802,235 to $1,406,272, notes and accounts receivable, less reserves, advanced from $108,579 to $162,856. Cash dividends and accrued interest receivable at the end of 1930 were $42,362 and at the end of 1931, $193,485. At the end of 1931 there was an item also of $17,419 for securities sold and undelivered.

Secured bank loans payable, advanced during the year from $200,000 to $1,135,000. Accounts payable and accrued expenses, including liability for securities purchased and undelivered, advanced from $99,058 to $155,353. Reserve for Federal and Canadian Income Tax at the end of 1930 was shown at $794,710 while at the end of 1931 there was only shown an item of $43,478 as reserve for Dominion of Canada Income Tax. Dividends payable on the $7 preferred and class "A" stock at the end of 1930 were $194,186 and at the end of 1931, $162,003, the dividend on the class "A" stock having been dropped in the meantime.

At the end of 1930 the liability for sinking fund for retirement of preferred stock was $476,352 and at the end of 1931 the accrued liability for sinking fund for retirement of $7 prior preferred stock initial series was $392,917 less the cost of 2,138 shares held for retirement fund, $200,047, leaving an amount of $192,871.

Has Other Investments

In addition to the marketable securities, the company has investments which bring up the total balance sheet valuation to $18,781,793. This includes, besides marketable securities, an amount of $7,877,784 for "other investments less reserve" of which $449,050 are pledged, an amount of $6,086,136 for "investment in and net advances to subsidiary companies less reserve" and an amount of $580,811 for "investment in stocks subject to syndicate agreement less reserve." The reserve, it is stated, results from an appraisal made of the investments of the corporation at the end of 1931 by the board of directors. In the case of such investments which give to the corporation in the opinion of the board a control or other position of advantage the cost or estimated depreciated value thereof has been used. The remaining investments have been reduced to market prices. American Equities Co. has contracts for the investment of additional funds of $509,020 and contingent commitments amounting to $108,422.

In 1930 an amount of $9,819,703 represented cost of securities received in connection with sale of Kentucky and Canadian subsidiaries.

The balance sheet value given to its outstanding stock is shown at $16,017,016, less appropriation of $392,917 for retirement of $7 prior preferred stock or $15,624,098 in all. Of the earned surplus of $1,933,934 an amount of $431,063 is appropriated for purchase of treasury stock, leaving $1,502,862 unappropriated.

The company's capital stock outstanding at the end of 1930 was given a balance sheet valuation then of $10,326,012.

Stock Outstanding

The present outstanding capital is as follows:

31,473 shares of no par value $7 prior preferred stock initial series entitled to $100 per share in involuntary liquidation;

80,745 shares of no par value $3.50 prior preferred stock, series of 1931, entitled to $50 per share in involuntary liquidation;

92,012 shares of no par value $1.75 preferred stock, series of 1931, entitled to $25 per share in involuntary liquidation;

130,262 shares of no par value class "A" stock entitled to $60 per share in involuntary liquidation, dividends paid to October 15, 1931;

1,199,080 shares of no par value class "B" stock outstanding and 643,104 shares reserved against warrants and options.

Securities Corp. General is shown as leading in the list of marketable securities included in the total of $4,237,063 and about two-thirds through the list is American Commonwealth Power Corp., now under a receivership and parent company of Dominion Gas & Electric which was sold by International Public Utilities Corp. to it, and which still owes $3,000,000 to International Utilities Corp.

Dominion Gas & Electric Co. leads the list of "other investments" which are included in the item of $7,877,784. Other items of interest to Canadians are holdings of Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat & Power Co. securities and Calgary Power Co. securities. The list of companies included in the total of $6,086,136 of investment in and advances to subsidiary companies showed two to be under receivership, ten securities to have interest in default or dividends in arrears, and one to have the maturity date extended.

Capitalization—	Outstanding
Prior pref. 7%, n.p.v.	31,473 shs.
Prior pref., $3.50 ser. 1931	80,745.19 shs.
Pf., $1.75 ser., 1931, n.p.v.	92,012.68 shs.
Class "A" n.p.v.	130,262 shs.
Class "B," n.p.v.	*1,199,080.5 shs.

*There are also outstanding 643,104 shares reserved against warrants and options.

Dividend Record—

Prior preferred, 7%—Payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1.
Prior preferred, $3.50—1931 series, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1.
Preferred, $1.75 — 1931 series, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 15.
Class "A" Common—None at present. Last paid 87½c. Oct. 15, 1931.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—P. M. Chandler, pres. and chm. of the board; F. W. Bacon, W. F. Corl, J. R. Dunlap, Jr., H. C. Phelan, vice-pres.'s; T. L. Russell, sec.; H. Williams, Jr., treas.; H. D. Brown, Jr., E. M. Butler, E. J. Hall, asst. sec. and asst. treas.

Directors—F. W. Bacon, E. Uehlinger, P. M. Chandler, E. W. McMahon, H. C. Phelan, New York; R. M. Boyd, Jr., Montclair, N.J.; W. H. Despard, Toronto; A. S. Kimberley, New Haven, Conn.; R. E. Wilsey, Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Robinette, Philadelphia.

Executive Committee—P. M. Chandler, F. W. Bacon, New York; R. E. Wilsey, Chicago.

Earnings per Share and Div. Record:

	1931	1930
$7 prior pref.: Earned	......	$166.08
Paid	$7.00	7.00
$3.50 p. pref.: Earned	......	......
Paid	0.87½	......
$1.75 pref.: Earned	......	......
Paid	0.43¾	......
Class "A": Earned	......	37.44
Earned *	......	5.00
Paid	3.50	3.50
Class "B": Earned	......	7.89
Earned *	......	7.54

None paid.
* Under participating provisions.

Market Record—

	1931 H	1931 L	1930 H	1930 L	1929 H	1929 L
Class "A"	45	5	51	30	50	29
Class "B"	11	1¾	19½	4½	22½	6

Public Utility Earnings

Mexico Tramways Light & Pr. Group

January	1932 Pesos	1931 Pesos	Decrease Pesos
Gross earn.	736,610	759,950	23,340
Oper. & depr. exp.	857,270	878,660	21,390
Net earn.	*120,660	*118,710	1,950
Mexican Light & Power & Subsidiaries:			
Gross earn.	2,204,970	2,231,860	26,890
Oper. & depr. exp.	1,272,140	1,071,850	†200,290
Net earn.	932,830	1,160,010	227,180

*Deficit. †Increase.

Heavy increases in taxation have been imposed under recent legislation in Mexico, seriously affecting the earnings of the companies.

Barcelona Traction

February	1932 $	1931 $	% Incr.
Gross earn.	10,112,601	9,907,657	2.07
Oper. exps.	3,251,563	3,237,356	0.44
Net earn.	6,861,038	6,670,301	2.86
Two Mos. ended Feb. 28:			
Gross earn.	20,401,435	20,226,501	0.86
Oper. exps.	6,379,393	6,660,245	*4.22
Net earn.	14,022,042	13,566,256	3.36

*Decrease.

Canada Northern Power

February:	1932 $	1931 $	Increase $
Gross earn.	286,061	273,260	12,801
Oper. exp.	90,487	84,882	5,605
Net earn.	195,574	188,378	7,196
2 mos. end. Feb. 29:			
Gross earn.	579,928	554,437	25,491
Oper. exp.	181,159	169,976	11,183
Net earn.	398,769	384,461	14,308

Jamaica Public Service

February	1932 $	1931 $
Gross earnings	68,583	76,290
Net earnings	29,233	34,277
Surplus after chgs.	19,906	24,875
12 months ending	Feb. 29 1932	Feb. 28 1931
Gross earnings	816,892	847,745
Net earnings	327,266	353,824
Surplus after chgs.	218,534	251,243

Railway Earnings

Canadian Pacific Railway

February:	1932 $	1931 $	Decrease $
Gr. earn.	9,043,278	10,811,445	1,768,167
Expenses	8,813,843	10,544,207	1,730,363
Net earn.	229,434	267,238	37,804
Two Months:			
Gr. earn.	18,247,249	22,715,427	4,468,178
Expenses	17,400,336	21,585,941	4,185,604
Net earn.	846,913	1,129,486	282,573

Canadian National Railways

February	1932 $	1931 $	1930 $
Gross rev.	11,004,397	13,414,063	2,409,666
Oper. exp.	11,593,825	13,584,610	1,990,785
Net rev.	* 589,428	170,548	418,881
2 months			
Gross rev.	21,952,726	27,170,938	5,218,212
Oper. exp.	23,130,277	27,853,414	4,723,137
Net rev.	* 1,177,551	682,477	495,075

*Deficit.

NEWFOUNDLAND POWER INDUSTRY EXPANDS IN 1931

Complete Three Hydro Plants to Meet Growing Needs

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Power developments in Newfoundland last year were on a substantial scale, three new plants being brought into production, one at Topsail, 10 miles west of St. John's; one at Lawn, on the south coast of the Island; and one at Pierre's Brook, by Newfoundland Light and Power Co., on the southern shore, near Wireless Bay.

In reporting upon the Island's utility business, the United States Department of Commerce says that at the end of 1931 the United Towns Electric Co. supplied light and power to about 6,500 residential and 130 industrial and business consumers on the Avalon and Burin Peninsula, while Newfoundland Light and Power Co., controlled by International Power Co., supplied about 6,197 domestic households, 668 business houses and 228 industrial plants in and near St. John's.

Energy For St. John's

The hydro-electric development of United Towns Electric Co. at Topsail utilizes the water of the Topsail River and watershed, and consists of a concrete dam and fore bay and a creosoted wood stave pipe line 36 inches inside diameter and 6,200 feet long, which delivers water under 354 feet head to a turbine in the power station located practically at tidewater. The power house equipment consists of one horizontal reaction turbine rated 1,520 horsepower, directly connected to a 1,600-kilovolt, 2,300-volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle alternator. This voltage is stepped up to 33,000 volts by means of three single-phase outdoor transformers rated at 500-kilowatt amperes each, for transmission to the company's substation in St. John's. Power is distributed from this substation to customers in the district of Ferryland and suburbs of St. John's.

An additional generating unit installed at Lawn on the Burin Peninsula, bringing the capacity of the station up to 500 horsepower. Water at 80 feet head is obtained from the North East River and used to drive a 250 horsepower horizontal reaction turbine at 900 revolutions per minute, to which a generator rated at 200 kilovolt amperes, 2,300 volts, 3-phase, 60-cycles, is directly connected. This additional generating capacity was required by the company to enable them to extend their services to the town of Burin and vicinity.

During August, 1931, work was completed by Newfoundland Light and Power Co., on a 5,500 horsepower hydro-electric development at Pierre's Brook. A concrete storage dam situated at the outlet of Gull Pond conserves the water of the pond and watershed. From the gatehouse section of the dam a penstock, 6 feet inside diameter and 8,000 feet long, of which 7,800 feet is wood stave pipe and 200 feet steel pipe, delivers water to the power house in which is installed one vertical reaction turbine rated at 5,500 horsepower, 260 feet mean head. The penstock is protected against excessive pressure, due to load changes, by a surge tank. The switching equipment is arranged for semi-automatic operation. A 4,000-kilovolt ampere, 3-phase transformer steps the generator voltage up to 33,000 volts for transmission to the power station at Petty Harbor, about 8 miles southeast of St. John's, from which a 33,000-volt transmission line goes to each of the company's St. John's and Broad Cove substations. The Pierre's Brook plant is used as a base load plant for supplying power under contract to the Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. at Bell Island. Since 3 miles of water separate Bell Island from the mainland at Broad Cove, and since continuity of operation is imperative, two submarine cables carry the power at 13,200 volts from the Broad Cove substation to the Dominion pier, where it is again stepped down to 6,900 volts for connection with the corporation's switchboard.

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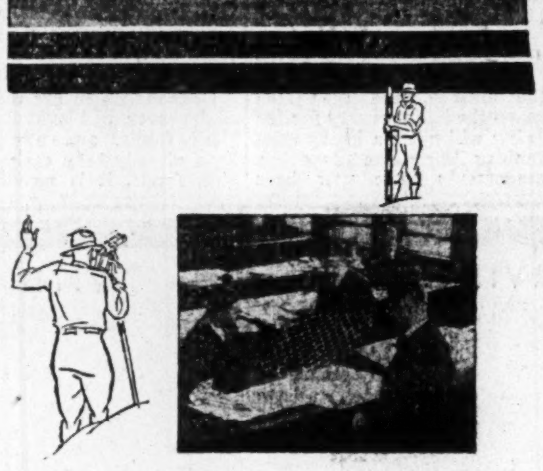

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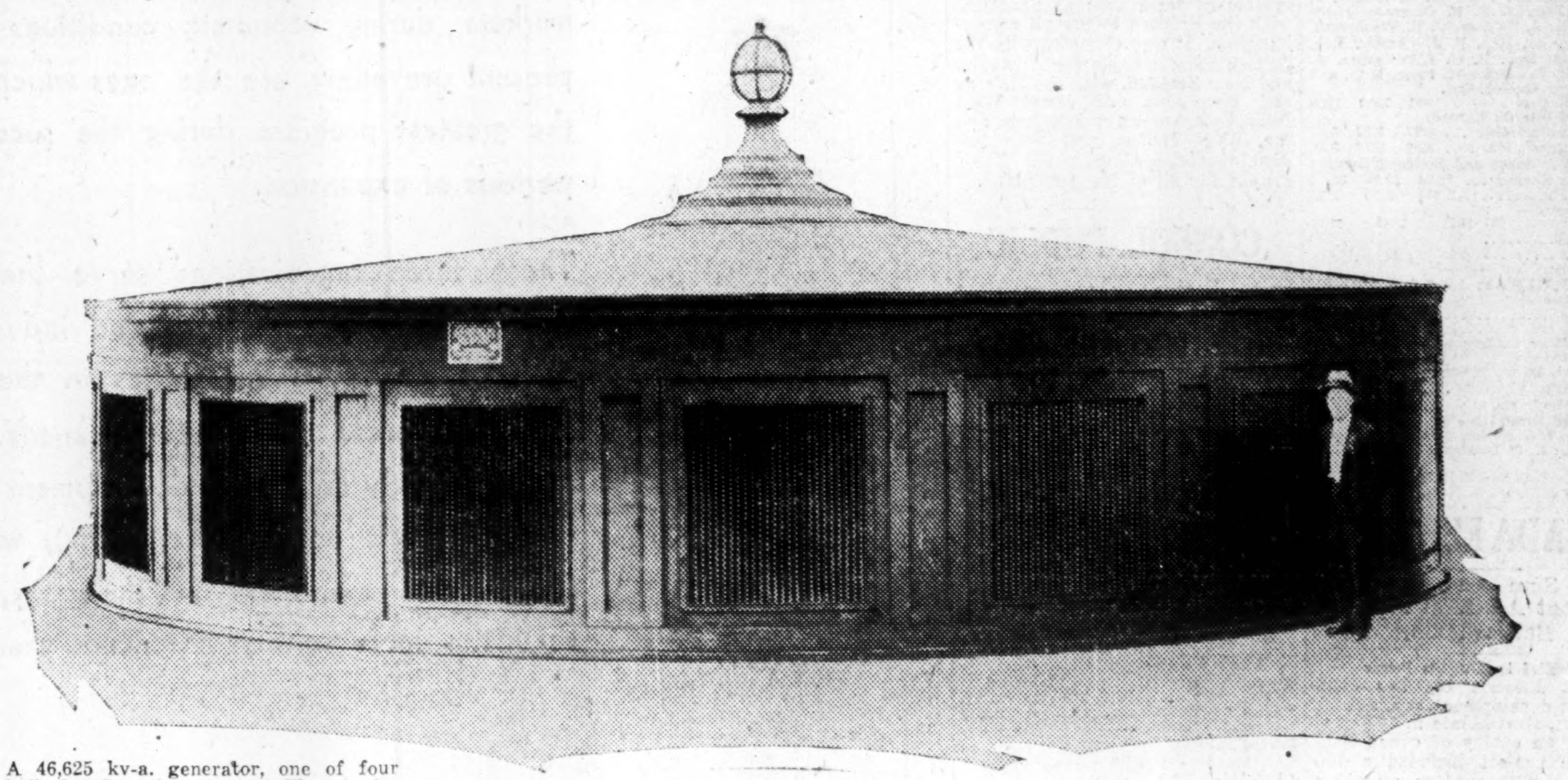

A 46,625 kv-a. generator, one of four built by Canadian General Electric for the Beauharnois Construction Co.

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